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THE MEN OF NEW YORK:

A COLLECTION OF BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF CITIZENS OF THE EMPIRE STATE PROMINENT IN BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL LIFE DURING THE LAST DECADE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. . . . .

V. 2

VOL. II

BUFFALO, N. Y.
GEO. E. MATTHEWS & CO.
1898.

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MANHATTAN SECTION

In the Manhattan Section are published the biographies of subjects from the counties of Kings, New York, Queens, and Westchester.

MEN OF THE MANHATTAN SECTION

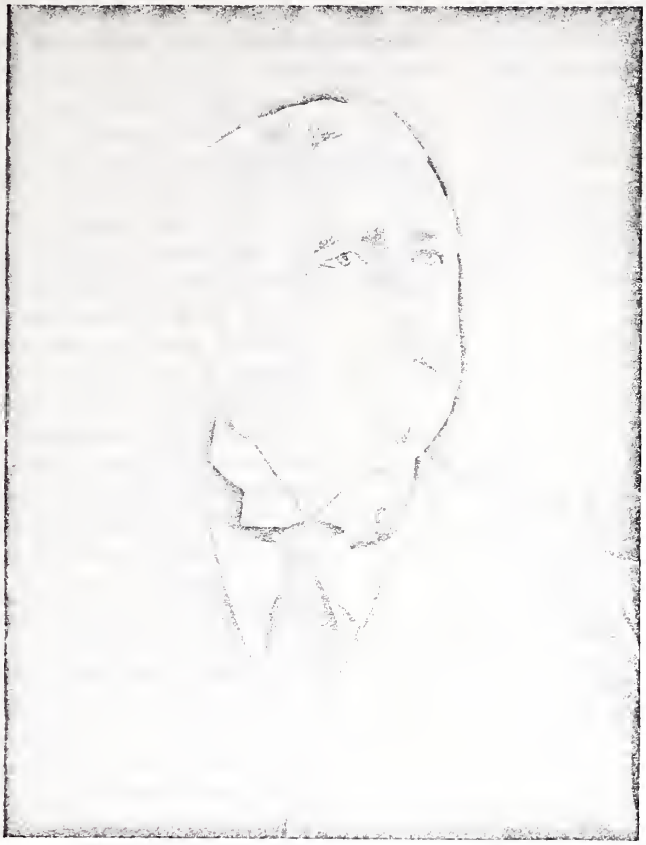
John A. McCall, as president of one of the largest insurance corporations in the world, occupies an important position in the commercial and financial affairs of the metropolis, and of the country at large. Like so many of the prominent men of the United States, he owes his success to steady, persistent effort, and to a sort of genius for doing the right thing in the right way, without any of the adventitious aids that lift some men into prominence.

Born in Albany less than fifty years ago, Mr. McCall received his education in the public schools of that city, and afterward took a course in a commercial college. At eighteen years of age he left school, and began to make his way in the world. For a couple of years he was employed in the assorting house for state currency at Albany, but he soon became bookkeeper in the Albany office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. He had not been long in this position before he made up his mind to devote himself to the business of life insurance, and this determination he has consistently followed ever since.

Mr. McCall began his long connection with the insurance department of the state of New York when he was about twenty years old, obtaining a clerkship under George W. Miller, then superintendent of the department. After two or three years devoted to statistical and actuarial work in the office, he was appointed to the responsible position of examiner of companies; and four years later he became deputy superintendent. In this capacity he made himself so valuable to the department that he was retained in office under two Republican superintendents, though he is himself a Democrat. The business of insurance was at that time in a most demoralized condition, and the insurance department of the state had need to use prompt and vigorous measures to protect policy holders from unscrupulous companies, and restore public confidence in those that were worthy of it. Mr. McCall proved himself equal to the occasion; and succeeded in driving out of the field a large number of irresponsible companies, and in sending some of their officers to prison for making false reports to the insurance department. In 1883, when a new superintendent was to be appointed, Mr. McCall refused to allow the insurance companies to urge his name; but the bankers and business men of the state took up his cause, and presented to Governor Cleveland a strong petition in his favor. For the next three years, therefore, he served as state superintendent of insurance; but in 1886, when Governor Hill offered him a reappointment, he declined it, preferring to accept a more important position elsewhere.

By this time Mr. McCall had gained a wide reputation for his thorough knowledge of all matters relating to the business of insurance, for his tried ability and unimpeachable integrity; and many positions of responsibility might have been his for the asking, or indeed, without the asking. He accepted the office of comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York city, and for the next six years filled that position with distinguished ability. In February, 1892, the president of the New York Life Insurance Co. resigned, owing to grave charges against the management of that institution which had been made by the New York *Times*, and sustained after full investigation. After a successful career of nearly half a century this corporation, with its 200,000 policy holders, found itself in need of a strong hand to guide its fortunes, and above all, to restore public confidence. The board of trustees, by a unanimous vote, elected Mr. McCall to the office of president, and the event has proved the

wisdom of their choice. No man could have been better qualified to revive the prestige of the institution, and put it once more in the front rank among similar organizations; and this he did in a remarkably short time. No company now stands higher in public esteem than the New York Life.



JOHN A. MCCALL

Mr. McCall has had a prominent part in several large public transactions, and has always used his influence to strengthen and uphold the government. His connection with the issue of government bonds in 1896 is a case in point. From the first he was prominent among those who predicted the success of the plan, and his company subscribed for $10,000,000 of the issue. In the summer of 1896 he helped to form the syndicate to prevent the export of gold, and to strengthen and maintain the government reserve; and he proved his faith in the venture by agreeing to share five per cent of the profit or loss resulting from the operations of the syndicate.

In social intercourse Mr. McCall is noted for his frank and cordial manners, and for his affable relations with subordinates and employees, not less than with others. His innate courtesy and kindliness of heart are well known, and render him a general favorite. He is a welcome visitor at several of the most prominent clubs of the city, including the Metropolitan, Merchants,' City, Manhattan, Colonial, and Lawyers.'

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Augustine McCall was born at Albany March 2, 1849; was educated in public schools and a business college; was a clerk in Albany offices, 1867–69; married Mary I. Haran of Albany July 12, 1870; was connected with the insurance department of New York state, 1869–86, and its superintendent for the last three years; was comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York city, 1886–92; has been president of the New York Life Insurance Co. since 1892.

◆

William Henry Parsons, one of the largest paper manufacturers of the country, is descended from old English stock, and was born on Staten Island, New York, in 1831. Forced by ill health to give up his original plan of attending college, Mr. Parsons entered business life at the age of twenty-four, becoming a clerk in the office of the American agents of an English shipping house. Two years after this he took a clerkship in a paper warehouse, thus embarking in the business with which he has ever since been identified. After a year his clerkship gave way to a partnership, and in two years more he established himself in the same business on an independent basis.

This happened in 1860, when Mr. Parsons was twenty-nine years old, and in the full vigor of early manhood. He devoted himself closely to his business, and before long his name was recognized in paper-trade circles as one of the most important in that department of industry. For twenty years or more he sold paper on commission for various manufacturers, and his position in the trade was naturally less prominent and independent than it has been in recent years. Recognizing the inevitable evolution of industrial forces toward a direct connection between producer and consumer, Mr. Parsons began to manufacture paper himself in 1880. His wide acquaintance with the large consumers of the product, and with all the conditions of the paper market,

afforded reasonable assurance of success in the new venture; and in a comparatively short time he took rank with the leading manufacturers of his staple. By 1891 the business of W. H. Parsons & Co. had reached such proportions that it seemed desirable to effect incorporation. That was done, accordingly, members of the Parsons family taking most of the stock.

Mr. Parsons has always given his chief attention to the paper business, and holds a controlling interest in several paper-making plants. He is now president of the Lisbon Falls Fibre Co., Lisbon Falls, Me.; of the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Co., Brunswick, Me.; of the corporation of W. H. Parsons & Co., Maine and New York; and a director of the Pejepscot Paper Co., Pejepscot, Me.

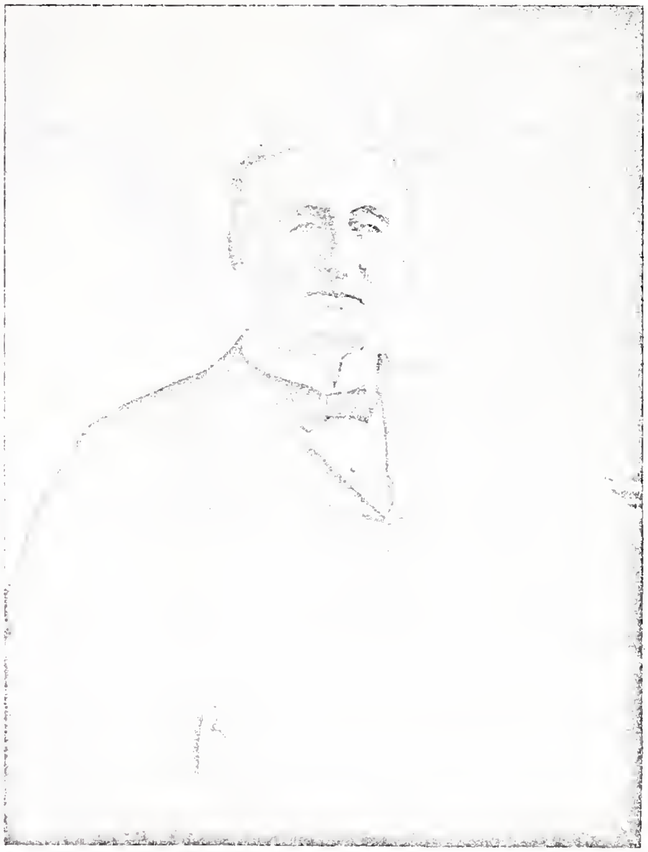
His surpassing business ability has been utilized by various other institutions, in the affairs of which he exercises a certain oversight, but to which he necessarily devotes only a limited part of his time. He is one of the trustees, for example, of the Bowery Savings Bank in New York city, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, first vice president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and one of the vice presidents of the advisory board of the Philadelphia Museums. He is president of the Westchester County Bible Society, and of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. He is one of the managers of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Philadelphia; a manager of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children; one of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Parsons belongs to various social organizations, including the Metropolitan, Union League, and City clubs of New York; the Apawamis Club, Rye; and the Atlantic Yacht Club. He is a trustee of the American Yacht Club, and chairman of the house committee.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Henry Parsons was born on Staten Island, N. Y., July 7, 1831; was engaged as clerk in various houses in New York city, and partner in a paper house, 1855–60; married Laura C. Palmer, a lineal descendant of Miles Standish and Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts, October 22, 1857; established the business now known as the corporation of W. H. Parsons & Co. in 1860, and has been at the head of the same since.

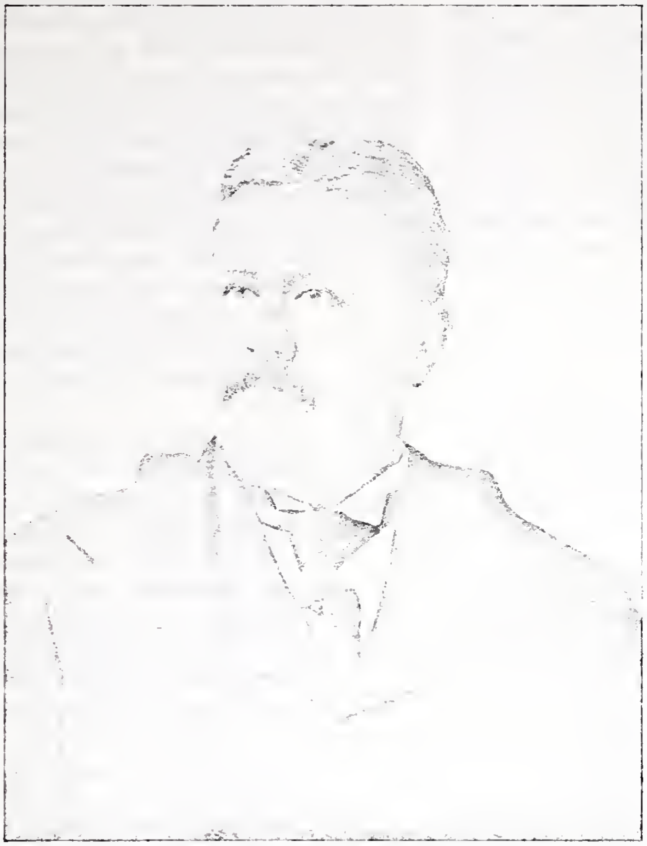
◆

Frank Tilford, one of the great merchants of New York, and otherwise honorably distinguished among his fellow-citizens, is almost a young man still, notwithstanding his high position and multiform achievements. Born in New York city in 1852, he received his early education in the schools of the metropolis, attending subsequently the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. A university training and professional study might easily have followed had his taste or inclination led that way; but strong commercial proclivities were a part of his birthright, and it seemed unwise to thwart the obvious will of nature. His father, the late John M. Tilford, one of the founders of the famous grocery house of Park & Tilford, was willing enough to have him choose a business career; and took him into his own establishment as the best means of making a start.



WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS

This was only a beginning, however; and his father was altogether too much of a business man, and too solicitous for his son's ultimate welfare, to advance him with undue haste, or to treat him in any way essentially different from that prevailing in the case of other employees. The young man was obliged to begin at the lowest rung of the ladder; and to mount therefrom by slow degrees, and only as proved capacity clearly warranted such advancement. The advantages of birth and training, and invaluable paternal advice were his, however: and progress under such conditions could not be long delayed. By October, 1873, when the house opened a store at Thirty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, he had tested and proved his worth in every department of the business, and the firm felt justified in giving him charge of the new uptown establishment. He was then only twenty-one years of age, but he soon showed that he was amply able to meet the responsibilities of the new position. Since then he has been an increasingly important factor in the management of the concern. The business became years ago one of the largest of its kind in the world; but the limit of growth has continually receded, and by 1890 the transactions of the concern had reached such a volume that it seemed desirable to incorporate the business. In October, 1890, accordingly, a close stock corporation was formed, with John M. Tilford as vice president. On his death in January, 1891, Frank Tilford was elected to the office, which he still holds.



FRANK TILFORD

Mr. Tilford's connection with the great grocery has naturally been his chief business interest; but he has been active in other directions as well. In 1874 he was elected a director in the Sixth National Bank, becoming thus the youngest bank director in the city at that time. He retained the office for about ten years, or until the death of Francis Leland, the president of the bank. In 1885 he was elected a trustee of the North River Savings Bank; and in 1889 he organized, with George S. Haven, the Bank of New Amsterdam, of which he was vice president until July 1, 1896, when he was made its president. Joining the Real Estate Exchange in 1876, Mr. Tilford interested himself actively in the realty of Harlem and the west-side uptown district. His operations were conducted prudently and sagaciously, and met with substantial success.

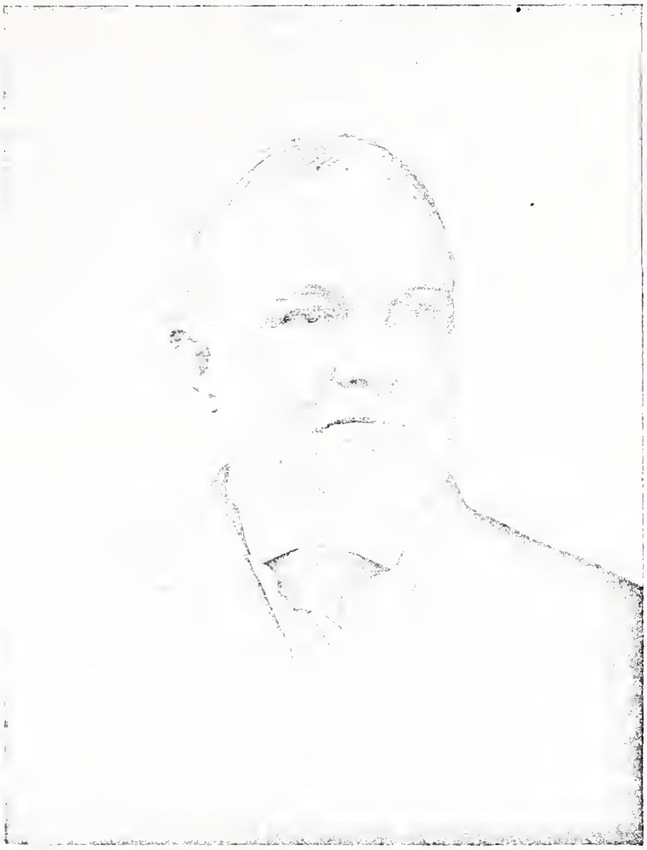
His grocery, banking, and real-estate interests, vast as they are, are yet not sufficient to exhaust entirely Mr. Tilford's energy. He is a director of a railroad, vice president of the Standard Gas Co., a school trustee, and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. As one of the executive committee of the Grant Monument Association, he has been largely instrumental in the success of that movement. His principal clubs are the Union League, Colonial, Republican, Lotus, and New York Athletic.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frank Tilford was born at New York city July 22, 1852; was educated in New York schools and Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city; entered the employ of Park & Tilford in 1871; married Julia Greer of New York November 16, 1881; was vice president of the Bank of New Amsterdam, 1889–96, and has been its president since; has been vice president of the corporation of Park & Tilford since 1891.

Cornelius N. Bliss is known throughout the land as a most successful business man, as a national leader of the Republican party, and as a foremost factor in many movements promoting the general welfare. Born in Fall River, Mass., sixty-four years ago, of excellent English and American ancestry, dating back in this country almost to Plymouth Rock, Mr. Bliss disclosed early in life the sterling qualities that everywhere command success. After attending school at Fall River until he was thirteen years old, and completing his scholastic training in the high school at New Orleans, he began his brilliant career in the business world about 1849 by entering the establishment of James M. Beebe & Co., Boston, importers and jobbers of dry goods. They were the largest dealers in their line in the United States at that time, and in their service young Bliss had a chance to show his capacity. How well he improved the opportunity is evident from the fact that he ultimately acquired an interest in the business.

The firm of Beebe & Co. having dissolved in 1866, Mr. Bliss became a partner in the firm of John S. & Eben Wright & Co., Boston, selling agents for some of the largest New England manufacturers. In the year mentioned the house established a New York branch, and Mr. Bliss took charge of it. With the ampler opportunities of the great city, he made himself more and more important in the business world. On the death of the senior Wright in 1874 the firm assumed the style of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, with offices in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Since 1881 the concern has been known as Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and has come to be one of the strongest mercantile houses in the world. Selling agents for a group of mills that rank among the greatest manufacturing corporations of the continent — the Pepperell Mfg. Co., the Laconia Co., the Androscoggin Mills, the Otis Co., and others — Bliss, Fabyan & Co. transact a business not exceeded by any competitive firm, and amounting every year to not far from twenty million dollars.

In recounting thus the commercial side of Mr. Bliss's life, the half has not been told. More important still is his splendid career as a broad-minded citizen, and a tower of strength to every good cause. For many years his name has been one of the first to be mentioned whenever any question of great public interest has come up for discussion and settlement. Political, financial, and social questions alike have engaged his attention, and received the benefit of his wide experience and sagacious counsel. Though he has never held a public position that carried a dollar of salary with it, he has long been recognized everywhere as a political leader of stainless reputation. He has repeatedly refused nominations to high offices, including the mayoralty of New York city and the governorship of New York state. In the higher councils of the Republican party, however, he has had a prominent place for many years, serving as a delegate to city, county, state, and national conventions. In 1884 he was made chairman of a committee of one hundred business men appointed at a large public meeting held in Cooper Union to attend the national convention, and urge the nomination of Arthur for the presidency. He was chairman of the New York state



CORNELIUS N. BLISS

Republican committee in 1887 and again in 1888. In the presidential campaign of 1892 he was a member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee; and he was treasurer of the national committee in the campaigns of 1892 and 1896.

Naturally enough Mr. Bliss has been called upon to devote some of his business ability to the affairs of various financial, philanthropic, and social institutions. He is vice president of the Fourth National Bank, director of the Central Trust Co. and of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., and governor and treasurer of the Society of the New York Hospital. He is a vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been chairman of its executive committee. He is a member of the Union League Club, and belongs to various similar institutions, including the Republican, Century, Metropolitan, Riding, Union, and Players' clubs.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Cornelius Newton Bliss was born at Fall River, Mass., January 26, 1833; attended public schools at Fall River and New Orleans, La.; was connected with James M. Beebe & Co., Boston, as employee and member of the firm, 1849–66; married Elizabeth M. Plumer of Boston March 30, 1859; became a member of the firm of John S. & Eben Wright & Co., Boston, in 1866, and resident partner in New York city, and has been engaged in the dry-goods commission business in New York city ever since; was chairman of the New York state Republican committee, 1887–88, and treasurer of the Republican national committee in 1892 and in 1896.

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Chauncey M. Depew is better known to the world at large, including the cultivated people of both hemispheres, than almost any other American citizen. Though barely beyond the prime of life, he has for many years enjoyed a world-wide reputation as a masterful man of affairs, a brilliant political leader, an enchanting public speaker. His accomplishments and his career recall the line about the old Homeric hero, "Strange that Ulysses does a thousand things so well."

Descended on his father's side from Huguenot stock, and on his mother's side from the distinguished patriot, Roger Sherman, Mr. Depew was born at Peekskill, N. Y., in the old homestead that has been in the possession of his family for more than two centuries. He graduated at Yale College in 1856, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and entered upon his eventful career in the stormy days preceding the outbreak of civil war. His graduation from college had synchronized with the national organization of the Republican party, and he interested himself in the movement from the first. In 1858 he was a delegate to the Republican state convention, and in 1860 he took the stump in behalf of Lincoln. Even then he attracted enthusiastic audiences. In almost every political contest since the Lincoln campaign, including the momentous struggle of 1896, he has done yeoman's service in the cause of good government. In the year following Lincoln's election Mr. Depew was sent to the assembly. He was re-elected in 1862, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and as speaker of the assembly during a part of the time. Nominated by the Republican party in 1863 for the office of secretary of state, he spoke twice a day for six consecutive weeks, and was elected by a majority of 30,000 votes. He declined a re-election in 1865, and put aside also the post of minister to Japan, though he held the commission about a month. He was a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor on the Liberal Republican ticket in 1872, but shared the prompt defeat of the new movement. Two years later he was made regent of the state university, as well as a member of the commission charged with the construction of the state capitol at Albany.

During the contest in the assembly over the election of Senator Platt's successor, after the memorable resignation of senators Conkling and Platt in 1881, Mr. Depew was a candidate for several weeks, and at one time came within ten votes of election. He finally withdrew his name in order to end the extraordinary struggle, and to ensure the election of Warner Miller. Similar self-effacement for the public and party good was shown by Mr. Depew at the Republican national convention in 1888, when he was a prominent candidate for the presidency. Having received ninety-nine votes to Harrison's eighty on the first ballot, and about held his own on two succeeding ballots, he withdrew his candidacy, and thus allowed the New York delegation to concentrate its strength on Harrison and ensure the latter's nomination. Since then Mr. Depew has continued to be a powerful factor in the counsels of the Republican party, and his name has been persistently used in connection with the highest stations in public life. Almost uniformly, however, on account of his duties in the business world, he has felt unable to accept such opportunities. In 1884 he received but declined an offer of the United States senatorship. In 1889 President Harrison tendered to him the choice of any position within his gift, and again in 1892 he offered him the position of secretary of state in his cabinet.

In the vast transportation industry of the country Mr. Depew has been a towering figure for a quarter of a century. Seeing his name constantly in print in reports of notable meetings of every kind, at which he has presided or delivered orations, some people have imagined that this sort of thing took up the greater part of Mr. Depew's time. Nothing could be further from the truth. Few administrative corporation officers have devoted more hours to their business, or labored more faithfully in behalf of the interests entrusted to them, than President Depew. The banquets without number that he has graced with his presence, and the thousands of public meetings that he has enriched with his eloquence, have constituted his form of recreation, and afforded him the needed change and relief from business cares.

Beginning his long career in the railroad world in 1866, when he was appointed by Commodore Vanderbilt attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Co., Mr. Depew rose rapidly to one of the most responsible positions in the railway service anywhere on the globe. Made general counsel of the new company when the Hudson River road was consolidated with the New York Central, he became second vice president of the Central-Hudson company in 1882, and was elected to the presidency June 14, 1885. He has since discharged the duties of that position with distinguished success. His earlier years of service were devoted chiefly to court litigation, and his arguments before the Supreme Court at Washington in the interests of the Vanderbilt railway properties will long be remembered as wonderful forensic triumphs. In later years he has minutely informed himself concerning all departments of the enormous trust committed to him, and has shown great organizing and executive talent in the administration of its affairs.

Probably no one has been more sought than Mr. Depew as an after-dinner speaker, or as the orator of the day on public occasions. Obtaining early in life a thorough education in the liberal arts, he has amplified his knowledge and broadened his culture in succeeding years. Two volumes of his orations, one published in 1890 and the other in 1894, will retain their place in the literature of the language for generations to come; but the brilliancy of his wit, the delicacy of his oratorical touch, and his exquisite taste in words and manner of speech, defy translation into printed language.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Chauncey Mitchell Depew was born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; was member of assembly, 1862–63, and secretary of state, 1864–65; was appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Co. in 1866, general counsel of the New York Central & Hudson River road on its organization in 1869, and second vice president of the road in 1882; has been president of the Central-Hudson road since 1885.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

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Roswell P. Flower, recently governor of the Empire State, and otherwise distinguished in public life, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1835. He is of humble origin but of excellent stock, his English ancestors having settled in Connecticut two centuries ago. When he was eight

years old his father died, and Roswell was obliged to begin early in life his long career in the business world. Becoming a clerk in a country store while still a boy, he afterward worked in a brickyard and on a farm. Concurrently with all that, however, he was getting an education by attending district schools and the Theresa High School. Having graduated from this institution in 1851, he taught school for a while, boarding around with the pupils; and afterward became a clerk in the post office at Watertown, N. Y. The salary was only $50 a month, but he held the place six years, and in that time contrived to save $1000.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER

Realizing that such a position would lead to nothing, Mr. Flower took his capital in 1860, and bought with it an interest in a jewelry business in Watertown, which he conducted successfully until 1869. In that year he took up his residence in New York city, and established a banking firm there. This venture was entirely successful, and Mr. Flower accumulated an ample fortune. The firm is still in existence, though he ceased to be an active partner several years ago. He has never been regarded in Wall street as a speculator, having used his capital for legitimate investment purposes. Mr. Flower and Henry Keep, the railroad magnate, married sisters; and after Mr. Keep's death in 1869 Mr. Flower took charge of his large interests as the agent of Mrs. Keep. He cared for the property with such fidelity and success that it grew largely in his hands. He is an exceedingly able and judicious investor; and it is said that he never buys the stocks or bonds of a company without personally examining the property represented by the securities in question, and thus satisfying himself of their intrinsic merits. He has used his means in a public-spirited way, having made many generous contributions to charitable objects, including a donation of $50,000 for the erection of the St. Thomas Home on Fifty-ninth street, New York city. He has been a large subscriber to the campaign funds of the Democratic party.

Mr. Flower took no prominent part in public life until 1881, when he ran for congress against William Waldorf Astor for the seat made vacant by the resignation of Levi P. Morton, appointed minister to France. Mr. Morton had carried the district by a majority of 4000, and Mr. Flower was thought to be heading a forlorn hope. He was elected, none the less, receiving a majority of 3100 votes. This victory gave him so much prestige in the party that he was strongly supported for the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, receiving on the first ballot 123 votes to 61 for Grover Cleveland, the successful candidate in the end. At the next convention he was nominated for the office of lieutenant governor on the ticket with David B. Hill. He had protested against this at the time because of his business engagements, and he refused to run.

Though he declined a re-election to congress at the expiration of his first term, he continued to take a foremost part in the counsels of the Democratic party. In 1888 he was regarded in many quarters as the proper candidate for the presidency, but the movement in favor of Mr. Cleveland was too strong for opposition. In November, 1889, he was elected to the 51st congress, receiving over 12,000 majority,

and was re-elected two years later. He did not serve the latter term, however, on account of his election in November, 1891, by a plurality of 50,000 votes, as governor of New York state. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Flower has been elected every time he has been a candidate before the people. This confidence has not been misplaced; as he has shown himself a wise and conservative legislator, and a fearless and efficient executive officer. Not the least of his services in public life — this benefit, fortunately, accruing to all men without regard to party — was his patriotic course in the campaign of 1896, when he exerted a most powerful influence on the side of sound finance, political honesty, and good government in general.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Roswell Pettibone Flower was born at Theresa, N. Y., August 7, 1835; graduated from the Theresa High School in 1851; was clerk in the post office at Watertown, N. Y., 1854–60; married Sarah M. Woodruff of Watertown December 26, 1859; conducted a jewelry store in Watertown, 1860–69: engaged in the banking business in New York city, 1869–81; was member of congress, 1881–83 and 1889–91; was governor of New York state, 1892–94.

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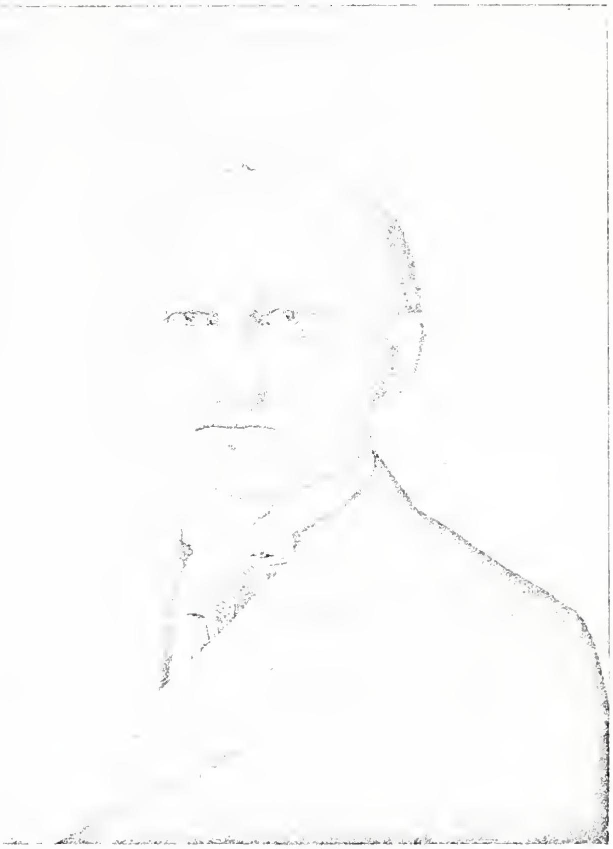
William B. Hornblower, one of the most distinguished lawyers at the New York bar, was born in Paterson, N. J., shortly after the middle of the century. He comes from a famous family of jurists. His father studied law, though he afterward became a Presbyterian clergyman; his grandfather was chief justice of New Jersey; and collateral branches of the family likewise attained distinction in the legal profession. Mr. Hornblower's great-grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress.

Thus honorably descended, Mr. Hornblower early in life conferred yet brighter luster on the family name. Having graduated from Princeton with high rank in 1871, he studied law at Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He then obtained a clerkship in the law firm of Carter & Eaton, New York city, and applied himself heart and soul to the stupendous task of building up a practice and a professional reputation in the New York courts of law. How brilliant his success in this endeavor was to be, began to appear as early as 1877, when his clerkship was changed into a partnership. The elder members of his firm fortunately preferred office consultation and research to contested work in the courts, and this part of the business from the first devolved largely upon the junior partner. Mr. Hornblower availed himself to the utmost of the opportunity thus presented, and rapidly became known as one of the ablest attorneys of a pre-eminently able bar. Covering at first a wide range of miscellaneous practice, as a young lawyer must until he has won his spurs, Mr. Hornblower long ago attained such a standing in his profession that he could select his cases, and devote his talents to the most interesting and important kinds of litigation. One of the great economic movements of the age is the growth of corporations; and this movement has brought into being a body of law vast in proportions, intricate in construction, exceedingly difficult to interpret and administer. It



WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER

will hardly be disputed that the ablest part of the American bar to-day is concerned with this branch of the law. The great corporations of the land have been the highest bidders for this kind of legal ability, and have usually obtained the best talent in the market. Under such conditions Mr. Hornblower has naturally become a "corporation lawyer." The New York Central railroad, the New York Life Insurance Co., the New York Security and Trust Co., and other organizations of like standing in the business world, have entrusted their interests to his care. Comprehensive knowledge of the law in general, painstaking accuracy and thoroughness in the preparation of cases, and consummate skill in forensic proceedings, are his chief professional characteristics.

Mr. Hornblower's capacity in the law had come to be widely recognized by 1893, and both the legal profession and the general public approved his nomination by President Cleveland for the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court left vacant by the death of Justice Blatchford. The selection was creditable to the president, and most honorable to Mr. Hornblower. The latter at that time was only forty-two years old, and was the youngest man, with four exceptions, ever named for the Supreme Court. The exceptions, of whom one was the eminent jurist Joseph Story, detract little or nothing from the significance of Mr. Hornblower's nomination, since the rigid preparatory requirements of professional life to-day, and the fierce competition in the higher ranks of the learned callings, subject contestants for professional honors to a disadvantage equivalent to at least ten years of life under the conditions existing when the century was young. Mr. Hornblower's nomination, therefore, at the age of forty-two, to the highest judicial tribunal in the land, will be a perpetual monument to his character as a man and capacity as a lawyer. The long struggle in the senate over his nomination, and the ultimate failure of that body to confirm the same, in no wise require any modification of the foregoing statements.

Mr. Hornblower served as a member of the commission that was created in 1890 to propose amendments to the judiciary section of the state constitution. He is regarded as an able writer on legal subjects. He is one of the vice presidents of the Bar Association and of the Reform Club, and has membership in the City, University, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Century, and other clubs.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Butler Hornblower was born at Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1851; graduated from Princeton College in 1871, and from Columbia Law School in 1875; was clerk in a New York city law office, 1875–77; married Susie C. Sanford of New Haven, Conn., April 26, 1882, and Mrs. Emily Sanford Nelson, sister of his first wife, January 31, 1894: was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court in 1893; has practiced law in New York city since 1875.

Seth Low made himself a part of history while still a young man, and his name will long stand for all that is best in the career of a merchant, a public official, and an educator. His father, Abiel Abbot Low, was a man of character and solid attainments, and built up a large tea-importing business in New York. In the neighboring city of Brooklyn Seth Low was born in the mid-century year. Having received an excellent preparatory education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he entered Columbia College, and graduated with the class of 1870. His rare mental endowments developed early in life, placing him at the head of his class at Columbia. During his last year in college he attended lectures at the law school, but decided not to continue the course. Conditions favored a business career, and he went to work in his father's establishment. Notwithstanding considerable evidence to the contrary, a college education is still regarded by most competent judges as helpful in commercial life. At all events Mr. Low made rapid progress in acquiring practical business knowledge, and mastering the principles of modern commerce. After discharging efficiently the duties of several important executive positions, he was admitted to the firm in 1875. This was followed by election to membership in the New York Chamber of Commerce and in other commercial organizations. Such bodies frequently concern themselves with questions of great importance to the general public, and bring to the solution of the problems involved a high degree of scientific and economic ability. Mr. Low took an active part in these organizations, serving on important committees, and making addresses concerning the carrying trade and related subjects.

Efficient public officials seem to be best obtained from the ranks of able and incorruptible business men. The people of Brooklyn took this view in 1881, when they nominated Mr. Low for the mayoralty as a reform candidate. He was already a man of mark, having attracted favorable notice both in business and in public life. He had been one of the organizers and the first president of the Young Republican Club in Brooklyn, and in like manner one of the founders and first president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Elected

mayor by a decisive majority, he gained widespread fame and unstinted praise by the purity, vigor, and efficiency of his administration. He was the first mayor in the state to introduce the system of competitive examinations for appointments to municipal office. He was re-elected in 1883 and served two years more, finally retiring from the mayor's chair with a national reputation of the highest character. After an extended trip abroad he resumed his business calling, and continued the same until 1889. The next year he was elected to the presidency of Columbia.

The accession of Dr. Low — the degree of LL. D. was five times conferred upon him in 1890 — to the presidency of Columbia College will forever mark an epoch in the history of that institution. He was an ideal man for the place. His character, temperament, education, business experience, and social position all conspired to make his administration brilliantly successful from the start. In 1890 the several departments of instruction, hitherto separate and independent, were organically united, and placed under the control of a university council created for the purpose; and the next year the College of Physicians and Surgeons was made an integral part of the corporation. The marvelous growth of the institution under the new order of things necessitated additional buildings and enlarged equipment generally. In 1892 a committee appointed to determine the best location for the new Columbia reported favorably on the site of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the insane on the heights of Morningside park; and the property was purchased for $2,000,000. In 1895 President Low himself gave the sum of $1,000,000 for a new library building, and other large donations to the college have been made by him. He has energized the institution from end to end, and has set in motion intellectual and moral forces that will benefit for all time the city, state, and nation.

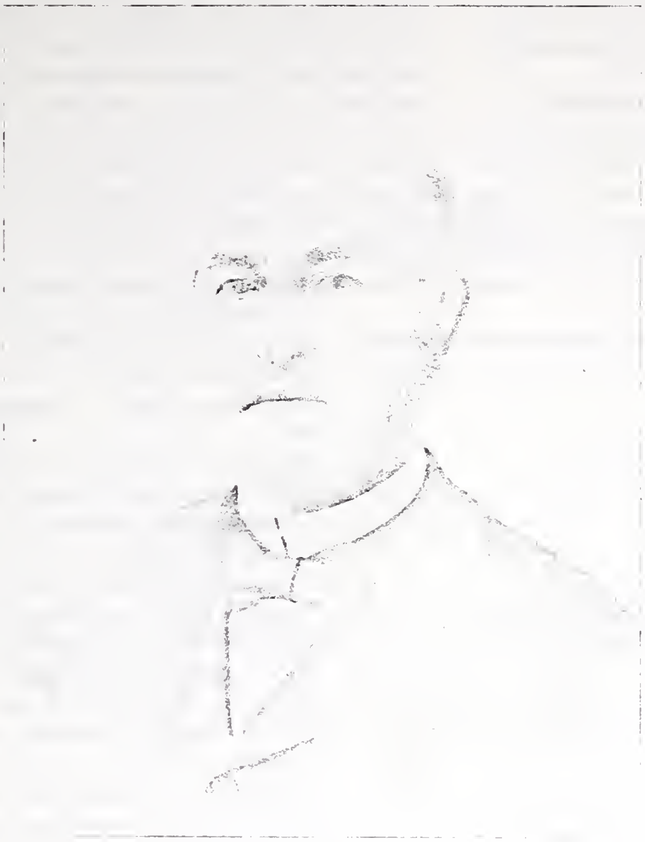
Dr. Low is president of the Archæological Institute of America, and vice president of the New York Academy of Sciences. He belongs to various prominent clubs, including the City, University, Century, Metropolitan, Authors,' Downtown Association, and New England Society.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Seth Low was born at Brooklyn January 18, 1850; attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and graduated from Columbia College in 1870; was employed in his father's tea warehouse, 1870–75, and became a member of the firm in the latter year; married Annie W. S. Curtis of Boston December 9, 1880; was mayor of Brooklyn, 1882–85; has been president of Columbia College since 1890.

SETH LOW

D. O. Mills, widely and most favorably known for years past as a banker and philanthropist, was born in Westchester county, New York, when the first quarter of the century had nearly run it course. His ancestors may be traced back to early colonial times in this country, and to more remote periods in Scotland and the north of England. He received an excellent general education at the academy in his native town, and at Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, which he attended for several years. His father died, however, when Darius was sixteen years

old; and soon thereafter the family estate, previously ample for existing and prospective wants, suffered a serious shrinkage. Resolving under such conditions to become self-supporting, the young man betook himself to New York city, and obtained employment as a clerk.



D. O. MILLS

For the next six years Mr. Mills applied himself unflaggingly to the task of mastering general business principles and the science of accounting. He succeeded so well in this endeavor, and his ability was so much appreciated, that the position of cashier in the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, Buffalo, was offered to him in 1847. He acquired a third interest in the bank, and would doubtless have become long ago one of the foremost bankers of Buffalo, had not the hand of destiny urged him on to a career far more brilliant elsewhere. The gold discoveries in California fired the ambition of the young banker—not the less because two brothers were already on their way to the new El Dorado. Setting out for the Golden Gate in December, 1848, he ultimately arrived in Sacramento, and established there a general store and eastern-exchange business. In those days a little capital, fertilized with energy and shrewdness, frequently became a fortune; and Mr. Mills so skillfully availed himself of the opportunities presented that in less than a year his profits amounted to $40,000. Nearly all of this he turned back at once into merchandise, which he sold again at the liberal margin of profit then current on the Coast. Having thus acquired the needful capital, he founded at Sacramento the Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., which still flourishes under his control as the oldest banking institution in California. For nearly fifty years now the bank has never closed its doors, nor failed to meet every obligation, alike in prosperity and in times of financial stress.

After a trip abroad for health and rest in 1857, Mr. Mills resumed the management of his bank in Sacramento, and also turned his attention to the marvelous mining developments of the great Comstock lode. Having secured the control of the railroad leading thither, and of important timber lands and ranch property in adjacent territory, he further strengthened his grasp of the situation by obtaining a large interest in the leading quicksilver mines of California. These ventures might have led to ruin in the hands of a man less long-headed, energetic, and resourceful than Mr. Mills. As it was, one operation helped another, all pursuing a single end, and the net result was outstandingly successful.

Having helped to organize, in 1864, the Bank of California in San Francisco, Mr. Mills became the first president of the institution, and built up for it a magnificent business and a splendid name in all financial circles. In 1873 he sold his stock in the bank, and retired from the presidency, leaving the concern with a capital of $5,000,000, an ample surplus, and untarnished credit. Two years later the bank had "liabilities of about $13,000,000 above its capital and surplus, with only $100,000 cash in its vaults, and with many doubtful assets." The bank went down in a sensational crash, the new president committing suicide; and Mr. Mills, lately returned from Europe, was felt to be the only man able to cope with the situation. Recalled to the presidency, he subscribed $1,000,000 toward the rehabilitation of the

bank, opened its doors six weeks after the disastrous wreck, built up anew the position and credit of the institution, and retired in three years without pay for his services.

Mr. Mills is now regarded as a New Yorker, since he has lived there most of the time in recent years. The magnificent office building that bears his name on Broad street — the first of the human hives to challenge the clouds — further identifies him with the metropolis. He has a building in San Francisco, however, of the same size and character; and he is otherwise connected in substantial ways with the Pacific coast. He still maintains near San Francisco his beautiful country seat of "Millbrae," with its dairy of five hundred cows. Before leaving California he gave most gratifying evidence of his interest in the commonwealth, endowing a chair of philosophy in the University of California at an outlay of $75,000, and presenting to the state Larkin G. Meade's remarkable group of statuary, "Columbus before Queen Isabella."

Since coming to New York Mr. Mills has concerned himself chiefly with various forms of organized philanthropy. The "fresh air fund," which sends every summer thousands of poor children from the crowded tenements into the country, has received generous contributions from him. The Mills Training School for male nurses, attached to Bellevue Hospital, was presented by him to the city of New York in 1888. He is now engaged in a comprehensive scheme of scientific charity designed to rescue men from wretched lodging houses, and give them at nominal cost the essential benefits of modern hotels. "Mills House No. 1" will accommodate fifteen hundred men, and "Mills House No. 2" seven hundred. The buildings will be made of the best material, with all modern improvements in the way of plumbing, heating, electrical appliances, and general sanitation. The charge proposed for a bedroom is twenty cents a night, with corresponding restaurant prices. Mr. Mills has contributed generously to many other charities, and to many institutions upholding science and art. One must go a long way to find a more inspiring example of public-spirited citizenship.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Darius Ogden Mills was born at North Salem, N. Y., September 5, 1825; received an academic education; was employed as a clerk in New York city, 1844–47; was cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, Buffalo, 1847–48; engaged in general trading, banking, and mining in California, with some interruptions, 1849–79; married Jane T. Cunningham of Irvington, N. Y., September 5, 1854; has lived in New York city since 1879, engaged largely in various kinds of philanthropic labor.

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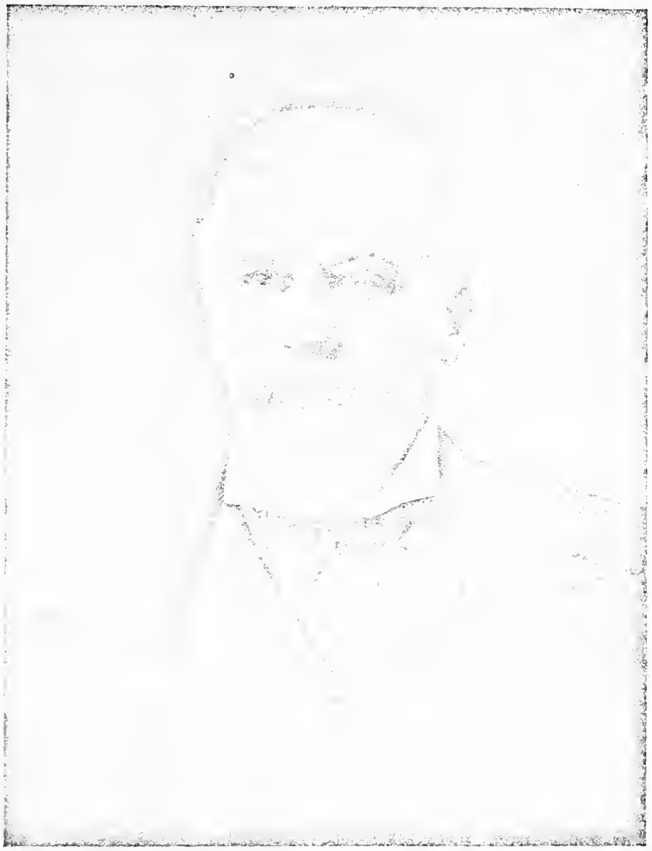
J. Pierpont Morgan, the first name in American finance and second only to Rothschild in the world, was born in Hartford, Conn., less than sixty years ago. Descended from a line of New England ancestors, he received great benefit, intangible but real, from their frugality, industry, and generally correct habits of life. To his father particularly, the famous banker Junius S. Morgan, a man of the strongest and most admirable character, some of the transmissible virtues of the son may safely be ascribed.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Educated at the Boston High School, and afterward at the University of Göttingen, Germany, Pierpont Morgan cut short his stay abroad at the age of twenty to enter upon a long business career. He began in a humble clerkship in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York city, drudging at a desk in their establishment for about two years. His father at this time was a partner of George Peabody, the great banker and philanthropist; and in 1860 J. P. Morgan became the United States agent and attorney for the London house of George Peabody & Co. Starting with a small establishment on Exchange Place, Mr. Morgan transacted business alone until 1864, when he became junior partner in the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. He continued to enlarge his sphere of influence until 1871, when he had become a recognized power in the financial world.

His prestige indeed, even at this early date, was such that Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and richest of American banking houses, deemed it advantageous to form with him in July, 1871, the famous firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Erecting the next year the white marble building at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, on a lot that cost what was then regarded as an extraordinary figure — $1,000,000 — the firm became far and away the foremost banking house in the new world, with a corporate capital running into tens of millions. In recent years some changes have been made in the old group of Morgan firms; and the New York house is now styled J. P. Morgan & Co., the London house J. S. Morgan & Co., the Philadelphia house Drexel & Co., and the Paris house Morgan, Harjes & Co. The various houses are leading drawers of international exchange, and transact a general banking business of enormous volume. Their pre-eminence, however, has been most marked of late in a sphere of finance that has become unhappily wide — the rehabilitation of bankrupt railroad properties.

In this most difficult field of finance J. Pierpont Morgan is easily first; and the remarkably successful reorganizations planned and financed by him, show what can be done by genius and character combined, in the restoration of discredited securities. His first notable achievement of this kind was made in 1885, when he took up the hopelessly tangled affairs of the West Shore railroad, straightened them out with consummate skill, and sold the property to the New York Central company on terms mutually advantageous under the circumstances to both vendor and vendee. In this, as in many other undertakings, Mr. Morgan made no charge for his time and effort; but the directors of the New York Central company showed their appreciation of his work by presenting him with a service of solid gold plate worth $50,000. In 1885 he rescued the Baltimore & Ohio company from insolvency, and three years later he reorganized the Reading system, with substantial satisfaction to all the parties interested. In the same year he reconstructed the Chesapeake & Ohio, consolidating it with the Big Four system to the manifest advantage of both properties. In 1895 he carried out successfully a masterly piece of high finance in the reorganization and symmetrical unification of the various securities underlying the Richmond Terminal system. Other recent examples of Mr. Morgan's capacity in the way of international schemes of reorganization may be found in the rehabilitation of the Northern Pacific and the Erie railroad systems.

Thousands of people not concerned with investment securities have heard of Mr. Morgan chiefly in connection with his dealings in United States bonds. His part in assisting the government to resume specie payments during the Hayes administration, when he formed a syndicate of capitalists who floated $200,000,000 worth of United States bonds, should not be forgotten. He practically formed a partnership alliance with the United States treasury, and placed behind the government all the enormous influence and power of his banking connections on both sides of the ocean. He did the same thing in February, 1895, taking greater chances then, in the famous purchase of gold-reserve bonds, with the extraordinary pendent contract regarding the prevention of gold exportations. In some quarters Mr. Morgan's part in this transaction has been ascribed to selfish motives; but the verdict of history will confirm the present knowledge of the best informed, that his course throughout the trying times of 1893–96 was patriotic in the highest degree.

Mr. Morgan is, of course, a prominent figure in the social world. He belongs to many of the leading metropolitan clubs, and holds important offices in some of them; but he is not what is called a clubman, having quiet tastes not readily satisfied by the average club. He is little given to display, but maintains establishments consistent with his reasonable needs and station in life. His gifts to charity and to various kinds of organized philanthropy are liberal and judicious. In the limits of this sketch it has been possible merely to skeletonize his character and career: an adequate presentation of the subject would reveal in John Pierpont Morgan not only one of the ablest business men and financiers of

the age, but also one of the most large-hearted and public-spirited citizens of the Republic.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Pierpont Morgan was born at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837; was educated in this country and in Germany; was clerk in a New York banking house, 1857–60; has been engaged since 1860, in New York city and other financial centers, in general banking, including the purchase and sale of government bonds, municipal and other corporate securities, the drawing of international exchange, and the reorganization of bankrupt properties.

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Levi P. Morton, banker and statesman, was born in Vermont about seventy years ago. After attending common schools up to the age of fifteen, he became a clerk in a country variety store at Enfield, Mass. Two years later he went into the same business at Concord, N. H., and soon afterward took charge of a branch store at Hanover. This was the seat of Dartmouth College, and many professors and students have watched with pleasure the wonderful career of the young man who used to supply their material wants so agreeably. He remained at Hanover until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to Boston to become a clerk in the dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co. He developed a marked aptitude for business, and at the end of two years was admitted to the firm. Junius S. Morgan, the distinguished banker of later days, was then a member of the same firm: and Cornelius N. Bliss, likewise known to fame, was also connected with the house at this time. A branch of the firm was established in New York city in 1852, and Mr. Morton was detailed as resident manager. By the year 1854 the future vice president had acquired a thorough mastery of business principles in general, and of the particular customs of the dry-goods trade, and he resolved to make the most of himself by establishing a business of his own. Becoming senior partner, accordingly, in the firm of Morton & Grinnell, he carried on a successful dry-goods commission business until 1861. In the trying times attending the outburst of civil war the firm of Morton & Grinnell went under, compounding with their creditors for fifty cents on the dollar. The failure was largely due to the repudiation of southern paper. Mr. Morton afterward discharged the obligations in full, with interest.

LEVI P. MORTON

Feeling his reverses keenly, and eager to redeem himself, Mr. Morton established in 1863 the banking house of L. P. Morton & Co. His long experience in commercial affairs, acquaintance with business men, and stainless personal character, brought quick success in the new venture. His business had assumed such proportions by 1869 that he deemed it prudent and otherwise desirable to have partnership assistance; and George T. Bliss, already eminent in the commercial world, formed with him the famous house of Morton, Bliss & Co. The same year Sir John Rose, Canadian minister of finance, joined Mr. Morton in founding the London banking house of Morton, Rose & Co. These two firms, splendidly equipped with capital, experience, responsibility, and character, rapidly gained a foremost place among the banking houses of the world. The services performed by them in facilitating the resumption of specie payments and the funding of

the national debt were incalculable. They took a prominent part in the syndicates that negotiated United States bonds, in the payment of the Geneva award of $15,500,000, and the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000; and the London house acted as fiscal agents of the United States government from 1873 until 1884. Both concerns are recognized the world over as pillars of financial strength, helping to support the business fabric of both hemispheres.

Brought up in a New England country town, where all good men took a lively interest in public affairs, Mr. Morton long ago entered actively into political life. Defeated for congress in 1876, he was elected two years later. He was widely known, of course, as an expert adviser on financial questions, and his work in congress was largely devoted to such subjects. It is worthy of note in view of recent political history that Mr. Morton saw unerringly at this early period the perils of silver coinage, and made various speeches in which the principles of sound finance as set forth by the Republican party in the campaign of 1896 were clearly defined. He declined the nomination for vice president in 1880, and was re-elected to congress in the same year.

Offered by President Garfield the navy portfolio or the post of minister to France, he chose the latter, and resigned his seat in congress. He was already well and favorably known in France, both from his business operations, and from his appointment in 1878 as honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He maintained at the French capital an establishment consistent with the dignity and importance of the government he represented, and the appreciative Parisians changed the name of the park fronting his mansion to the *Place des États Unis*. Through his intercession the restriction upon the importation of American pork was removed, though afterward revived; and American corporations obtained a legal status in France. He represented the United States at the submarine-cable convention, and publicly received for the people of this country the Bartholdi statue of Liberty enlightening the world.

Having returned to America in July, 1885, Mr. Morton resumed his prominent position among the leaders of the Republican party. In 1887 he was a strong candidate for the office of United States senator, as he had been, indeed, two years earlier. In 1888 he was elected vice president of the United States, and filled that office during Harrison's term. He presided over the senate with dignity and impartiality, and came to be exceedingly liked by the members of the upper house without regard to party. On his retirement from the vice presidency the senators gave him a banquet at the Arlington hotel as a formal recognition of their regard. His social position at Washington was brilliant, as it had been during his congressional service ten years before. In November, 1894, he was elected governor of New York, and served in that most responsible position for the next two years. His administration of the affairs of the Empire State was marked by careful scrutiny of legislative measures, judicious use of the appointing power, and conscientious devotion to the manifold duties of his office.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Levi Parsons Morton was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824; was a member of the dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., 1851–54, and of the firm of Morton & Grinnell, New York city, 1854–61; established the banking house of L. P. Morton & Co., now Morton, Bliss & Co., in 1863, and the London house of Morton, Rose & Co. in 1869; married Lucy Kimball of Flatlands, L. I., October 15, 1856, and Anna Livingston Street of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 12, 1873; was member of congress, 1879–81, minister to France, 1881–85, vice president of the United States, 1889–93, and governor of New York state, 1895–96.

Horace Porter, for many years one of the best known and most respected men in the public eye, has enriched the prestige of a family name already full of honors. His father was governor of Pennsylvania; his grandfather rendered many valuable services to the patriots' cause throughout the Revolution; and other members of the family have contributed to the splendor of the common name. Thus preciously endowed at birth with latent virtues, Horace Porter entered upon his brilliant career with every omen favorable. His early education was received at the Harrisburg Academy, and at Lawrenceville, N. J., near Princeton College, for which he prepared. The soldier's blood in his veins, however, filled him with desire for a martial training, and in order to secure an appointment at the United States Military Academy he entered the scientific department of Harvard College in 1854. The next year he succeeded in getting his appointment, and became a cadet at West Point July 1, 1855. His class took a course of five years — only one other class has done this — and he did not graduate until July, 1860, having the third rank then in a membership of forty-one. He chose the ordnance arm of the service, his mind having a remarkable

mechanical bent. As a boy he had delighted to study the machinery in his father's iron works, and when only twelve years old he invented a water gauge for boilers that was successfully applied. Later in life he invented various ingenious mechanical devices, including the ticket-canceling boxes used by the elevated railways in New York city.

After remaining at West Point a little while as instructor in artillery, and serving in other stations a few months, Lieutenant Porter completed his theoretical studies in the very nick of time for terribly practical application. Ordered to duty in the South at the beginning of the Civil War, he served throughout the conflict with a valor and a wealth of achievement that defy adequate presentation within narrow limits. After participating in the expedition under Sherman and Dupont against Port Royal, as first lieutenant of ordnance, he became chief of artillery, and had charge of the batteries at the capture of Fort Pulaski April 10, 1862. His conduct on this occasion was such that he was brevetted captain, and was also presented with one of the swords captured from the enemy. Two months later he took part in the assault on Secessionville, S. C., and was wounded in the hand by a piece of shell. Made chief of ordnance of the Army of the Potomac in July, 1862, he remained on McClellan's staff until after the battle of Antietam in September of that year, when he was transferred to the Army of the Ohio. In January, 1863, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and for the next eight months was engaged in general staff duty in the field. He took part in the advance on Chattanooga, and in the battle of Chickamauga, where he particularly distinguished himself. In this campaign he first met General Grant, who was so much pleased with the young captain that he made him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel and later that of colonel. Serving with General Grant in the field until the end of the war, he participated in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, in the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and in the closing scenes at Appomattox. During the war he was six times promoted "for gallant, faithful, and meritorious service." On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general in the United States army.

After the close of the war he remained at army headquarters in Washington with General Grant, except when the latter sent him on tours of army-post inspection in the South and on the Pacific coast. His relations with General Grant were of the most confidential and delightful nature. He served as his private secretary, in charge of his executive business, during the President's first administration; and always thereafter he continued to be his intimate and trusted friend. Having resigned from the army in 1873, General Porter entered into active business life. He has concerned himself largely with transportation interests, having been a prime mover in the construction of the West Shore railroad, and the first president of the company. He has been a director in many railroads and other corporations. He is regarded as an able adviser whenever financial operations are undertaken by the great capitalists of the country. He is at present chairman of the board of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

HORACE PORTER

General Porter holds a most enviable position in the social world. He is president of the Grant Monument Association, having raised the money for the great general's mausoleum. He is also president of the Union League Club, and has membership in various other similarly prominent organizations. An accomplished linguist and a great lover of literature, he is himself a graceful and vigorous writer, contributing frequently to the periodicals of the day. He is a brilliant *raconteur* and a felicitous public speaker. Union College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Horace Porter was born at Huntingdon, Penn., April 15, 1837; was educated at the Harrisburg (Penn.) Academy, at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard), and at West Point, whence he graduated in 1860; served in the Union army throughout the Civil War; married Sophie K. McHarg of Albany December 15, 1863; was private secretary to President Grant, 1869–73; has been engaged as director and executive officer in various corporations since 1873.

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Theodore Roosevelt, author, sportsman, reformer, and politician in the best sense, is a scion of a family that has been active on Manhattan island for nearly two hundred and fifty years. Roosevelt street, indeed, was so called because it ran through the original family farm. The name is Dutch; but Mr. Roosevelt's temperament and character are more consistent with his own analysis of the present stock into one part Hollandish, and three parts Scotch, Irish, and French Huguenot. An excellent educational groundwork at Cutler's private school in New York city paved the way for broader intellectual equipment at Harvard; and all was fittingly crowned by an extended tour in Europe. Returning thence in 1881, he plunged into the active work of the world, and has ever since been a conspicuous figure in the storm center of public affairs.

Attending primaries, speaking at public meetings, and taking part generally in proceedings, he soon made himself a factor in the politics of his district. So thoroughly did he learn the arts of political manipulation — knowledge indispensably valuable in his later reform work — that he succeeded in gaining control with his followers of the local organization. "Jake Hess's district" having dispossessed its lord, Mr. Roosevelt was sent to the assembly for three successive terms. In that body he made a reputation for fearless leadership against corrupt and evil legislation. Wherever "ring jobs" or "private steals" or underhand proceedings of any kind were going on, Mr. Roosevelt was likely to confront the evil doers and thwart their plans. Perhaps no man in the assembly was ever more feared by the "bosses" than was he. As for positive results, the most important measure due to him was the Roosevelt aldermanic bill, which allowed the mayor of New York to make appointments without the consent of the aldermen. This gave the mayor a free hand, and made possible the best selections — Mr. Roosevelt's own appointment later, for example, to the police board. One consequence of his labors in Albany was the writing of "Essays on Practical Politics," which is admirable alike for its charming literary quality, vivid portrayal of actual legislative conditions, and philosophic discussion of existing evils.

In early youth Mr. Roosevelt was sickly — "pigeon-chested," to quote his own term — and one of his first achievements in life was to make himself over physically. He did the work so well that he became one of the foremost wrestlers, boxers, and all-round athletes in the Harvard gymnasium. On his postgraduate continental trip he succeeded in mounting snow-capped Jungfrau and the rocky Matterhorn, thereby gaining membership in the Alpine Club of London. His interest in manly sports took him to the Bad Lands of the Northwest to shoot bear, buffalo, and bighorn. His first trips to the "cow country" were made during the long vacations of the assembly; and after his retirement from the legislature in 1884 he started a cattle ranch on the Little Missouri in western North Dakota, and spent a large part of his time for the next two years in the toilsome, adventurous, and picturesque life of a ranchman. He has embalmed the essence of his experience in three works, "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," and "The Wilderness Hunter," which will have a permanent place in literature as faithful pictures of a romantic historical epoch doomed to swift effacement in this electrical age.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Roosevelt ran for mayor of New York. Though Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, was elected, Mr. Roosevelt polled a larger proportion of the total vote than any other Republican candidate up to the election of W. L. Strong in 1894. After the mayoralty campaign Mr. Roosevelt gave himself up to literary labors. Possessed of a vigorous, flowing, crystalline style, adorned with many rhetorical graces but direct and practical withal, he has a reputation as a writer not inferior to his fame in other lines. His "Naval War of 1812," published when he was one year out of college, his lives of Benton and Gouverneur Morris in the American Statesmen series, and

his history of New York city in Freeman's series of Historic Towns, constitute, with the works previously mentioned, a solid contribution to American literature. His *magnum opus*, however, is the "Winning of the West," in four volumes, forming one of the most notable additions in recent years to works on American history.

Appointed by President Harrison in 1889 United States civil-service commissioner, Mr. Roosevelt retained that office for the next six years, and made a remarkable record for efficient administration. Believing thoroughly in the work of the commission, he was able to enforce the law vigorously, and to extend its scope and usefulness. Partly because of his success in this office, he was selected by Mayor Strong in the spring of 1895 for the vitally important post of police commissioner. Thoroughly sympathetic with the motives underlying Dr. Parkhurst's crusade, and anxious that the fruits of victory should not fail, Mr. Roosevelt accepted the appointment, and threw himself with titanic energy into the work of changing the police force from a nest of corruption into a bulwark of good government. His speedy and brilliantly decisive success focused the eyes of the nation upon him. He proved past all doubt that the law could be enforced even when obnoxious and admittedly defective; and he and his colleagues on the board, in the face of disheartening obstacles and a mass of inherited evils, have raised the department to a high state of efficiency.

A final word about Theodore Roosevelt may fittingly concern his character, since that is the key to all his history. Sincerity, earnestness, absolute uprightness, joined to hard common sense and rare reach of intellect, with inextinguishable energy actuating all, and kindliness of heart dominating all — therein lies the secret of his marvelous success.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Theodore Roosevelt was born at New York city October 27, 1858; graduated from Harvard College in 1880; was a member of the New York assembly, 1882–84; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886; married Edith K. Carow of New York city December 2, 1886; was United States civil-service commissioner, 1889–95; has been president of the board of police commissioners of New York city since May, 1895.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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J. Edward Simmons is still in the prime of life, but he seems older because he became so long ago one of the most distinguished financiers in the country. Starting in life with priceless qualities of mind and character inherited from a long line of worthy ancestors, he followed up this advantage by getting a liberal education in college and law school. He then practiced law for four years in his native city of Troy. Deciding wisely, though not without some risk of error, that a greater career awaited him in another place and another calling, he boldly abandoned the law, and established himself in New York city as a banker. The result amply justified his course, and in a few years he had attained a rank among the foremost financiers of the metropolis. His prestige was such by the year 1884 that he was elected president of the New York Stock Exchange, receiving a larger number of votes than had been

given to any previous candidate in a contested election. No salary is attached to this office, but the honor of incumbency is highly prized, as the responsibility is most weighty. Re-elected president in 1885, Mr. Simmons declined to run a third time. His retirement from the office occasioned the passage of highly complimentary resolutions by the Exchange, and the presentation of a beautiful gold watch, suitably inscribed, by the members of the governing committee.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS

Soon after this something happened to Mr. Simmons that is almost without precedent in the annals of banking. Without knowing a single director of the institution or owning any stock therein, he was invited to accept the presidency of the Fourth National Bank. He had never set foot in the bank even, and the offer came to him solely on the strength of his surpassing ability and flawless record during twenty years in Wall street. Accepting the high trust thus tendered, Mr. Simmons has made the "Fourth National" one of the five leading banks of the country. With a capital of over three million dollars, deposits of about thirty millions, and an aggregate annual volume of business of five billion dollars, the Fourth National Bank may well require at its head a man of stainless character, a banker of proved capacity, and a financier of the very first rank in every respect.

That Mr. Simmons is all this may be seen not only in the history of the bank during his administration, but as well in his multiform achievements in general finance outside that institution. In the panic of 1893 he was one of the strongest pillars that supported the tottering commercial fabric, serving on the Loan Committee that did so much to arrest the flood of demoralization. Throughout the trying times since then he has wielded a giant's strength in the life-and-death struggle between sound finance and ruin. In recent months he has taken a prominent part in the reorganization of bankrupt railways, where his exceptional skill in finance and high standing in the banking world are of the utmost value. The railroad across the isthmus of Panama, which has had a remarkably prosperous career, is managed by an American board of directors, but is owned chiefly by French investors. The latter require an efficient and trustworthy executive head, and in 1895 they elected Mr. Simmons president of the Panama Railway Co., and of the tributary Columbian line of steamers. In the same year he was chosen a vice president of the New York Chamber of Commerce for a term of four years. In October, 1896, he was unanimously chosen president of the New York Clearing House Association, one of the highest positions attainable anywhere in the banking world.

Consistently with his character and attainments, Mr. Simmons has frequently been solicited to let his name appear in connection with high places in public life. Having no ambition in such directions and a clear field of duty elsewhere, he has uniformly rejected such overtures. In 1881, however, he accepted an appointment from Mayor Grace as commissioner of education, and a reappointment the next year from Mayor Edson; and he served as president of the board for five successive terms from 1886. In recognition of his gratuitous work in the cause of education the degree of LL.D. was

conferred upon him in 1885 by the University of Norwich, Vermont. He is a director of several charitable organizations, president of the New York Infant Asylum, and a governor of the New York Hospital.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Joseph Edward Simmons was born at Troy, N. Y., September 9, 1841; graduated from Williams College in 1862, and from the Albany Law School in 1863; practiced law in Troy, 1863–67; married Julia Greer of New York city April 12, 1866; was president of the New York Stock Exchange, 1884–85, and of the board of education of New York city, 1886–91; was made president of the New York Clearing House Association in October, 1893; has been engaged in banking in New York city since 1888.

Charles A. Dana, the Nestor of American journalism, was born in New Hampshire seventy-seven years ago. He spent his boyhood in Buffalo, N. Y., serving as clerk in his uncle's dry-goods store for seven years. The panic of 1837 having terminated this employment, he took up the study of Latin at the age of nineteen, and otherwise fitted himself to enter Harvard College in 1839. Serious eyesight trouble forced his retirement from Harvard at the end of his sophomore year; but the college authorities afterward gave him his degree. In 1842 he joined the famous colony at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Mass., in the attempt to combine intellectual and social ideals with fertilization of the soil and the milking of cows. Of the distinguished farmer-philosophers thus assembled, including Hawthorne, Curtis, Alcott, Channing, and Ripley, Mr. Dana is said to have given most promise of ultimate success as a tiller of the soil.

After two years' editorial and general work on Elizur Wright's daily newspaper, the Boston *Chronotype*, at a stipend of five dollars weekly, Mr. Dana went to New York in February, 1847, to become city editor of the New York *Tribune*, at a salary of ten dollars a week. The next year he spent eight months in Europe, supporting himself and family by writing letters to several newspapers. Going back to the *Tribune*, he remained on that paper until April 1, 1862. He was Horace Greeley's right-hand man during all these years, and as one of the proprietors and managing editor of the paper had an emphatic voice in its affairs. The progress of the great journal in the decade preceding the Rebellion must be ascribed in a large degree to his newspaper talent. Without disparaging Mr. Greeley's brilliancy as a writer, power as a moral leader, and strangely winning personality, one may still maintain that these and other valuable qualities of the founder of the *Tribune* do not wholly explain the splendid success of the paper at that time. An essential factor in the general result was Mr. Dana's staff organization, his comprehensive sense regarding news, his firm maintenance of a consistent policy, his imperturbable, balance-wheel adjustment of the great engine.

CHARLES A. DANA

Variance of opinion between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Dana regarding the proper conduct of the Civil War led to Mr. Dana's resignation from the *Tribune* in the spring of 1862. He was at once intrusted with important missions for the war department by

Secretary Stanton, and was made assistant secretary of war in 1863. From that time until the fall of Richmond he was, in Lincoln's phrase, "the eyes of the government at the front." Spending much of his time in the saddle, wherever conflict was most imminent or the fortunes of war most precarious, he became the chief living link between the war department and the generals at the front, and rendered invaluable service to Lincoln and Stanton in their assignment of commands and general oversight of the army. At great crises of the war he sent to Secretary Stanton daily or hourly dispatches, which were so vivid and accurate and complete in essentials that the secretary could see with his own eyes the whole situation. Mr. Dana's judgment of men was unerring, and was so regarded by the President and his secretary of war. In the early summer of 1863, for example, when a strong effort was making to depose Grant from command, Mr. Dana sent dispatches from Vicksburg containing facts that strongly tended to prevent such a step; and a colossal blunder was thus averted.

After the war Mr. Dana became editor of the Chicago *Republican* for about a year. When that enterprise failed, from causes not connected with the editorial management of the paper, he returned to New York and acquired control of the *Sun*. Issuing the first number under the new management January 27, 1868, he has ever since been solely responsible for the conduct of the paper. He has identified himself more thoroughly with the *Sun* than has any other living journalist with any other paper. He is regarded by many as the foremost journalist in America.

Whatever else may be true of a *Sun* editorial, its sparkling, vigorous, idiomatic English cannot be denied. Many of Mr. Dana's leading articles might be cited in rhetorical text-books as models of style and diction. Similar, if not equal, literary excellence characterizes the *Sun* throughout; for Mr. Dana dominates the whole paper, and not merely the editorial page. The part of the *Sun* given up to news is widely noted for its entertaining quality. Mr. Dana welcomes whatever is refreshing or picturesque in language, if it be also simple and unaffected. As for the matter itself rather than its verbal dress, the essential element there, according to his standards, is human interest. Any fact — or fancy, as for that — which if skillfully presented will interest mankind, may properly be treated by a daily journal. In the pages of the *Sun*, accordingly, one may find not only the conventional news of the day, but also numerous items or articles regarding science, art, philosophy, humor, literature.

Mr. Dana belongs to the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and some other similar organizations; but he is not a clubman. He goes almost daily to his unpretentious office in Nassau street, and finds his pleasure otherwise in his home, his books, and his beautiful estate at Dosoris, near Glen Cove, Long Island. He is a veritable polyglot, knowing familiarly many of the spoken languages outside the oriental tongues. His admiration for the Bible is boundless, and Dante has been his intimate for thirty years. Having never experienced a single hour of serious illness in his life, he still works hard six days in the week, no older now at the age of seventy-seven than most men at fifty.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Charles Anderson Dana was born at Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819; was clerk in a dry-goods store in Buffalo, 1830–37; attended Harvard College, 1839–41; lived at Brook Farm, 1842–47; married Eunice Macdaniel of New York city March 2, 1846; worked on the Boston "Chronotype," 1844–47, and on the New York "Tribune," 1847–48; was foreign correspondent in European capitals in 1848; was a proprietor and managing editor of the New York "Tribune," 1849–62; was assistant secretary of war, 1863–65; has been editor and chief owner of the New York "Sun" since January, 1868.

William R. Grace, formerly mayor of New York, and otherwise known in many lands from his importance in the world of commerce, was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago. He spent most of his boyhood in Dublin and vicinity, but found life there so little to his taste that he ran away to sea. Landing in New York in 1846, he entered the service of a shipping house, and there acquired the liking for the business with which he has ever since had more or less to do. When about eighteen years old he recrossed the Atlantic, and established in Liverpool the shipping firm of W. R. Grace & Co. This enterprise was fairly successful, but was not sufficiently promising to satisfy Mr. Grace.

Becoming interested in Peru, he went thither in 1851. He visited Lima and Callao, entered the employ of the firm of John Bryce & Co., dealers in ship stores and chandlery in Callao, and afterwards became a partner in the concern. The firm prospered exceedingly, acquiring the control in a few years of most of the foreign shipping trade on the west coast of South America. Various branch houses and interrelated concerns were established from time to time, at convenient shipping centers,

as the business developed, including the firms of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, M. P. Grace & Co., London, J. W. Grace & Co., San Francisco, Grace Brothers & Co., Lima and Callao, and Grace & Co., Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion. Mr. Grace, together with his brothers, Michael P. and John W., and his nephew, Edward Eyre, held a controlling interest in all of these firms. In 1895 the business of these concerns was transferred to the corporation of W. R. Grace & Co., of which Mr. Grace is president, and all of the houses now bear that name.

The corporation of W. R. Grace & Co. controls the New York & Pacific Steamship Co., Ltd., which has a fleet of five large and specially constructed freight steamers regularly employed in the trade between New York and the west coast of South America, carrying kerosene, dry goods, and articles of American manufacture to Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, and returning with cargoes of wool, cotton, and nitrate of soda. Of the last-named article Mr. Grace's firm is the heaviest importer in the country, besides shipping the product largely to European ports.

Spending much of his time earlier in life in traveling between South America, Europe, and the United States, Mr. Grace opened his permanent office in New York city in 1865, and has ever since regarded the metropolis as business and home headquarters. He soon became widely and favorably known in commercial circles, and was called upon to fill many positions of trust and responsibility. He has been president of the Export Lumber Co., and has held directorates in the Lincoln National Bank and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He is president of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Co., and takes an active part in the management of the business. He is a trustee of the Terminal Warehouse Co., the Terminal Improvement Co., the New York Life Insurance Co., the United States Casualty Co., and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He is president of the Sevilla Home for Girls.

Becoming interested in political affairs, Mr. Grace rose rapidly to prominence in the Democratic party, and received the nomination for the mayoralty in 1880. Elected to this high office, he so arranged his private affairs that he could devote all his time to municipal matters. His administration was regarded with so much favor that in 1884, after an absence from the mayor's chair of one term, he was again elected to the position of chief magistrate.

Many readers will recall Mr. Grace's magnificent gift to his mother country at the time of the famine in 1879, when the New York *Herald* organized a relief movement, and the United States ship "Constellation" was assigned to carry the cargo to the stricken country. Mr. Grace on that occasion contributed personally half of the entire cargo, besides providing without charge all the clerical services connected with the undertaking. The total amount of his contribution was not far from $50,000.

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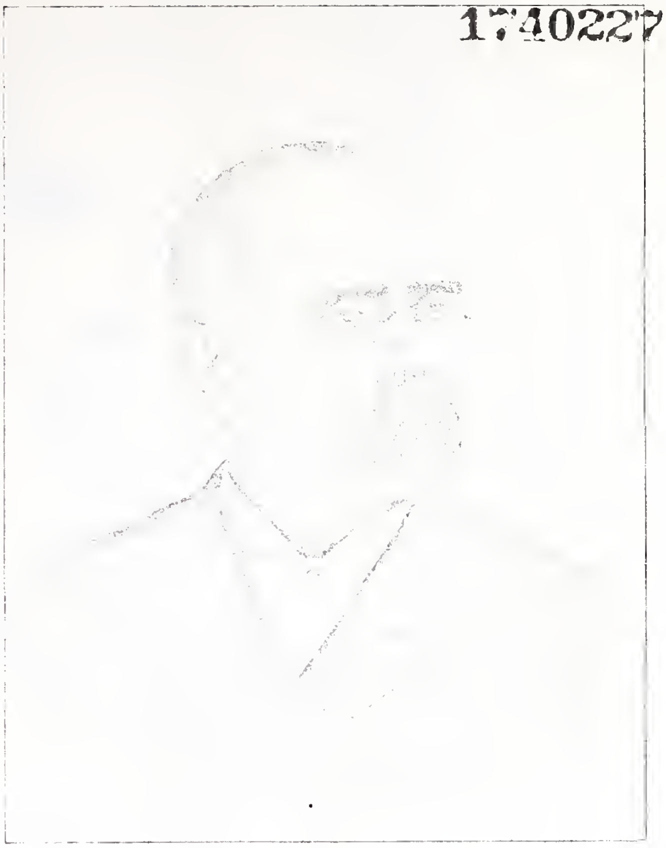
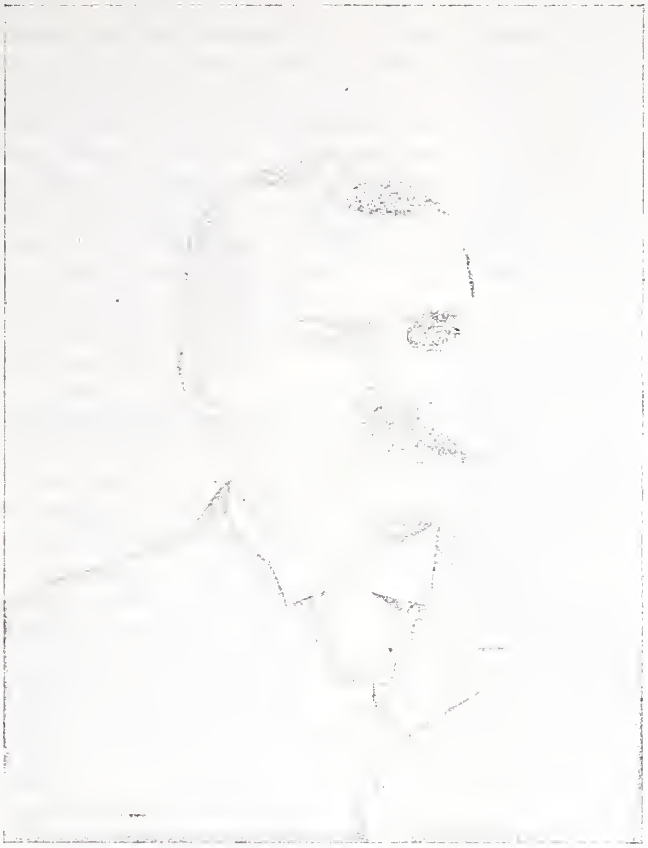


WILLIAM R. GRACE

Mr. Grace belongs to various prominent clubs, including the Manhattan, Downtown Association, Lawyers,' Reform, Country, Democratic, Catholic, and Metropolitan.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Russell Grace was born at Riverside, Cove of Cork, Ireland, in 1833; came to the United States in 1846,

and entered the service of a shipping house; married Lillius Gilchrest of St. George, Me., in 1859; was mayor of New York city, 1881–82 and 1885–86; has engaged extensively in the shipping trade, exporting, and importing, with headquarters in New York city, since 1865.



ANSON G. McCOOK

Anson G. McCook, belonging to a family famous for its fighters, has himself perpetuated this ancestral distinction, and has besides gained fame in other and no less worthy ways. Born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1835, he received a common-school education in the neighboring town of New Lisbon. The spirit of adventure, always prominent in the family and at times irrepressible, sent the young man forth in 1854, bound for California in one of the historic wagon trains that trailed their slow way overland forty years ago. Everything was in a state of flux on the Coast at that time, and he returned to Ohio in 1859, for the purpose of reading law in his cousin's office. He was admitted to the bar, but never became a practicing lawyer. He had almost completed his legal studies when the Civil War broke out.

His name would not have been McCook if he had not dropped everything else, and thrown himself into the conflict. Raising a company of volunteers on the first call for troops — the first company to enter the service from eastern Ohio — he was elected captain, and served as such with the 2d Ohio infantry in the bloody baptism of fire at Bull Run. Upon the reorganization of his regiment for three years he was made major, and ultimately colonel, serving in the Army of the Cumberland under Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas. He participated in many of the battles in the West, including those at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. He was also with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, where he took part in the battle of Resaca, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Peachtree Creek, near Atlanta, July 19–20, 1864. When the 2d Ohio was mustered out at the close of its three years' term of enlistment, he was appointed colonel of the 194th Ohio, ordered to the valley of Virginia, and assigned to the command of a brigade. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services." Similar honors were bestowed upon others of the "fighting McCooks."

Returning to Ohio, General McCook remained there for about seven years as United States assessor of internal revenue. He then took up his residence in New York, and became interested in the *Law Journal* of that city. When he had been there about three years he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket from the 8th New York district, and was twice re-elected, serving six years altogether, in the 45th, 46th, and 47th congresses. In December, 1883, he was chosen by the United States senate secretary of that body, and held the position until August, 1893. He became a great favorite with the members of the upper house, irrespective of party. Returning to New York in 1893, when the Democrats obtained control of the senate, he devoted himself to business until August, 1895, when he was appointed chamberlain of the city of New York by Mayor Strong. General McCook's name has constantly been mentioned in

recent years in connection with various high offices, and his appointment was widely approved.

General McCook is a prominent member of the Union League Club and of the Republican Club. He belongs also to the Ohio Society and to the Loyal Legion. He is very much liked by a multitude of friends in all parts of the country.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Anson George McCook was born at Steubenville, O., October 10, 1835; was educated in public schools in Ohio; studied law in Steubenville, and was admitted to the bar in 1862; served in the Union army throughout the war; was United States assessor of internal revenue at Steubenville, 1865–72; was member of congress from the 8th New York district, 1877–83; married Hettie B. McCook of Steubenville June 3, 1886; was secretary of the United States senate, 1883–93; has been chamberlain of the city of New York since August, 1895, having been appointed to that office by Mayor Wm. L. Strong.

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Henry Codman Potter, seventh bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, belongs to a distinguished and talented family. His father, Alonzo Potter, was a bishop in the Episcopal church for twenty years, and attained wide renown for his administrative genius and surpassing intellectual powers. Born at Schenectady, N. Y., about sixty years ago, the present bishop obtained his preparatory education at the Philadelphia Academy of the Episcopal church. This was supplemented by a course at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1857. Receiving deacon's orders in the same year and priest's orders the next year, he served as rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Penn., from July, 1857, until May, 1859. At the latter date he was transferred to Troy, N. Y., where he had charge of St. John's for the next seven years. In 1863 he was chosen president of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, but declined the office. His father had been the virtual president of Union College for several years, and Kenyon would undoubtedly have benefited greatly from Bishop Potter's administration, had he thought it wise to undertake the charge.

HENRY CODMAN POTTER

After an interval of two years in Boston as assistant minister of Trinity, which Phillips Brooks afterward made famous in all Christian lands, Bishop Potter became rector of Grace Church, New York city, in May, 1868. For sixteen years he labored in that pastorate, attaining wide influence both within and without the church. In 1883 his uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, who had then presided over the diocese of New York for twenty-two years with rare ability and success, asked for an assistant; and the General Convention of the church, sitting in Philadelphia at the time, unanimously elected Dr. Henry C. Potter to the position. He was consecrated October 20, 1883, in the presence of forty-three bishops and three hundred clergy. By formal instruments the aged bishop, already failing in health, resigned the entire care of the diocese into the hands of his assistant. This responsibility the latter has continued to bear ever since, having succeeded to the full title on the death of Bishop Horatio Potter January 2, 1887. The diocese is the largest in the United States in point of population, its territory containing over

2,000,000 souls. More than 200 parishes and chapels, nearly 400 clergy, and about 60,000 communicants, are included in Bishop Potter's diocese; and about $3,000,000 is obtained therefrom every year for the support of the church.

Dr. Potter is naturally one of the chief members of the house of bishops. For many years he was a manager of the board of missions; and from 1866 until 1883 he was secretary of the house of bishops. Union College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1863, that of D. D. in 1865, and that of LL. D. in 1877; and Trinity College made him an LL. D. in 1881 and a D. D. in 1883.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Codman Potter was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835; was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, whence he graduated in 1857; was rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Penn., 1857–59, of St. John's, Troy, 1859–66, and of Grace Church, New York, 1868–83; was assistant bishop of the diocese of New York, 1883–86, and has been bishop thereof since 1887.

William L. Strong, reform mayor of New York city for the term 1895–97, and previously prominent in the business and financial world, was born in Richland county, Ohio, somewhat less than seventy years ago. Like so many other eminent men, Mayor Strong made his way to fame and fortune without the aid of a college education. He attended the common schools of his native county, but had no further scholastic opportunities. It is clear, however, that much of the value of the higher education comes from the disciplinary training therein received; and this advantage Mayor Strong obtained in ample measure in the long and rigid business experience of his youth and early manhood. Losing his father at the age of thirteen, he was thrown thenceforth on his own resources to a large extent. Becoming clerk in a dry-goods store in Wooster, Ohio, and afterward, at a better salary, in Mansfield, Ohio, he not only maintained himself, but contributed materially to the support of relatives. Having concluded that New York city offered advantages in a business way superior to those of any inland town, the future chief magistrate betook himself in 1853 to the metropolis. He first obtained employment with L. O. Wilson & Co., dealers in dry goods, with whom he remained as a salesman for four and a half years. After their failure in the crash of 1857 he obtained a clerkship in the dry-goods house of Farnham, Dale & Co. Learning every part of the business, and acquiring a larger and larger share of responsibility in its affairs, he rose steadily from one executive position to another until he finally became the head of the firm; and in 1870 the style of the old concern, which had already undergone radical changes, adapted itself completely to the new facts by taking the form "W. L. Strong & Co." The firm has had a prosperous career since Mr. Strong became its head, and has long ranked among the leading concerns of the country in its important line of trade.

In New York city a man cannot become a great leader in one kind of business without finding plenty of opportunities to employ his talents in other fields as well. This fact is strikingly brought out by the long and significant list of enterprises with which Mayor Strong has concerned himself. He was president of the Central National Bank—a position in itself sufficient to absorb all the business energy of the average man—and is now vice president of the New York Security & Trust Co. The list of his directorates takes one over a wide range of financial activity, covering the Erie railroad, New York Life Insurance Co., Mercantile Trust Co., Plaza Bank, and Hanover Fire Insurance Co. Add to this the fact that he is treasurer of St. John's Guild, and a few other things in various institutions, and his capacity as an executive man of affairs may be in some degree appreciated.

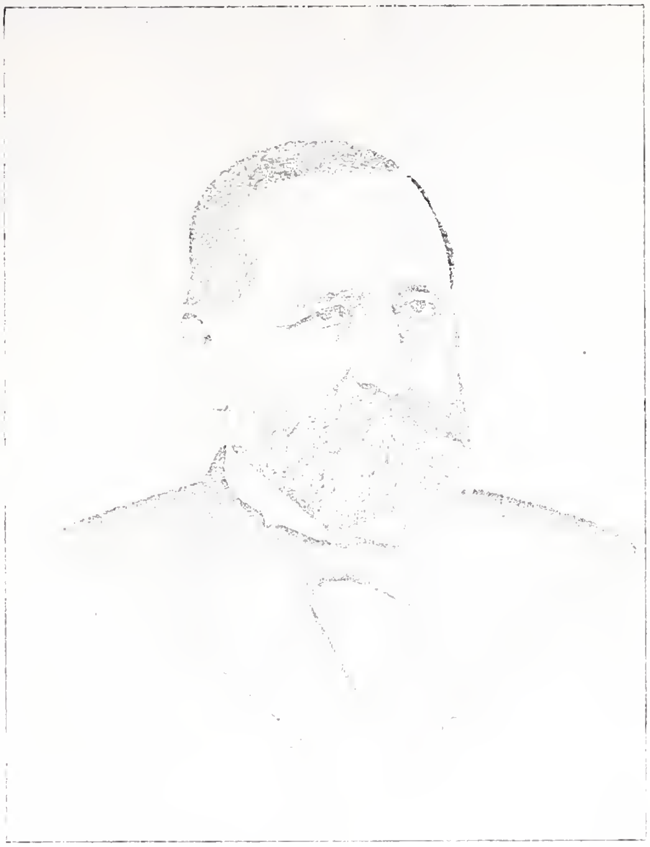
Colonel Strong—to use his common but wholly honorary title—was all this long before the fall of 1894, and the fact was widely known in business circles; but his sudden elevation at that time to the mayor's chair brought his character and his history into strong relief. The fierce light which beats upon a throne is less intense than the calcium glare of hostile fire turned upon the candidate for high political honors. In this case the test was more than usually severe from the peculiar circumstances of the New York city election in 1894. The startling revelations of corruption in the police department of New York made by the Lexow committee had roused the citizens to vigorous action; and at a meeting held in Madison Square Garden in September, 1894, a non-partisan "Committee of Seventy" was appointed to frame a platform defining the principles of good municipal government, and to select candidates for the leading offices soon to be filled. Colonel Strong was chosen by this committee to carry the standard of the reformers. A greater honor than this in the range of municipal politics can hardly be conceived.

Elected to the mayoralty of the chief city of the nation after a campaign remarkable in many ways, Colonel Strong came to the office unpledged to

any one, with a clean record, and determined to fulfill so far as in him lay the letter and the spirit of the platform underlying his election. His term of office has still some time to run, but enough has been accomplished already to justify the statement that Mayor Strong's administration will mark an epoch in the government of New York city. Two great departments of municipal economy — those of street cleaning and of police — have been thoroughly reorganized, and raised to a plane of high efficiency; large amounts of money have been saved in various branches of the service; and the administration generally has been characterized by purity of motive, business-like execution, and substantial success.

In the social world Colonel Strong has naturally been a prominent figure for many years. He has been president of the Ohio Society of New York, and is now president of the Wool Club; he is also vice president of the Union League Club, where he is exceedingly popular. He is a member of various other prominent clubs, including the Metropolitan, Republican, New York Athletic, Colonial, and Merchants.' He belongs likewise to many associations devoted to science and art.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — William L. Strong was born at Loudenville, O., March 22, 1827; was a clerk in dry-goods houses in Ohio and New York city, 1842–62; married Mary Aborn of New York city April 25, 1866; was a member of the firm of Sutton, Smith & Co., 1863–69, and has been head of the dry-goods house of W. L. Strong & Co. since January 1, 1870; was elected mayor of New York city in 1894 for the term 1895–97.



WILLIAM L. STRONG

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Benjamin F. Tracy has been prominent in public life ever since he ran for the office of district attorney in Tioga county over forty years ago, and carried his new Whig ticket to success in a Democratic stronghold. As a young man he had a distinguished career in the Southern Tier, and crowned it with a brilliant war record. Since then he has nationalized his fame, and has gained a secure position among the jurists and statesmen of the country.

Born in Owego, N. Y., during Jackson's second year in the White House, young Tracy acquired an excellent general education in the common schools and academy of his native town. He then read law in a local office, gained admittance to the bar in the year of his majority, and began his long career as a lawyer by trying cases in the village court. Becoming favorably known in this way, he received the nomination for the office of district attorney in November, 1853, and carried the day. He was reelected three years later, defeating the Democratic candidate, Gilbert C. Walker, afterward governor of Virginia. The two were personal friends, though political foes, and they formed a law partnership just after the election. In 1861 a combination of Republicans and war Democrats sent Mr. Tracy to the state assembly, where he at once took a high stand as a debater and efficient legislator.

In the spring of 1862 Governor Morgan made Mr. Tracy one of a committee to promote volunteering for the Civil War in the counties of Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins. After personally recruiting two regiments, the 109th and the 137th, Mr. Tracy accepted the colonelcy of the former, and reported

for duty at Baltimore. In the spring of 1864 his regiment joined the 9th corps of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness. Exhausted by his exertions in the fight, Colonel Tracy was carried off the field near the close of the battle; but he refused to go to the hospital, and continued to lead his men throughout the three days' fight at Spottsylvania. Quite collapsing after this, he was forced to recover his health at the North, where he was put in command of the military post at Elmira, N. Y. Ten thousand prisoners were there at that time; and twelve years later the accusation was made in the house of representatives by a member from Georgia that cruelties equal to those of the southern prisons were practiced at Elmira. Colonel Tracy replied at length in denial of the charge, and his defense was convincingly sustained by some of his own political opponents.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY

Entering the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict in New York city after the close of the war, Mr. Tracy has ever since been prominent at the New York bar. His name has appeared on one side or the other of many celebrated cases, including the Tilton-Beecher trial; and his clients have included some of the largest individual litigants and most important corporations in the land. His practice has been somewhat interrupted by reason of judicial and political office-holding; but he has been able during much of the time, by leaving to others routine and detail work, to take charge of many important cases.

Taking up once more the public life of Mr. Tracy, we have first to note his appointment in October, 1866, as United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York. During the first two years of his term he gave particular attention to the prevention of revenue frauds by whiskey distillers, drawing up for this purpose a bill, afterward enacted into law, which secured for the national treasury in one year $50,000,000 instead of the $13,000,000 collected in the previous twelvemonth. In December, 1881, he was appointed by the governor of New York an associate justice of the state Court of Appeals: the appointment was made to fill a vacancy, and he held the office until January, 1883.

As secretary of the navy throughout President Harrison's administration, Mr. Tracy has become best known in his later life. At once on taking office he entered zealously into the work of rebuilding the United States navy. The necessity for this had already been recognized by the government, and something had been accomplished in this direction; but it is largely due to Secretary Tracy's efficient efforts that the United States, at the close of Harrison's administration, ranked sixth among the great naval powers of the world. When he took charge of the department, armor-clad construction had just begun, three armored vessels having been launched in 1888; but so rapidly did he push on the work that when he resigned his portfolio the navy contained thirteen such vessels, and several more were ready for service within the year. The plan for maintaining a naval militia in the seaboard states also received his active support; and he was instrumental in securing from congress, in March, 1891, an appropriation for the armament of these forces.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—*Benjamin Franklin Tracy was born at Owego, N. Y., April*

26, 1830; was admitted to the bar in May, 1851; married Delinda E. Catlin of Owego in January, 1851; was district attorney of Tioga county, 1854–59; was elected to the state assembly in 1861; served in the Union army, 1862–64; was United States district attorney in eastern New York, 1866–73; was associate justice of the state Court of Appeals, 1881–83; was secretary of the navy, 1889–93; has practiced law in New York city and Brooklyn, with some interruptions, since 1865.

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Frederick Fanning Ayer, a son of Dr. James C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., was born in that city about the middle of the century. His ancestors on the paternal side were conspicuous patriots in the Revolution, and in the second war with England. On his mother's side he is related to the great New York merchant, Horace B. Claflin. He received an excellent education in the public schools of Lowell and at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. His father was heavily interested in the mills of Lowell; and for that reason, as well as on other accounts, was desirous of having his son obtain a practical training in the operating rooms of the factories. Entering the Suffolk Cotton Mills, accordingly, at Lowell, Frederick acquainted himself minutely with every stage of the manufacturing process. The knowledge thus obtained was invaluable to him in later life.

After leaving the mill Mr. Ayer continued his preparation for college, and completed the same in time to matriculate at Harvard with the class of 1873. Graduating with honor in that year, he spent some time in Europe, traveling with his father; and then entered the Harvard Law School. His first case after admittance to the bar was one in which his father was seriously concerned, and he handled his part of it with so much ability that his father gave him a check for $10,000. This was not so bad for one's first professional fee.

Since Dr. Ayer's death in 1878, Frederick has had the chief care of the family estate. Inheriting a large interest in the property, he has made important investments on his own account, and has been called upon to serve as an officer in various corporations. He is now a director in the Lowell & Andover railway, the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway & Iron Co., the Portage Lake & River Improvement Co., the Tribune Association of New York, the J. C. Ayer Co., and the Tremont and Suffolk mills of Lowell.

Mr. Ayer is a man of scholarly and cultivated tastes. He has taken a lively interest in public questions, and has studied them in a thorough-going way. He is not a high protectionist, but favors a moderate tariff. Long before the crisis of 1896 he saw clearly the dangerous condition of our currency, and deprecated earnestly all attempts to debase the standard of value. Some years ago he interested himself in effecting a reform in the corporation laws, by which minority representation might be more adequately obtained. In 1885 a bill to secure this result was introduced in the Michigan legislature. Mr. Ayer made an address in support of the measure so effective that the bill became law. Similar bills have since been passed in other states, and the evil that both Mr. Ayer and his father so vigorously combatted has been greatly mitigated. Mr. Ayer

FREDERICK FANNING AYER

is a pleasing public speaker. He belongs to several of the most attractive metropolitan clubs, including the Union League, Harvard, and Merchants'.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Frederick Fanning Ayer was born at Lowell, Mass., September 12, 1851; graduated from Harvard University in 1873; studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; since his father's death in 1878 has been occupied with the care of the family estate, and with his duties as director in a number of corporations.

MILO MERRICK BELDING

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Milo Merrick Belding, one of the foremost silk manufacturers in the world, was born in Ashfield, Mass., sixty-four years ago. His family has been honorably prominent in America for two and a half centuries, running back to one Richard Belding, who lived at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1640. After obtaining the rudiments of knowledge at Shelburne Falls Academy, not far from his native town, and building up a vigorous physical constitution by active work on a farm, Mr. Belding at the age of seventeen began his business life by borrowing $20 from an uncle, and setting himself up as an itinerant silk merchant. He bought his product from a manufacturer at Northampton, Mass., and sold the goods in the towns near his home. After working for the firm of W. M. Root & Co. of Pittsfield, Mass., until 1858, he bought a team of horses and a wagon, and resumed on a larger scale his earlier vocation of a traveling merchant.

Accumulating experience and capital all the time, Mr. Belding felt able in 1863 to establish with two brothers a silk house in Chicago, and another in New York city two years later. In 1866 they decided to manufacture their own product, and leased for that purpose a single floor of a mill in Rockville, Conn. Three years later they were able to buy the whole mill, and afterward enlarge it. In 1874 they built a second mill at Northampton, Mass., and later one at Belding, Mich., a flourishing place firmly founded on the industries created and sustained by the Belding brothers. The firm of Belding Brothers & Co. now has five large silk mills in operation, branch houses at ten principal cities, over 3000 employees, and a mammoth trade. The house is regarded, indeed, as the largest silk-manufacturing concern in the world.

At the head of such a firm, Mr. Belding has naturally found scant leisure for other occupations. He has been able, nevertheless, to exercise an intelligent supervision over various outside enterprises. He is president of the Livonia Salt & Mining Co. of Livonia, N. Y., where salt is obtained by mining instead of evaporation, and where 3000 tons a day have been produced. The St. Lawrence Marble Co. at Gouverneur, N. Y., is another of his enterprises. He also has large interests in mining and timber lands in North Carolina and Tennessee, in certain Harlem-valley mines, in a Montana ranch, and in various commercial undertakings. He helped to organize the Commonwealth Insurance Co. in 1887, and is now its vice-president; and he is president of the American Union Life Insurance Co. He is one of the very few men who can carry on simultaneously a number of large enterprises, giving to each more efficient management than most men could provide in exclusive service.

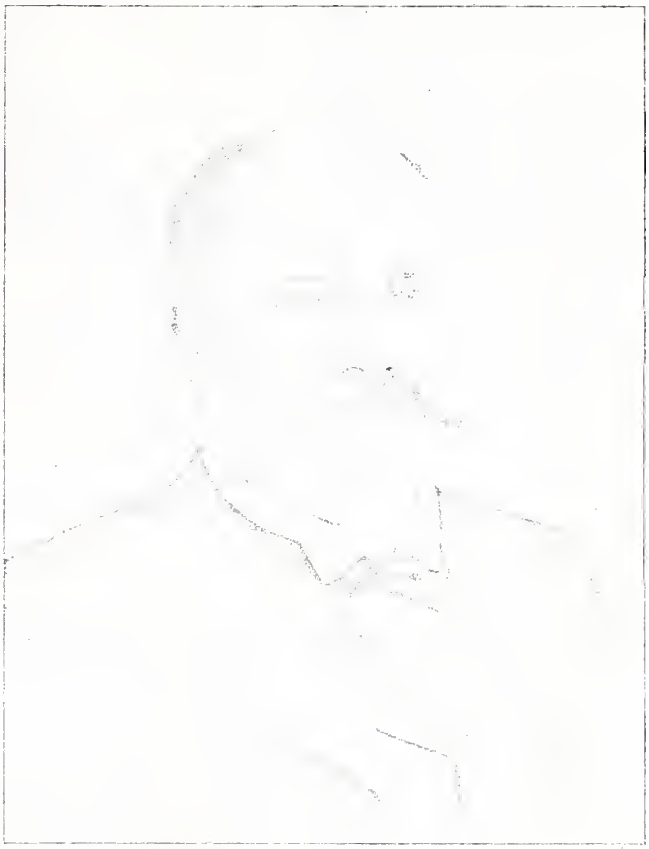
Mr. Belding's clubs, to which he is a welcome but rather infrequent visitor, include the Colonial and Merchants' Central. He belongs also to the American Geographical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Sons of the Revolution.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Milo Merrick Belding was born at Ashfield, Mass., April 3, 1833; was educated at Shelburne Falls (Mass.) Academy; began business as an itinerant silk merchant in 1850; married Emily C. Leonard of Ashfield, Mass., April 1, 1856; began the manufacture of silk in 1866, and is now head of the corporation of Belding Brothers & Co.: is president of the Livonia Salt & Mining Co., the St. Lawrence Marble Co., and the American Union Life Insurance Co., and vice president of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.

Reese Carpenter, one of the prominent self-made men of Westchester county, New York, was born in the town of North Castle, near what was then known as Mile Square, and is now called Armonk. The family cottage is still standing near Wampum lake. His father was David Carpenter, his grandfather Rees Carpenter, and his great-grandfather William Carpenter, who owned a large estate in Byrum Valley over one hundred years ago. His mother was Anns Bailey Owen, daughter of John Owen of Somers, Westchester county, who was the first paper manufacturer in that part of the country, and made the first bank-note paper used by the state of New York. Her grandfather, Joseph Owen, who married Ruth Woolsey, a direct descendant of Cardinal Woolsey, lived in Bedford in the same county, and fought in the revolutionary war. This ancestral patriotic service made the great-grandson, Reese Carpenter, eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, to which he was admitted in 1888.

Born amid rural conditions, Reese Carpenter enjoyed only the scanty educational opportunities afforded by the typical country school of the mid century. Finding little profit and less satisfaction on the farm, the young man at the age of seventeen embarked for himself in the meat and butchering business, and in three years had saved money enough to launch out in larger ventures. Going to New York at the age of twenty, he served a six months' clerkship in an iron store, and then started in the iron business for himself. The enterprise was successful from the first, and became increasingly important, until at the end of twenty years Mr. Carpenter was recognized as a prominent manufacturer of new appliances for railroads, with specialties in railroad signals and improved car tracks.

In recent years Mr. Carpenter has been remarkably successful in promoting various cemetery enterprises. He has persistently maintained that the beautiful and cheerful in art and nature should take the place of funereal gloom in the surroundings of the public memorials of the departed. In 1890 he successfully inaugurated Kensico cemetery, destined to be one of the largest and most beautiful cemeteries accessible from New York city. Selecting the location with excellent judgment, recognizing its natural adaptation to fine landscape and architectural effects, he foresaw the ultimate physical beauty of the developed project, and bent his



REESE CARPENTER

energies to the enterprise. He is now comptroller of the Cemetery Association; and the ideal, which was to him a vivid reality at the start seven years ago, is being rapidly actualized. He is also interested in the Forest Lake cemetery at Washington, D. C.; in the Druid Ridge cemetery at Baltimore, Md.; in the Lake Side cemetery at Buffalo; and in the Lake Side cemetery at Erie, Penn. All of these are organized under the same new system used in the successful development of the Kensico cemetery.

While Mr. Carpenter was carrying on the iron business in New York he lived in Brooklyn, and was a member of Dr. Noah Schenck's church — old St. Ann's on the Heights; and was for years an active and effective worker in promoting all the undertakings of the church. Mr. Carpenter now lives in New York during the winter, but spends his summers at his country residence near Kensico cemetery, going to the city daily to attend to the details of his steadily enlarging business.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Reese Carpenter was born at Mile Square (now Armonk), Westchester county, N. Y., December 22, 1847; was educated in district schools; engaged in business as a butcher, 1864–67; went to New York city in 1867, and established an iron business; married Caroline L. Townsend of Armonk, N. Y., November 2, 1870; has been actively connected with the management of various cemeteries since 1890.

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Joseph H. Choate, widely regarded as the leader of the New York bar, has an interesting lineage traceable centuries back from France through Holland to England, and thence, in 1643, to Ipswich, Mass. He is the youngest son of Dr. George Choate of Salem, Mass., and was born in that historic town sixty-five years ago. Graduating from Harvard College with the class of 1852, and from the Harvard Law School two years later, he studied in a Boston office for a few months, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855. In the fall of that year he visited various western states, and thereafter entered the law office of Scudder & Carter in New York city. In 1856 he entered the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, and was admitted to the New York bar in the same year. Afterward forming a partnership with W. H. L. Barnes, under the style of Choate & Barnes, he continued that connection until June 1, 1859, when he became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate.

Ever since then — not far from forty years now — Mr. Choate has remained with this association, the best known, probably, in the Empire State. The firm is now Evarts, Choate & Beaman, with offices at 52 Wall street, near the place where Mr. Choate began his practice as a young man. The senior member is William M. Evarts, most eminent at the bar and in public life; and Mr. Beaman is a lawyer of great ability. As for Mr. Choate, the statement may safely be made that his fame as a lawyer long ago encompassed the land. His magnificent presence, sound knowledge of the law, limitless fund of wit and humor, incessant alertness of mind, and wonderful ease and grace of language — these and other characteristics give him brilliancy among the legal lights of all ages. Hardly any cause of great importance has been tried

in New York city for a decade in which Mr. Choate has not figured on one side or the other. In jury trials he has been almost irresistibly successful, and his time has been constantly engaged in such cases. He has also made frequent arguments on points of law before the highest courts of New York state and the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Before the latter tribunal, in fact, he has achieved many forensic triumphs.

Mr. Choate has never sought nor held public office; but he has been prominent in the Republican party ever since 1856, when he took the stump for Frémont. He was a member of the famous "Committee of Seventy" in the uprising against Tweed, and took a vigorous part in the campaign of 1871 against the public plunderers. During the years 1873–76 he was president of the Union League Club, noted for its powerful aid to the cause of good government; and in that body of distinguished men he has always been one of the strongest forces working for the welfare of city, state, and nation. In 1894 he was president of the state constitutional convention, and was a great power in that body in the cause of genuine reform. In January, 1897, Mr. Choate was strongly supported for the office of United States senator, and many tributes to his ability and personal worth appeared in the leading newspapers, and in statements from prominent members of his party. He would have made an ideal member of the national senate, and his election would have gone a long way toward restoring the prestige of that body.

In the social world Mr. Choate has exercised a leadership comparable with his professional supremacy. He was president of the New England Society for several years, and of the Harvard Club for a similar period. He still maintains active membership in these and various other clubs, including the Union League, City, University, Metropolitan, Riding, New York Athletic, and Grolier. He belongs also to the Bar Association, the American Society of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Century Association, the Dunlap Society, and the Downtown Association.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Joseph Hodges Choate was born at Salem, Mass., January 24, 1832; graduated from Harvard College in 1852, and from the Harvard Law School in 1854; was admitted to the bar in 1856; married Caroline O. Sterling in 1861; was president of the New York state constitutional convention in 1894; has practiced law in New York city since 1856.

* * *

Henry Clews, one of the foremost bankers of the country, was born in Staffordshire, England. His father intended to educate him at Cambridge for the ministry of the English Church; but the boy's natural tendencies were all in a different direction, and the father wisely consented to yield to the inevitable.

Before he was fifteen years old Mr. Clews accompanied his father, who was extensively engaged in manufacturing for the American market, on a business trip to the United States; and the young man was so delighted with the practical, enterprising spirit of the country, that he obtained permission to enter mercantile life in New York. He served for several years in the office of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,

HENRY CLEWS

importers of woolen goods, and rose to a position of considerable importance in their office. He was desirous, however, of becoming a banker; and in 1858 he embarked on the career in which he has won such signal success, becoming a member of the firm of Stout, Clews & Mason, bankers and brokers. The style was afterwards changed to Livermore, Clews & Co., and the present firm of Henry Clews & Co. was organized in 1877. The members of this firm pledged themselves from the first to avoid all speculative risks; and the consistent maintenance of this conservative character, and the enormous capital of the concern, have given it for many years a high place in the public confidence. Few banking houses in the United States do a larger or more varied business than this well-known firm.

Mr. Clews's pre-eminence in the financial world is of long standing. At the outbreak of the Civil War he saw that the hope of the nation lay in unity, and gave his support unhesitatingly and actively to the Union cause. Secretary Chase appointed the young banker agent for the sale of the bonds issued to meet the enormous expenses of the war; and Mr. Clews devoted himself with untiring energy to the task of establishing public confidence in government securities, and obtaining a market for them. In 1864 his firm subscribed to the national loan at the rate of from five to ten millions a day: and his successful efforts in this direction, of so vast importance to the country, won for him the grateful esteem of those high in authority. Ever since then, in times of emergency, the leaders of the nation have been glad to avail themselves of his sound and accurate judgment, and his exhaustive knowledge of financial conditions.

It is an incontestable fact — though one often disregarded — that a man cannot write intelligently on a subject with which he is not familiar; but it is equally true that many men have not the power to express themselves clearly, be their knowledge ever so great. Mr. Clews possesses both these requisites of a good writer, and he has a reputation as an author that would be accounted considerable if it were not overshadowed by his fame as a banker. His most noteworthy book, entitled "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," written in the fluent style that characterizes its author's conversation, and with a minute knowledge of events at the country's financial center that few men possess, is a work of real literary merit and of absorbing interest. Readers of the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and other periodicals of similar standing, are familiar with Mr. Clews's vigorous and forceful treatment of important public questions; and his contributions on all subjects in his special line are in constant demand by newspaper and magazine editors throughout the country.

It is impossible in a brief sketch to give any account of the many financial enterprises and public movements with which Mr. Clews has been identified. He rendered notable public service in helping to organize the famous "Committee of Seventy" that carried on the fight in the interests of good government against the notorious "Tweed ring." As a matter of course, high official positions have been tendered to Mr. Clews, but he has felt obliged to decline them on account of the demands of his business. This fact is the more to be regretted, since many of those most competent to judge agree with the late Duke of Marlborough, who declared, after a visit to this country, that Henry Clews was the brightest, smartest, and quickest man he had ever met. Mr. Clews was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and was for a time a governor of that institution. He served for many years as treasurer of the American Geographical Society. He was the last one of General Grant's friends to call upon him at Mount McGregor and shake hands with him. At that time, just before Grant's death, Mr. Clews secured the consent of the entire Grant family to the project of making New York city the burial place of the general.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Clews was born at Hilderstone, Staffordshire, Eng.; was educated in England; obtained a clerkship in a New York importing house in 1853; married Lucy Madison Worthington of Kentucky February 4, 1874; has carried on a banking business in New York city since 1858, establishing the firm of Henry Clews & Co. in 1877.

Robert Graham Dun, proprietor of the widely known and extremely useful Mercantile Agency, is descended from excellent Scotch stock. His grandfather, the Rev. James Dun, was a minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow for twenty years; and his father, Robert Dun, was likewise educated for the ministry. Emigrating to America, however, about 1815, Robert Dun gave up the idea of entering the clerical profession, and devoted himself to practical pursuits. He moved from Virginia, where he had originally settled, to Ohio; and there Robert Graham Dun was born about seventy years ago.

Mr. Dun was not able to secure the advantages of a university training, but he received an excellent general education at the district schools and academy of his native town. Beginning business life when sixteen years old at a salary of two dollars a

week, he soon developed unusual aptitude for commercial affairs, and rose from this modest beginning to a partnership in the concern. He saw clearly, however, that the great prizes of life were not to be found in a small country town; and in 1850, at the age of twenty-four, he betook himself to New York city in quest of fame and fortune. How well rewarded his efforts were, and in what abundant measure both good repute and material wealth have come to him, may be learned by reference to mercantile history.

Soon after reaching New York Mr. Dun engaged in the business with which his name is now inseparably connected. The Mercantile Agency was then conducted by Tappan & Douglass. By the time the senior partner retired in 1854 Mr. Dun had acquired such a mastery of the business, notwithstanding his brief service, that he was admitted to the firm. After five years more of effective work in the firm of B. Douglass & Co., Mr. Dun felt sufficiently sure of his grasp of the situation to buy out Mr. Douglass. He did so, accordingly, and has ever since been the sole responsible head of the Mercantile Agency.

An entertaining volume might easily be written — and one of general public interest — concerning the growth and development of the vast organization known as R. G. Dun & Co. Adam Smith's reference to England as a "nation of shopkeepers" applies to us with equal aptness; and the enormous expansion of commerce in the United States already effected will doubtless gain fresh impetus with the growth of population. The vitally important part that credit plays in the complex machinery of modern commerce, makes a mercantile agency simply indispensable to a business man. If nothing is more timid than a million dollars except two million dollars, it is also true that capital acquires such courage as it has, largely through the agency of credit bureaus like that so ably maintained by Mr. Dun. His firm has branch houses in all the chief cities of the United States, Canada, and Europe, and maintains smaller staffs in every important distributing center of the country. The amount of commercial knowledge thus collected, marshaled for convenient access, and imparted to legitimate inquirers, is amazing in extent, minuteness, and general accuracy. Such a system is of course infinitely perfectible, and the Mercantile Agency has doubtless not yet reached its full limit of service; but the splendid reputation of the concern among bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally throughout the country shows the high standard of excellence already reached and maintained.

On the personal side it may be said that Mr. Dun is widely respected for his upright character, genial temperament, and engaging social qualities. He commonly spends the winter season in New York city, and the summer at his country house at Narragansett Pier. He has membership in the Union League, Manhattan, Cascapedia Salmon, and other clubs.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Robert Graham Dun was born at Chillicothe, O., August 7, 1826; went to New York city in 1850, and entered the mercantile-agency business; married Mary D. Bradford, a descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts; has conducted the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. since 1859.

ROBERT GRAHAM DUN

John Bowdish Dutcher, widely known among the railroad managers of the country, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1830. As his name indicates, his family came originally from Holland. This statement applies, however, only to the paternal line, as his mother's people were from Massachusetts.

JOHN BOWDISH DUTCHER

Brought up as a farmer's boy, Mr. Dutcher has remained a farmer to this day, and all his principal interests have been more or less intimately connected with farm products. He has devoted a good deal of time to the development of his own magnificent farm in Dutchess county, where he has 1600 acres of fine grazing land stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses. This is located in the town of Pawling, of which he has been a resident since April, 1861, and which he has materially helped to make a delightful place to live in..

Mr. Dutcher has always been a public-spirited citizen, having begun his public service in 1857, when he was made supervisor of the town of Dover In 1861–62 he was a member of the assembly, and in 1864–65 he was in the state senate. Like so many other Whigs, he joined the Republican party soon after its organization, and has ever since been a strong advocate of its principles.

For over thirty years Mr. Dutcher has been actively concerned with railroad management. Since 1864 he has been a director of the New York & Harlem railroad; and he is now a member of the governing board of several other railroad companies. Since 1865 he has had charge of the department of live-stock transportation of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad.

Mr. Dutcher's rare business judgment has been utilized by various corporations outside the railroad industry; and he is now a director of the American Safe Deposit Co., and of the Fifth Avenue Bank. He is also president of the National Bank of Pawling, and of the Union Stock Yard & Market Co. of New York. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange, and of several important clubs like the Union League and the St. Nicholas Society. He is now president of the village of Pawling, and is an ex-president of the New York State Agricultural Society and of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Bowdish Dutcher was born at Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 13, 1830; married Christina Dodge of Pawling, N. Y., May 20, 1860; was member of the New York state assembly, 1861–62, and of the state senate, 1864–65; has been a director of the New York & Harlem railroad since 1864, and has had charge of the department of live-stock transportation of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad since 1865; has lived at Pawling, N. Y., since 1861, where he has maintained an extensive farm.

* * *

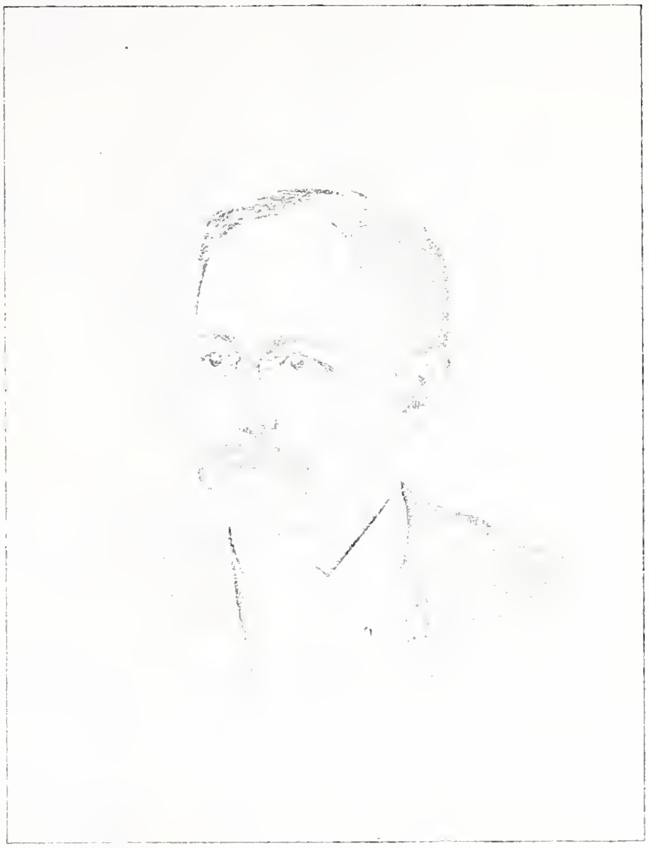
Charles F. Hudson, the son of Isaac N. and Cornelia Bogert-Haight Hudson, was born in New York city in 1852. He received some education in the public schools there, but closed his books at the age of fourteen for the purpose of entering business life. He was fortunate enough to find employment in the Wall-street house of S. M. Mills & Co. Receiving at first only four dollars a week, he rose steadily in the esteem of his employers, until in five

years he was getting a salary of $1500 yearly. He was intrusted with many important commissions, and became in particular a sort of confidential go-between in the relations of his house with its very important client, Jay Gould. Mr. Gould, indeed, took such a fancy to the trustworthy and active young messenger, that he gave him, in April, 1875, 900 shares of Union Pacific stock. With this substantial nest egg as the foundation of his fortune, Mr. Hudson paid for the seat in the Stock Exchange that he had purchased in August, 1874, and established himself in business on his own account.

Though only twenty-two years old at this time, Mr. Hudson had been acquainting himself with the ways of Wall street for eight years under very effective tutelage; and he was finely equipped to carry on a brokerage business. On March 1, 1876, he increased his resources by forming a partnership with H. N. Smith, previously a partner of Jay Gould's. C. I. Hudson & Co. was the style of the new firm, and this title was retained after a reorganization necessitated in 1878 by the retirement of Mr. Smith and the accession of Robert R. Lear and T. H. Curtis. This association continued until May, 1881, when a new organization, still under the old style, was effected between Mr. Hudson, A. H. De Forest, and H. N. Smith as a special partner. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Smith withdrew from the association; the two remaining partners continuing as before until 1894, when Mr. Hudson's brother, Edward J. Hudson, was admitted to the firm. The concern as thus organized is one of the leading houses of Wall street, and transacts a large business during the active investment and speculative seasons. Mr. Hudson has taken special interest in "Trust" securities — the certificates of the American Sugar Refining Co., National Lead Co., and the like — and was largely instrumental in having them listed on the Exchange. In a single day his firm has handled as many as 90,000 of these shares.

Mr. Hudson's standing among his fellow-members of the Exchange is sufficiently attested in the circumstance that in May, 1891, he was elected governor of that body on an independent ticket, and received over two thirds of the entire vote cast. He was again elected on the independent ticket in 1896. In 1888 he took part in the organization of the Fourteenth Street Bank, New York city, and served on its board of directors for several years thereafter. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, and of several other exclusive metropolitan organizations. He has a beautiful summer residence in the Thousand Islands, and is a director of the Thousand Islands Club, which he helped to organize.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Charles I. Hudson was born at New York city August 20, 1852; attended public schools; was a clerk for a firm of Wall-street brokers, 1866–75; married Sara E. Kierstede of Scranton, Penn., June 8, 1876; was governor of the New York Stock Exchange in 1891 and in 1896; has carried on a stock-brokerage business in New York since 1875.

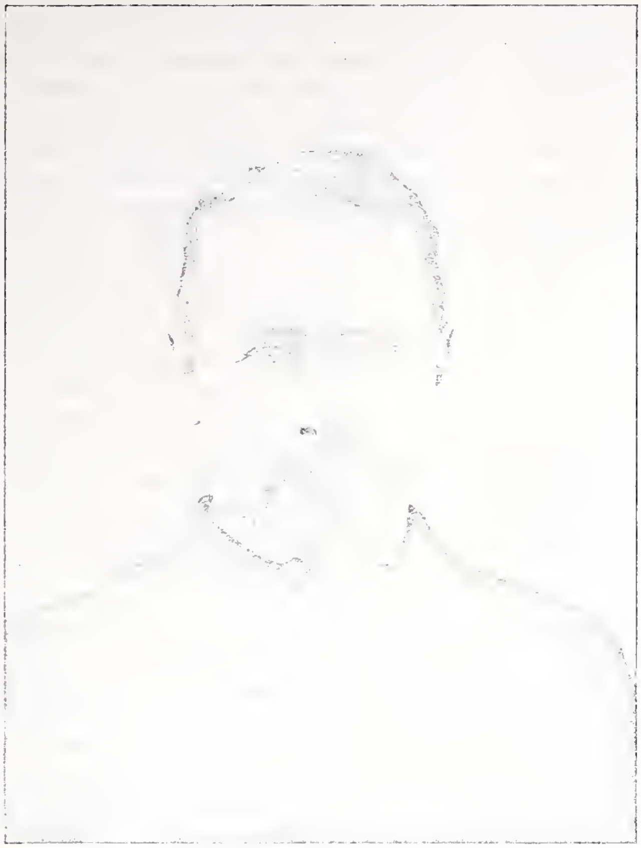


CHARLES I. HUDSON

Morton Prentiss Otis, the famous manufacturer of elevators, was born in Halifax, Vermont, about fifty-seven years ago. He comes from excellent New England stock, tracing his descent through many generations to John Otis, who left his home

in Hingham, England, for Massachusetts, a few years after the Pilgrim settlement.

After attending school in various places — Albany, N. Y., Hudson, N. J., and Yonkers, N. Y.—because of frequent changes of residence on the part of his family, Mr. Otis began at the age of eighteen the work to which his whole life has been devoted. Entering the small elevator factory which had been established by his father in 1855, he learned there all that was then known about the construction of elevators. His father died in 1861, and Norton, with his brother Charles, took charge of the business. Their combined capital was hardly $2000, their plant was small and inconvenient, and the outbreak of the Civil War was still another adverse influence. They succeeded, however, in devising and patenting certain appliances promoting the safety of passenger elevators; and with this advantage over competitors their business gradually gained momentum. Beginning with annual sales of only $15,000, their operations continually expanded until their name came to suggest elevators as soon as it was mentioned anywhere.



NORTON PRENTISS OTIS

The business was incorporated soon after its organization, Norton P. Otis becoming treasurer of the new concern; and since 1890, when Charles R. Otis retired, Norton has been president. Otis Brothers & Co. are the foremost builders of passenger and freight elevators in the world. Their plant in Yonkers covers several acres of ground, and employs about 700 men. They have built some of the largest elevators anywhere used, including three at Weehauken, N. J., each conveying 135 people at one time from the North-river ferry landing to the top of the Palisades; twelve, of 12,000 lbs. capacity each, at Glasgow, Scotland, for raising and lowering loaded trucks together with the teams, at the Glasgow harbor tunnel; several in the Eiffel tower at Paris; one in the Catskill mountains that drags a train up an incline 7000 feet long in ten minutes, thereby saving passengers a journey of four hours by stage; and one to the top of Prospect mountain, at Lake George. Elevators moved by steam came into use in 1866, and hydraulic apparatus was introduced about ten years later. It is said that Otis Brothers & Co. manufactured three fourths of the passenger elevators now used in New York city. Their elevators are also to be found in every city in America, in all the large cities of Europe, and in South America and Australia.

Mr. Otis has made his home in Yonkers for many years, where he is naturally one of the foremost citizens. He was elected mayor of Yonkers in 1880, and a member of the New York legislature in 1883. He is a member of the Engineers' and Fulton clubs, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Norton Prentiss Otis was born at Halifax, Vt., March 18, 1840; attended school in various places in New York and New Jersey; learned the business of manufacturing elevators in his father's factory, 1858–61; took charge of the business with his brother in 1861; married Lizzie A. Fahs of York, Penn., December 25, 1877; was elected mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., in 1880; was a member of the New York legislature in 1884; has been president of the corporation of Otis Brothers & Co., Yonkers, since 1890.

Oswald Ottendorfer was born at Zwittau, a Moravian village on the Bohemian border, in February, 1826. His father was a prosperous manufacturer, and gave Oswald an excellent education. After studying at the gymnasium in the usual German way, he attended the University of Vienna for a year, specializing his work on the subject of jurisprudence. The University of Prague received him next, and gave him a knowledge of the Czech language and of the law. Returning to Vienna in 1848, he took a prominent part in the movement among the youth of Austria to create an uprising of the people in behalf of their liberties. At the outbreak of the Schleswig-Holstein war he sought military experience, and volunteered his services against the army of Denmark. After a brief campaign he returned to Vienna, where events were moving rapidly. Becoming again one of the leading spirits among the revolutionists, he rendered valuable service to the patriot cause in the student uprisings of October, 1848. Successful at first, the students finally suffered serious reverses; and many of them were shot or imprisoned. After hiding three days in a chimney, young Ottendorfer fled to Saxony, only to renew the contest in Prague and elsewhere as opportunity offered. After rescuing Steck, imprisoned in the castle of Bruchsal, he escaped to Switzerland. Planning to begin life anew in Vienna after serving the brief imprisonment that he supposed would constitute his punishment, he was dissuaded from this project by friends who predicted certain death if he should give himself up to the authorities. Finally concluding, therefore, that the safer course would be to leave the continent, he made his way through Poland with the aid of friends, and embarked for New York city.

Landing there in 1850, he found himself seriously handicapped by utter ignorance of the English tongue — a drawback only slightly mitigated by his familiarity with French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and several Slav languages. After eking out a bare livelihood for some time, he obtained a place in the countingroom of the *Staats Zeitung*, then owned by Jacob Uhl. Upon the death of the latter gentleman the management of the paper devolved upon his talented and sagacious widow. With the help of Mr. Ottendorfer, who had developed a remarkable aptitude for journalism, she conducted the paper with conspicuous success until 1859, when she and her able co-worker were happily married. Since then Mr. Ottendorfer has been the chief force in determining the destinies of the great German daily. His charming and exceptionally competent consort assisted him greatly until a short time before her death in April, 1884. She made many public bequests, besides leaving $30,000 to be distributed among the employees of the *Staats Zeitung*.

Mr. Ottendorfer has long been regarded as one of the most influential men of the metropolis. He has been prominent in politics, favoring a sound currency, civil-service reform, and a liberalized tariff. He served one year as an alderman of New York, and frequently declined to run for more important offices. He was one of the famous "Committee of Seventy" at the time of the Tweed exposure. Like Mrs. Ottendorfer, he has distinguished himself by many liberal benefactions. He belongs to the Manhattan, City, Century, Reform, and other clubs.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Oswald Ottendorfer was born at Zwittau, Moravia, February 26, 1826; was educated in Austrian schools and universities; came to the United States in 1850, and entered the service of the "Staats Zeitung," New York, soon thereafter; married Mrs. Jacob Uhl of New York city in 1859; has been editor of the "Staats Zeitung" since 1859.

JAMES FARNSWORTH PIERCE

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James Farnsworth Pierce is descended from an old New England family that has given to the country many distinguished men and faithful servants, including President Franklin Pierce. Mr. Pierce's father was Dr. Caleb Pierce, a prominent physician, who came from New Hampshire and settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, in the early part of the century.

There Mr. Pierce was born in 1830, and there he received his general and professional education. After studying in common schools and under a private tutor for a time, he entered St. Lawrence Academy, where he fitted himself for the sophomore class at Yale College. He was compelled by ill health, however, to give up his plans for a college course. He was looking forward to the legal profession as his life-work, and after reading law for several months in Potsdam, N. Y., he went to Troy, to study in the office of William A. Beach. In May, 1851, he was admitted to the bar at Albany. In the following year, deeming it desirable to seek a milder climate, he moved to St. Augustine, Fla., and associated himself with Judge Isaac H. Bronson in the practice of his profession. This lasted for three years, and he then returned North, and established himself in Canton, the county seat of St. Lawrence county. He soon became one of the most prominent attorneys in that part of the state, and for ten years carried on a successful law practice there.

St. Lawrence county offered but a limited field for professional achievement, and in 1866 Mr. Pierce moved to Brooklyn and began practice in the metropolis. Forming a partnership with Robert Sewell, he continued his association with this able member of the New York bar for twenty-five years. After a time George P. Sheldon was admitted to the firm, and for many years Sewell, Pierce & Sheldon was a prominent term in legal circles. Mr. Pierce's talents as a lawyer now had full scope, and he won a large measure of success at a keenly competitive bar.

Mr. Pierce had taken considerable interest in public affairs before leaving St. Lawrence county, and had held an important county office there. This interest continued after his removal to Brooklyn, and his party there was not slow to avail itself of his services. In 1867 he became the Democratic candidate for state senator in the 2d senatorial district, and was elected by a majority of nearly 4000, though the district had for years been Republican. From the first he took a prominent part in the deliberations of his associates, and served on important committees; and his re-election for a second term followed in due time. For some years thereafter he devoted himself to his private affairs, but in 1877 he was again his party's candidate for the senate, and was again elected. This second period of service was followed by an additional four

years in 1886–89, and Mr. Pierce has therefore the unusual record of ten years' membership in the highest legislative body of the state. During this time he served on the important committees on insurance, judiciary, railroads, and commerce and navigation, as well as on the special committee appointed to investigate the Broadway Street Railway franchise.

Mr. Pierce's greatest public service, however, is his able administration of the insurance department of the state for six years. Governor Hill appointed him superintendent of this department in February, 1891, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate. At the expiration of his first term of three years he was reappointed by Governor Flower; and the Republican senate, on motion of one of the most prominent members of that party, unanimously confirmed the governor's action. It was felt that the department could not be in abler or more trustworthy hands. A leading Brooklyn paper, commenting on the matter, said: "The state superintendency of insurance is the easiest office in which to be bad, and perhaps the hardest one in which to be good, that there is in the state. Mr. Pierce, if he ever had any difficulty in being good in it, has overcome that difficulty. He has evidently reduced honest administration of the trust to a habit, and the fact of the habit has won the confidence of the entire commonwealth."

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Farnsworth Pierce was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 8, 1830; was educated at St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1851; practiced his profession in St. Augustine, Fla., 1852–55; married Anna Maria Redington of Waddington, N. Y., in June, 1856; practiced law in Canton, N. Y., 1856–66; was state senator, 1868–71, 1878–79, and 1886–89; was state superintendent of insurance, 1891–97; has practiced law in New York city since 1866.

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James Robertson Pitcher, one of the most successful insurance managers of the country, was born at Windham, N. Y., in the Catskill mountains, somewhat more than fifty years ago. He is of mixed English and Scotch descent, his father having been Dorlon H. Pitcher, a successful tanner, and his mother Philira Robertson. After taking a course of study at Whitestone Seminary, Mr. Pitcher began active life at the age of eighteen as a clerk, bookkeeper, and office manager for the firm in which his father's estate was interested. As an outside vocation he took up the business of insurance, and conducted agencies for various life, fire, and accident companies. Selling his interest in the tannery at the age of twenty-one, he proceeded to New York, and became a salesman in the great house of H. B. Claflin & Co. He remained there two years, and then entered the wholesale clothing business, in which he continued for thirteen years. He was successful in this business; but his early interest in the subject of insurance had never abated, and he finally determined to carry out his long cherished plan of organizing an insurance company of his own.

JAMES ROBERTSON PITCHER

Founding, accordingly, in 1877, the United States Mutual Accident Association, in accordance with principles that seemed to him sounder and more equitable than those previously followed by

accident companies, he ultimately built up a magnificent insurance business. The humble beginning of the enterprise, however, may be understood from the statement that Mr. Pitcher himself at first did all the clerical work involved in the conduct of the business. He may be said to have originated mutual accident insurance. In 1892 he sold out his interest in the business for more than $1,000,000 in cash.

Ardently fond of flowers, Mr. Pitcher several years ago built extensive greenhouses at Short Hills, N. J., where he owns 700 acres of land. He found that the general public was interested in his cultivation of orchids, and he finally made his greenhouses serve commercial ends through the firm of Pitcher & Manda. He now has fifty such houses filled with orchids and choice exotic plants. He is engaged in numerous other business undertakings. He was one of the incorporators and first directors of the Mercantile Benefit Association, the Lawyers' Surety Co., and the Mercantile Credit & Guaranty Co. He has been treasurer of the National Mutual Building & Loan Association, New York city, and president of the New Jersey Floricultural Society. Mr. Pitcher is a man of cordial address, and is a welcome visitor at the Manhattan, Players,' Tuxedo, and other clubs.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Robertson Pitcher was born at Windham, N. Y., March 5, 1845; was educated at Whitestone Seminary; was clerk in a tannery, 1863–66, and in a New York house, 1866–68; conducted a clothing business in New York, 1868–77; married Helen K. Sweet of New York September 1, 1870; organized the United States Mutual Accident Association in 1877, and conducted the same until 1893; has carried on extensive greenhouses at Short Hills, N. J., since 1890; is now president of the Petrolia Manufacturing Co. of New York, and is engaged in many other business enterprises.

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Henry Bradley Plant was born in Branford, Conn., during Monroe's first administration. He has an interesting lineage, running back in this country to the year 1636. Mr. Plant's great-grandfather on the paternal side served in Washington's army, and was one of the guard of Major André on the occasion of that unfortunate man's execution. Another ancestor was an officer in the Revolution.

After a brief education in the common schools of Connecticut and from private tutors, Mr. Plant began active life in the calling with which he has ever since been closely connected — the transportation industry. Entering the service of the New Haven Steamboat Co. in 1837, he was soon placed in charge of the express business upon the steamboats between New York and New Haven. On the completion of the railroad between these two cities, he took charge of the express business thus carried on. When the Adams Express Co. was organized, Mr. Plant went South in the service of the corporation. In the fall of 1854 he was appointed superintendent of the southern division of the company, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., and continued in that office until 1861. In that year he organized the Southern Express Co., and has since been president thereof continuously. In 1867 he became president of the Texas Express Co., and has ever since retained the position.

Many people commonly think of Mr. Plant in connection with Florida, and are not familiar with his earlier career summarized above. He first visited the Everglade State in 1854, that his invalid wife might test the health-giving qualities of the climate. Her health was prolonged for years by frequent visits there, and Mr. Plant came to see clearly the possibilities of the country. It was not until 1879, however, that he found convenient opportunity to carry out his plans. After purchasing, with other investors, the Atlantic & Gulf railroad of Georgia, and reorganizing the company as the Savannah, Florida & Western, he shortened the route to Florida by building a line from Way Cross, Ga., to Jacksonville. In 1880 he purchased, with associates, the Savannah & Charleston railroad, now called the Charleston & Savannah railway, and greatly improved the property. Mr. Plant's plans were far-reaching; and in order to carry them out with unity of management and persistent progress, he obtained in 1882 from the legislature of Connecticut a charter incorporating the Plant Investment Co. He has been president of the company from the beginning. Several powerful capitalists were associated with him in the venture, and its success was long ago assured. Various lines of railway have been bought from time to time; connecting links have been built; and an extensive and well-conceived system of lines now gridirons the southeastern corner of the United States, and serves effectively an increasingly important section of the country. Supplementing the railway properties, and operating in harmony with them, are several steamship lines. The most important of these is the line from Port Tampa, Fla., to Key West and Havana, which has been in operation since 1886, and has become an important artery of commerce. The familiar symbol of the Plant steamers may also be seen in New England waters every summer, as

service is regularly maintained between Boston and Halifax by an offshoot of the Plant company.

Mr. Plant is a fine type of the vigorous, resourceful, and indomitable Americans who have opened up the country, and fructified the earth in numberless ways. It is not too much to say that Florida and adjacent parts of the South are altogether different to-day in many aspects from what they would be if Henry Bradley Plant had not existed, or had chosen to use his powers in some other part of the land. The stamp of his organizing genius will long remain on the map of the southern states, and in the commercial life of their people.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Bradley Plant was born at Branford, Conn., October 27, 1819; was educated in common schools and by private tutors; was in the employ of various express companies, 1837–61; married, on September 25, 1843, Ellen Elizabeth Blackstone of Branford, Conn., a direct descendant of Thomas Blackstone, who settled in Boston about 1630; after her death in 1861, married Margaret Josephine Loughman of New York city in 1873; organized the Southern Express Co. in 1861, and has since been president thereof; since 1882 has been president of the Plant Investment Co., devoted to railroad and other operations in Florida and elsewhere.

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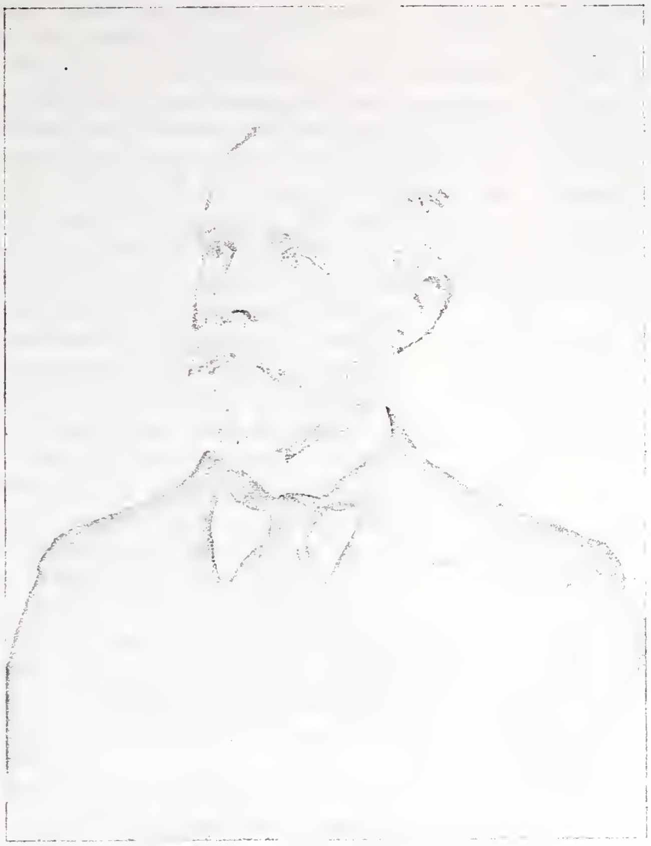
Whitelaw Reid, whose name stands for all that is best in modern journalism, and irresistibly calls to mind the New York *Tribune*, was born near Xenia, Ohio, about sixty years ago. His grandfather, one of the founders of Xenia, was a Scottish Covenanter; and his mother also traced her descent from a famous line of Highland chieftains. Mr. Reid's early education was obtained at his uncle's academy in Xenia, where he prepared for Miami (O.) University. He graduated thence with the scientific honors of his class in 1856.

That was the memorable year which witnessed the birth of the Republican party as a national force, and in which General Frémont ran for the presidency on the new ticket. Mr. Reid had taken up teaching as his first vocation; but his mind was already set upon larger matters, and he remained only a year in the teacher's chair. He was greatly interested in the political questions of the day, making speeches in behalf of Frémont in the campaign of 1856; and, naturally enough, he entered the journalistic world. Becoming editor and proprietor of the Xenia *News* in 1857, when only twenty years old, he conducted the paper for several years with a fair measure of success. Regarded in a broad way, and with the perspective of future years, the little country paper was a most important factor in Mr. Reid's career. It proved an admirable training in journalism, and disclosed to himself and to others his remarkable aptitude for newspaper work.

In the momentous campaign of 1860 Mr. Reid gained additional prestige by his vigorous editorial articles in support of the Republican cause, and by political speeches. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was sent to the field by the Cincinnati *Gazette* as a correspondent; and his letters to that journal, signed "Agate," attracted national notice by their brilliancy of style and accurate delineation of events. He was at the front in the Virginia campaigns of McClellan and Rosecrans, wrote a graphic

HENRY BRADLEY PLANT

account of Grant's capture of Fort Donelson, and achieved a remarkable journalistic feat in writing, under fire, a complete and accurate description of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was present at the siege of Corinth, at Gettysburg, and other memorable battles.



WHITELAW REID

After the close of the war Mr. Reid engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana for a few months, recording his observations of the South in a volume entitled "After the War" (Cincinnati, 1866). Returning to Ohio, he spent two years in writing "Ohio in the War," published in two volumes in 1868, and containing not only a complete history of the state throughout the war, but also elaborate biographies of most of the leading generals of the Union army. The work is regarded as altogether the best of its class.

Mr. Reid's acquaintance with Horace Greeley, the founder and venerable editor of the New York *Tribune*, began during the Civil War, when Mr. Greeley sought unsuccessfully to obtain the services of the brilliant young journalist. In 1868, however, Mr. Reid decided to leave the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of which he had become editor, and connect himself with the *Tribune*. At first he was merely an editorial writer, but his authority was soon broadened, and the position of managing editor was assigned to him. Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in November, 1872, Mr. Reid succeeded him as editor and chief owner of the paper. The *Tribune* had a great name at that time, but its financial condition was by no means correspondingly secure. Under the vigorous management of Mr. Reid the paper has sustained the prestige of its best days as one of the great newspapers of the world, and has attained a financial position that would have seemed altogether impossible to the former owners of the property.

Mr. Reid has made the *Tribune* his chief interest in life. The mission to Germany was tendered to him by President Hayes, and afterward by President Garfield; but in both cases he preferred to remain in private life. In 1878, however, he accepted the office of regent of the University of the State of New York, to which he was chosen for life by the New York legislature. In the spring of 1889 he was appointed minister to France by President Harrison, and resided at the French capital for the next three years. On the completion of the treaties that he had been instructed to negotiate, he resigned and returned home to resume his editorial work. In 1892 he received the Republican nomination for the office of vice president of the United States on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. In 1897 he was appointed special envoy of the United States to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

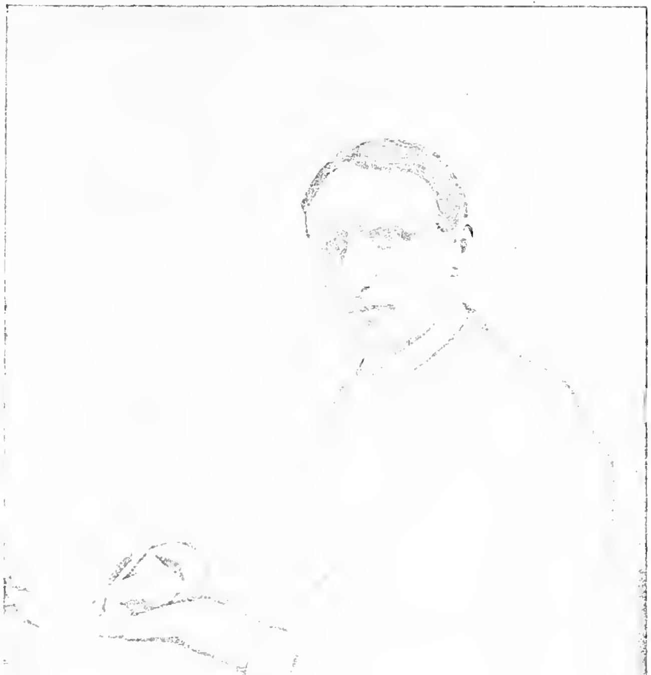
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Whitelaw Reid was born near Xenia, O., October 27, 1837; graduated from Miami (O.) University in 1856; taught school in 1857; was connected with the Xenia "News," and the Cincinnati "Gazette," 1857–68, serving as war correspondent for the latter paper; married Elizabeth Mills, daughter of D. O. Mills of New York city, April 26, 1881; was United States minister to France, 1889–92; has been regent of the University of the State of New York since 1878; has been connected with the New York "Tribune" since 1868, and has been its editor and chief owner since 1872.

F. B. Thurber has been identified with the grocery business ever since he left the rocky dairy farm in Delaware county, New York, where he was born, and went to New York city, a lad of fourteen years. Beginning in the humble capacity natural to a young and inexperienced country boy, he advanced rapidly from one post to another, and in the course of a dozen years had attained a position of importance in the commercial world.

Mr. Thurber has long devoted special attention to the question of transportation; and has done much to establish uniform and stable rates, and to abolish unjust discriminations tending to enrich the few at the expense of the many. With this end in view he organized in 1884 the Anti-Monopoly League of the State of New York, which, after a long fight, secured the appointment of a state railroad commission, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the passage, in 1887, of the interstate-commerce law, creating a national commission for the supervision of the transportation interests of the country. Mr. Thurber has always been a firm friend of the Erie canal, and has voiced its interests in the commercial bodies of the state for many years. He has been chairman of the committee on railroad transportation of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for many years; and he is a member of the committee on internal trade and improvements of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Believing with Emerson that "a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds," Mr. Thurber has not been afraid to change his opinions on industrial and social problems as the facts and conditions upon which those opinions were based have altered. His guiding principle has always been to secure the rights of the many against the privileges of the few; but he has been willing to look on both sides of a question, and has tried to act with judicial impartiality. In his view society, unless it purposes to war against progress and civilization, must abandon the prohibition of industrial concentration and combinations. Modern conditions of life demand an abundance of commodities at the smallest practicable cost, and experience shows that this demand can be satisfied only by the employment of capital on the most extensive scale. The problem that confronts the student of economics is the restriction of competition to such an extent that the producer shall not suffer, and the supervision of industrial combinations so that the consumer shall receive the benefits of such co-operation without the disadvantages attending its abuse.

Mr. Thurber takes an active interest in all movements affecting trade and commerce, both at home and abroad. He is president of the United States Export Association, an organization designed to extend the market for American products in foreign lands. He is also president of the American Grocer Publishing Co., that issues the trade paper called the *American Grocer*. He is one of the commissioners and the secretary of the new East-river bridge, which is designed to do for the eastern district of Brooklyn what the present bridge has done for the western district. Mr. Thurber is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, Hardware, and Commercial clubs, and is prominent in various aspects of life in the metropolis.



F. B. THURBER

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — F. B. Thurber was born at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., November 13, 1842; attended the common schools, Delaware Academy at Delhi, and Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I.; went into business in 1859 with the interrelated concerns known as T. M. Wheeler & Co. and Robert & Williams, in the warehousing, lighterage, and importing business, New York city; joined his brother, H. K. Thurber, in the firm of H. K. Thurber & Co., wholesale grocers, in 1865; continued in that business, under various styles, until 1893; since then has been president of the American Grocer Publishing Co., publishing the trade paper known as the "American Grocer."

* * *

Charles Lewis Tiffany, the founder and head of the famous house of Tiffany & Co., was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1812. He is the eldest son of Comfort Tiffany, a native of Attleboro, Mass.; and traces his descent from Squire Humphrey Tiffany of England, who settled in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. Mr. Tiffany's early education was received in a typical New England district school; and he afterward spent two years at Plainfield (Conn.) Academy, at that time an institution of considerable prominence. When he was but fifteen years old, his father, who had been for many years a manufacturer of cotton goods, opened a small country store, and gave his son Charles full charge of the undertaking. Here the young man acquired his first business experience; and in making trips to New York for supplies he gained some insight into the commercial activities of the metropolis. These appealed to him strongly; and he felt a desire to enter the conflict, and escape from the narrow bonds of village life.

Accordingly, in 1837, Mr. Tiffany betook himself to New York, already a city of 200,000 inhabitants, determined to engage in business there. After looking carefully over the ground he formed a partnership with John B. Young, a friend and neighbor who had left Connecticut several months before him, to conduct a fancy-goods and stationery store. Mr. Tiffany's father furnished the capital of $1000 with which the business was established, and the firm was known as Tiffany & Young. The changed condition of the city in the sixty years since elapsed is eloquently attested by the fact that the location chosen by the young firm — on Broadway at the corner of Warren street — was then deemed dangerously far uptown. From the beginning Mr. Tiffany made a specialty of securing goods out of the ordinary line, and in a short time the store acquired the reputation for unique and choice wares that has ever since been one of its marked characteristics. Within four years it became necessary to secure the adjoining store; and with more commodious quarters it was possible to carry a greater variety of stock, including foreign glassware and porcelain, clocks, and fancy Parisian jewelry. In 1841, also, the firm was enlarged by the admission of J. L. Ellis, and became known as Tiffany, Young & Ellis. In 1850 a branch was established in Paris under the style of Tiffany, Reed & Co.; and the parent house has ever since had the advantage of a resident buyer abroad, who could avail himself of the fluctuations of the market, and the opportunities that continually arise for obtaining rare and valuable objects. In 1868 the firm opened a London house. In the same year the business, which since 1853 had been known under the name of Tiffany & Co., was incorporated under that style. Mr. Tiffany has been the president and treasurer of the corporation from the beginning: Gideon F. T. Reed, the resident Paris partner, was originally vice president, but since his retirement in 1875 this office has been held by Charles T. Cook.

The incorporation of the concern as a manufacturing company was followed by a general extension of the business. The manufacture of gold jewelry had been begun in 1848, and had rapidly become an important part of the business. The making of silverware, in which the firm has since attained such pre-eminence, was taken up a few years later, the English standard of "sterling" silver being first introduced in this country by Tiffany & Co. The manufacture of watches, clocks, etc., was now taken up, and the firm's works in Prince street were greatly enlarged. The business having entirely outgrown its quarters at 550 Broadway, Mr. Tiffany and his associates bought the old Church of the Pilgrims, on Union square at the corner of Fifteenth street, and began the erection of one of the first strictly fireproof buildings in the city. Formal possession of the new building was taken on November 10, 1870; and ever since then the fame of "Tiffany's" has spread throughout the land, until to-day the name suggests all that is rare and beautiful in jewelry, silver, glass, porcelain, pottery, and a multitude of other wares. Prizes, medals, and decorations almost without number have been received for various exhibits of the firm during the past thirty years. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 their display of silver plate attracted general attention, and received the first award ever given to a foreigner. At the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1878 they received the *Grand Prix* for silverware; and Mr. Tiffany was created a Chevalier of the National

Legion of Honor of France, and received from the Emperor of Russia the exceptional tribute of the Gold Medal *Praemia Digno.* The *Grand Prix* was also awarded to Tiffany & Co. at the Universal Exposition of 1889. At our own Centennial Exhibition the firm easily took the first rank, receiving a gold medal and numerous certificates of award. No one who attended the Columbian Exposition of 1893 needs to be reminded of the magnificent Tiffany pavilion, with its dazzling display of art metal-work and precious gems.

While Mr. Tiffany has made the success of the house that bears his name his great interest in life, and has stamped his individuality upon it at every stage, he has not allowed himself to become absorbed by it. He has naturally been honored with many positions of trust in the metropolis, and has given his active aid and support to a vast number of philanthropic and other public movements. As might be expected, he is a generous patron of art, and has done much to further its development in America. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Fine Arts, and is also a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a Fellow of the National Academy of Design. He is a director in several banks and trust companies, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of a great number of other organizations.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Lewis Tiffany was born at Danielsonville, Conn., February 15, 1812; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in his father's country store, 1827–37; began business in New York city in 1837; married Harriet Olivia Avery Young of Killingly, Conn., November 30, 1841; has been the head of what is now the house of Tiffany & Co. since the business was established in 1837, and president and treasurer since its incorporation in 1868.

CHARLES LEWIS TIFFANY

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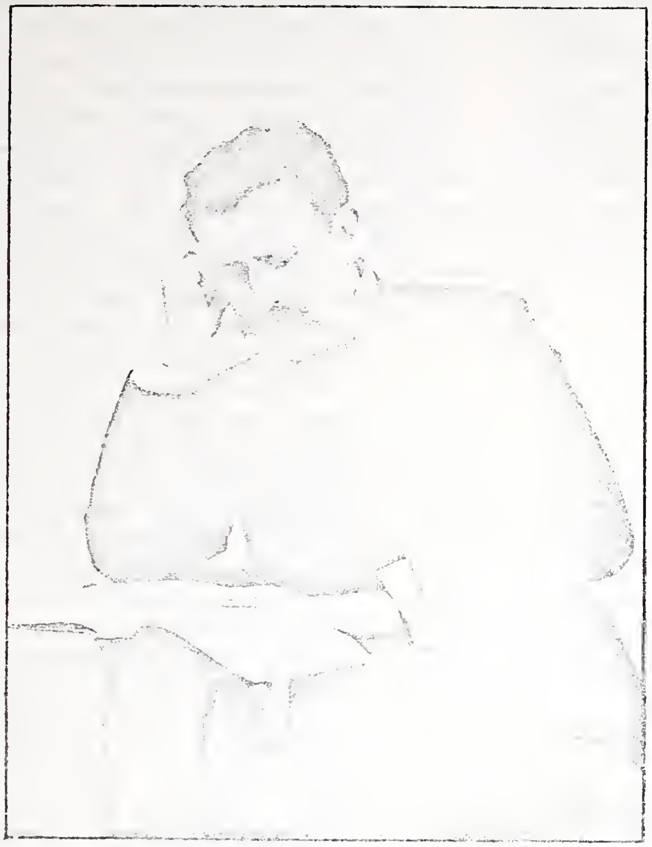
John Brisben Walker, who has acquired national fame in recent years by his extraordinary success as a publisher, was born on the Monongahela river, Pennsylvania, about fifty years ago. He is a scion of a distinguished American family, his grandfather, Major John Walker, having been the first commissioner for the improvement of western rivers, and having established the first shipyards west of the Alleghany mountains.

Mr. Walker's career has been unusually picturesque and interesting. After leaving Georgetown College in 1865, he went to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he studied three years. In 1868 he resigned his cadetship in order to enter the Chinese military service, accompanying J. Ross Browne, the United States minister to China. Having returned to this country in 1870, he engaged in manufacturing in West Virginia until the panic of 1873 reduced him to poverty. He then made an entirely fresh start in life by becoming a special writer for the Cincinnati *Commercial.* This engagement soon gave way to a better post, that of managing editor of the Pittsburg *Telegraph*: and in 1876 he made another change, becoming managing editor of the Washington *Daily Chronicle.*

Mr. Walker had already proved himself extremely versatile, but in 1879 he made another abrupt change in his calling. Moving to Colorado in the year mentioned, he became the first man to engage in alfalfa farming on an extended scale in the

Centennial State. After his usual fashion Mr. Walker made a brilliant success of the new venture, and his Berkeley farm soon outranked all other Colorado plantations of the valuable forage plant. He also engaged in some important engineering operations that resulted in the rescue of a large tract of valuable land near the center of Denver from the overflow of the Platte river.



JOHN BRISBEN WALKER

Having amassed a fortune from his engineering and farming operations, Mr. Walker decided to enter the publishing world; and in 1889 he returned East, and bought the *Cosmopolitan* magazine. The publication was then in an insolvent and moribund condition, with a dwindling circulation and scant advertising patronage. Spending money liberally on the plant, and energizing the business in all departments, Mr. Walker quickly caused the tide to turn; and in a marvelously short time the *Cosmopolitan* was eagerly looked for by a multitude of readers who had never before even heard of the magazine. The business had assumed such proportions by 1894 that Mr. Walker decided to build a new and magnificent plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson; and there, not far from New York, he now conducts the extensive business of the magazine in one of the most completely equipped printing, engraving, binding, and publishing establishments anywhere in the world.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Walker has found time to interest himself somewhat in politics. So far back as 1872, while a manufacturer in West Virginia, he was nominated for congress by the Republicans. He became most interested in political matters, however, in the presidential contest of 1896, when he ardently advocated the cause of silver and the election of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Walker has so many special interests in life that he has never thought it worth while to spend much time in clubs. He is a member, however, of the University Club of Chicago, the Century Club of New York, and some others; and he is one of the governors of the Ardsley Country Club.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Brisben Walker was born in Pennsylvania September 10, 1847; attended Georgetown College, and West Point Military Academy; was in the Chinese military service, 1868–70; engaged in manufacturing in West Virginia, 1870–73; married Emily Strother of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., in 1871; was employed on various newspapers, as writer and editor, 1873–79; carried on an extensive alfalfa farm in Colorado, 1879–89; has been the owner and publisher of the "Cosmopolitan" magazine since 1889.

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Albert A. Wray, who represents the 8th district in the New York state senate, and who is well known in the legal and political circles of Brooklyn, was born in Missouri less than forty years ago. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and subsequently taught there for two years. Shortly after reaching his majority he betook himself to New York city for the purpose of studying law, and making the metropolis his permanent place of residence. This plan has been consistently carried out. Admitted to the bar in 1885, he has been actively engaged in practice ever since. He has his business office at 63 Wall street, New York, but has made his home in Brooklyn for the last ten years.

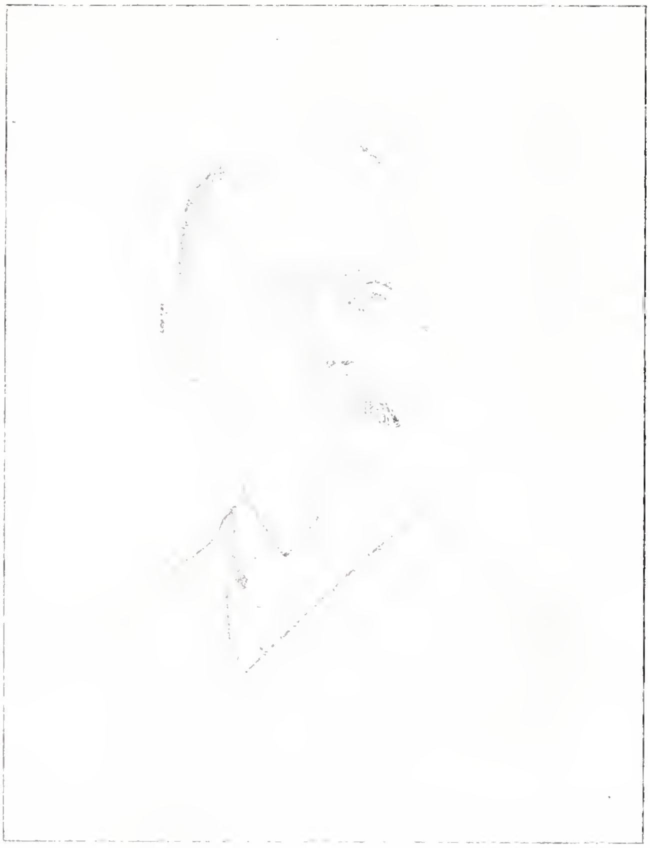
Mr. Wray has taken a deep interest in political affairs since early manhood. Throughout his residence in Brooklyn he has been connected with various Republican-party organizations. For four years he was a member of the Invincible Twenty-third Ward Club. He belonged to the Brooklyn Young Republican Club for six years, and served as chairman of its advisory committee in 1892–93. In the latter year he was a member of the Republican Provisional Reorganization Committee, which was a potent agency in the reorganization of the Republican party in Kings county. He is now a member of the Kings-county Republican general committee.

Taking so active a share in the counsels of the Republican party, Mr. Wray has naturally been called upon to assume public office. In the fall of 1893 he was nominated for the state assembly, and was elected by a large majority over his Democratic opponent. He was a member of the following committees in the assembly of 1894: general laws, insurance, and electricity, gas, and water supply. Mr. Wray introduced the bill for the election of police commissioners in New York city, and another providing for the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Chattanooga. He also introduced several amendments to the charter of the city of Brooklyn: one making an appropriation for the 23d-regiment armory; another providing for the insulation of electric wires; another for the purpose of facilitating the erection of new buildings; and another providing for park improvements. In November, 1894, Mr. Wray was re-elected to the assembly, receiving 8385 votes against 2239 for the Democratic nominee. In the assembly of 1895 he was chairman of the committee on general laws, and had membership in the committee on cities and on the Soldiers' Home.

Having shown his capacity in the lower house of the legislature, Mr. Wray was promoted to the state senate in the fall of 1895, receiving 14,697 votes against 8525 for his nearest competitor. He received important committee assignments in the senate, and was made chairman of the committee on public education. Among the bills introduced by him in 1896, the following deserve special mention: one excluding street railways from New York and Ocean avenues, Brooklyn; another authorizing Brooklyn to issue repavement bonds; another providing for the submission to popular vote of the Greater New York charter: and another making an appropriation for a botanical garden in New York city.

Senator Wray is prominent in the social life of Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, and a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and of Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Albert A. Wray was born at Cape Girardeau, Mo., September 6, 1858; was educated in public schools in Missouri; taught school, 1876–78; studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1885; was member of assembly, 1894–95; was elected to the state senate in the fall of 1895; has practiced law in New York city since 1885.

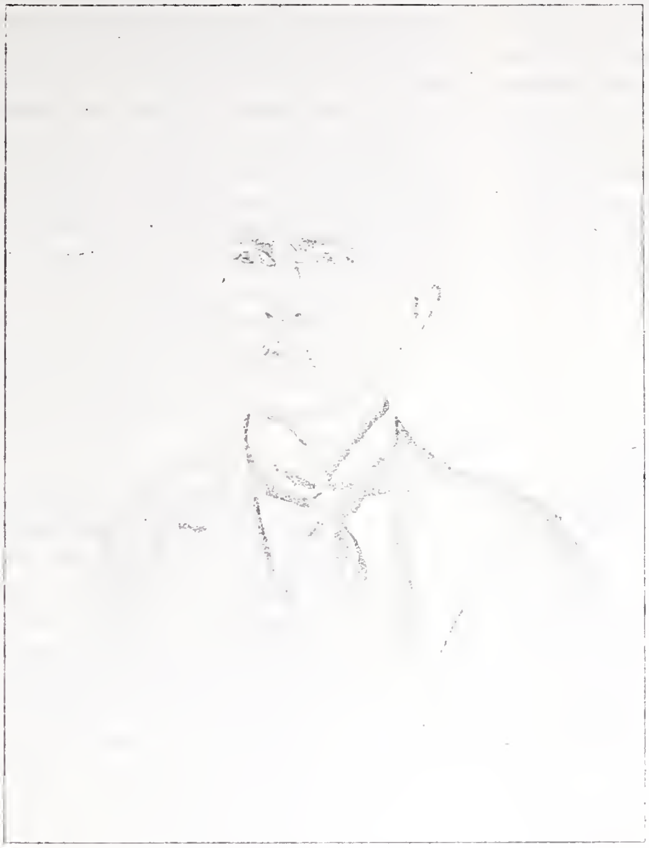


ALBERT A. WRAY

Henry E. Abell, member of the New York state assembly from Kings county, was born in Schoharie county sixty years ago. His father, William Bliss Abell, was a native of Connecticut, and a

descendant of an old New England family; and his mother was a daughter of William McCarthy, an Irish refugee who came to the United States from Cork during the rebellion of 1798.

Henry Abell was the youngest of eight children, and found himself at the age of fourteen an orphan, without home, money, or friends. For the next six years he supported himself in various ways, and managed at the same time to lay by a little money. For about two years he was clerk in a store in western New York; and from 1854 to 1857 he worked in Albany, at first in a bookstore, and afterward in a bank. By the time he was twenty he felt able to give up his position in the bank, and carry out his plans for securing a better education. For this purpose he attended the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y., and Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; and after his general education was completed he read law in the office of the late Joseph H. Bradley at Washington and in an office in New York city.



HENRY E. ABELL

In 1859 Mr. Abell began a connection with the press that continued at intervals for many years, becoming editor of a paper in Delaware county. The next year he took an active part in the momentous campaign that resulted in the election of President Lincoln, making speeches throughout Delaware county in behalf of the Republican cause. When the war broke out, finding himself debarred from active duty on account of defective eyesight, he went to Washington, and was sworn into service in the defense of the capital. He was commissioned by Secretary Chase to sign the first issue of government bonds to meet the expenses of the war, and at the same time did guard and hospital duty when not required at the treasury department. In 1864 he was compelled by ill health to give up this work. Returning to his native county, accordingly, he consolidated two newspapers under the name of the *Schoharie Union*, and for the next five years devoted himself to the work of an editor and publisher. Schoharie county at that time abounded in "copperheads"; and Mr. Abell, who ardently supported President Lincoln and the Union cause, narrowly escaped personal injury at the hands of a mob that attacked his office.

In April, 1869, Alonzo B. Cornell, surveyor of the port of New York, appointed Mr. Abell his deputy, and he filled the position for four years. After that he was appointed by Collector Arthur of the same port to prosecute certain violations of the navigation laws, and succeeded in putting a stop to a system of fraud that had long been practiced in the registration of vessels. In 1879, on his election as governor of New York state, Mr. Cornell appointed Mr. Abell his private secretary; and he held this position during the governor's three years' term. He afterwards served for many years as an officer of the assembly, acting as financial clerk, journal clerk, and assistant clerk. He was appointed under the new law to examine the constitutionality of bills introduced in the assembly, and in this capacity he has passed upon as many as 1200 bills in a single year. In the summer of 1894 he acted as counsel for the state-prison investigating committee, and conducted the examination of many witnesses. With such a record for efficient public service, Mr. Abell, nominated for the assembly in the fall of 1894, could

hardly fail to receive a substantial vote. As a matter of fact, his plurality was the largest ever received by a candidate in his district; and he served in the session of 1895 as a member of the committee on codes and of that on affairs of cities. In 1896 he was again elected to the legislature, and served on the committees on general laws, privileges and elections, and unfinished business, and the special joint committee on state departments and commissions. Mr. Abell is president of the Logan Club of Brooklyn.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Edward Abell was born at Esperance, Schoharie county, N. Y., June 25, 1837; was educated at Delaware Literary Institute and Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; married Lucia Smith of Cobleskill, N. Y., in January, 1861; was engaged in government work in Washington, 1861–64; published the "Schoharie Union," 1864–69; was deputy surveyor of the port of New York, 1869–73, and private secretary to Governor Cornell, 1880–82; was a member of the state legislature in 1895 and 1897.

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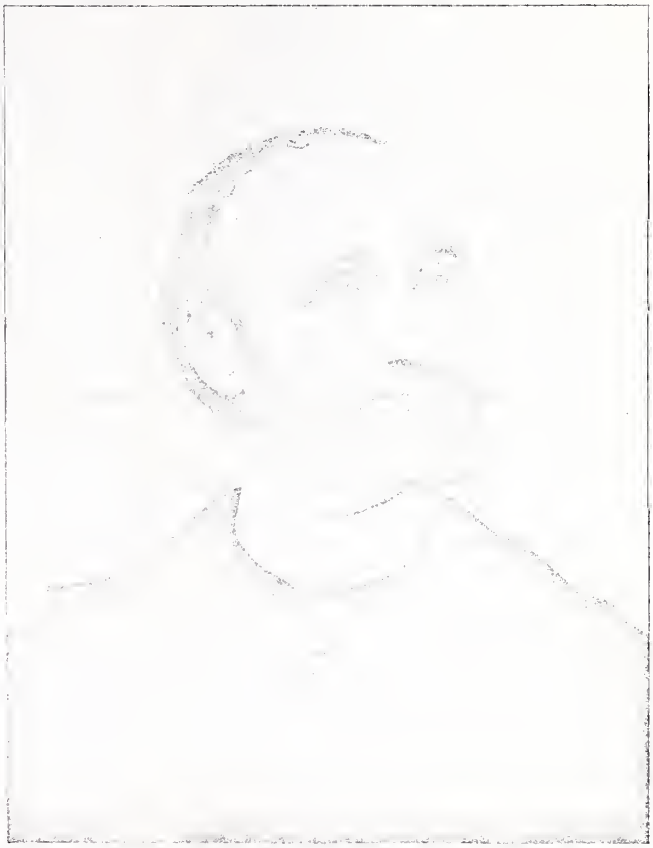
Henry Harper Benedict, a partner in the famous house of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, has an interesting family history. He is descended from William Benedict, who was living in Nottinghamshire, England, in the year 1500. One Thomas Benedict was the first member of the family in this country, having left his home in Nottinghamshire in 1638, and settled on Long Island. He was one of the founders, at Jamaica, L. I., of the first Presbyterian church in America. He was a delegate, appointed by Governor Nichols to the first legislative body in New York; was a member of the general assembly from 1670 to 1675; and was in many ways a notable figure in our early colonial history. His son James was one of eight men who founded the town of Danbury, Conn. Later members of the family were equally enterprising, and took an active part in the redemption of the American wilderness to civilization. Micaiah Benedict, the father of our present subject, was an especially distinguished scion of the common stock. Born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1801, he was an influential factor in the political and social life of central New York throughout his long life. He was an ardent Democrat up to the time of the Civil War, when he shifted his allegiance to the Republican party, with which he remained until his death in 1881.

Henry Harper Benedict, born in Herkimer county somewhat more than fifty years ago, received an excellent education. After attending Little Falls Academy, and Fairfield Seminary in his native town, he secured additional preparatory training at Marshall Institute, Easton, N. Y., and then took the regular course at Hamilton College. He joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity while at Hamilton. During a part of his college course he taught Latin and the higher mathematics in Fairfield Seminary. After graduating from Hamilton in 1869, Mr. Benedict entered the service of E. Remington & Sons, the famous manufacturers of firearms, at Ilion, N. Y. He received a position of trust at the start, and improved his opportunities so well that he was made a director in the corporation, and treasurer of the Remington Sewing Machine Co.



HENRY HARPER BENEDICT

Mr. Benedict has long been thought of chiefly in connection with typewriting machines. In 1882 the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was formed for the purpose of marketing the Remington typewriter, the firm of E. Remington & Sons having contracted to give the new concern exclusive selling rights. The business grew so rapidly under the improved facilities for distribution, that Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict bought the whole plant and patent rights of the Ilion concern in 1886. This arrangement accelerated even more the progress of the house; and in May, 1892, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of three million dollars.

Mr. Benedict's part in this wonderful success has been important from the first. Soon after the new organization was effected, he went to Europe in the interest of the firm; and since then he has been abroad many times for both business and recreative purposes. He has had charge of the foreign department of the business, and has established successful agencies in all parts of the civilized world. Mr. Wyckoff, the senior partner in the original firm, and president of the incorporated company, died in July, 1895; and Mr. Benedict was elected to the presidency.

Mr. Benedict has always been active in the social life of his community. At Ilion he was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church; and served the society as an elder, trustee, and treasurer. For many years he was president of the Ilion Literary Association, meeting in that capacity many of the most prominent men of the country in connection with the annual lecture course of the association. He was also president of the Herkimer County Bible Society. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benedict are now members of Dr. John Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, but they commonly attend Dr. Storrs's Church of the Pilgrims, near their residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Benedict is especially interested in engravings and etchings, and has at his home a collection of prints by the great masters that is probably unexcelled by any collection of similar size elsewhere. He has also a fine library, and a collection of oil paintings, mostly of the early and modern Dutch and modern French schools, which is almost as choice as his assemblage of prints. Mr. Benedict is a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn: and of the Grolier, Republican, D. K. E., and Union League Clubs in New York. He is a trustee of Hamilton College, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Harper Benedict was born at German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y., October 9, 1844; graduated from Hamilton College in 1869; married Maria Nellis of Fort Plain, N. Y., October 10, 1867; entered the employ of E. Remington & Sons in 1869; has been a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict since 1882, and its president since 1895.

* * *

Frederic René Coudert, one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar, was born in New York city in 1832. His father, Charles Coudert, had come to America eight years earlier, after an adventurous career in the armies of Napoleon I., and subsequently in the service of the Bonapartes. Frederic Coudert obtained his early education at his father's school in New York city, afterward entering Columbia College, and graduating thence with high honors at the age of eighteen. He then devoted himself for three years to newspaper work, translations, teaching, and the study of law.

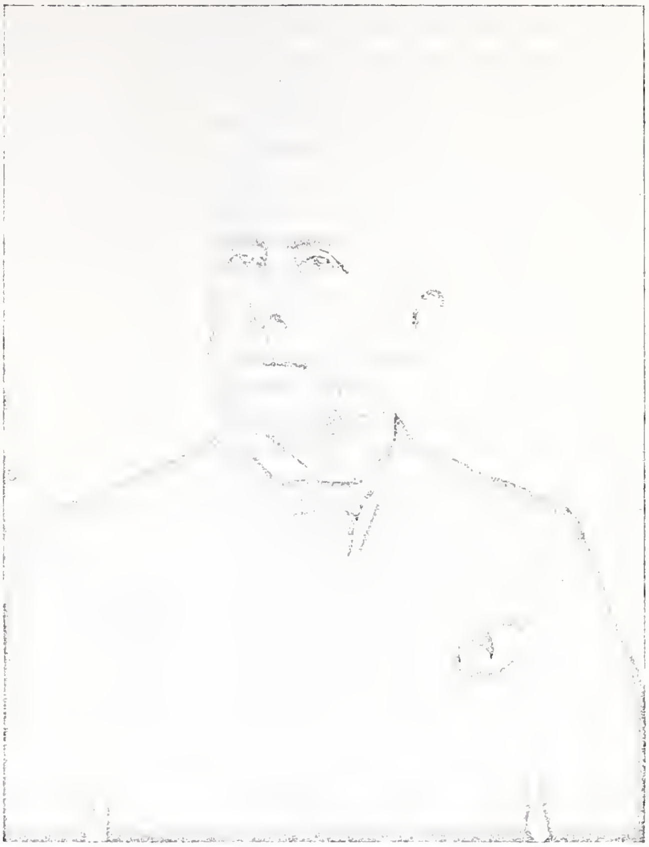
Admitted to the bar in 1853, Mr. Coudert soon formed a partnership with two brothers for the practice of law. The firm of Coudert Brothers has continued ever since, and has long been one of the strongest legal associations in the state. Its clients include important individual litigants, large mercantile corporations, and several European governments. Mr. Coudert's surpassing powers as a lawyer are due to a combination of qualities, any one of which would secure a fair measure of success, and all of which together explain his brilliant career. His native intellectual talents have been reinforced by education and long training in the law. He is a convincing advocate before a jury, an entertaining after-dinner speaker, and a powerful orator on more important occasions. He has delivered many notable addresses, and has contributed articles to the leading journals on subjects of public interest.

Mr. Coudert has repeatedly declined to enter public life; but he has long been prominent in political affairs, and has been for many years one of the leaders of the Democratic party. He strongly supported Governor Tilden, Mayor Grace, Grover Cleveland, and Governor Robinson. He was especially active in the Tilden-Hayes election of 1876, when he was sent to New Orleans to secure a fair count of the Louisiana vote. Again in 1884 he took a prominent part in the presidential election, making many speeches in behalf of the Democratic candidate. He was at one time president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York city.

Mr. Coudert has held numerous positions of trust and responsibility. He was president of the French Benevolent Society for ten years, of the Columbia College Alumni Association for a long time, of

the United States Catholic Historical Society for several terms, of the New York Bar Association, and of the Democratic and Manhattan clubs. For three years he was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad. He has been a trustee of Seton Hall College, New Jersey, and of Columbia and Barnard colleges. He has been a director in many social and charitable organizations. The degree of LL.D. has been given to him twice; and that of J. U. D. (Doctor of Both Laws) was awarded to him by Columbia in 1887, when he was selected to deliver the oration commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the college foundation. Mr. Coudert has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government, and similar honors from the governments of Italy and Bolivia.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frederic René Coudert was born at New York city March 1, 1832; graduated from Columbia College in 1850; was admitted to the bar in 1853; married Miss McCredy of New York city February 19, 1862; has been a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, New York city, since its formation about 1853.



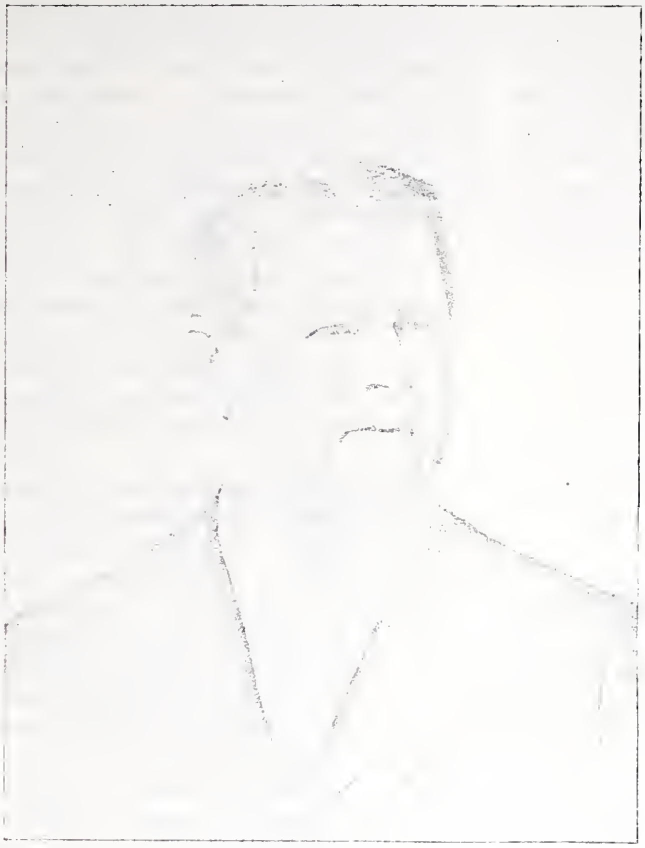
FREDERIC RENÉ COUDERT

George H. Daniels, one of the best-known and most efficient railroad officials in the world, was born in Kane county, Illinois, fifty-odd years ago. At the early age of fifteen he began his long career in the transportation industry by becoming a rodman in the engineering corps of the North Missouri railroad. From this humble beginning Mr. Daniels advanced rapidly in his calling until he had gained a place among the foremost railroad managers of the West. In 1872, when only thirty years old, he was made general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago & Pacific railroad. His success in this position was marked, and he continued for eight years to serve the company in the capacity mentioned. From 1880 until 1882 he was general ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway.

Entering a somewhat different department of railroad work at the end of his service with the Wabash system, Mr. Daniels acted as commissioner of the Iowa Trunk Line Association for the first ten months of 1882. In November, 1882, he was elected commissioner of the Colorado Traffic Association, and occupied the position until 1886. During this time he organized the Utah Traffic Association, and several local associations of the railroads terminating in Colorado and Utah, of which he was also elected commissioner. He resigned these positions in 1886 to accept the commissionership of the Central Passenger Committee, which was soon succeeded by the Central Traffic Association, of which he was elected vice chairman, and also chairman of the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee. This was his important place in the railroad world in March, 1889, when he was appointed general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad.

Mr. Daniels's railroad training had been unusually broad, and much of his experience was especially useful in discharging the duties of his new position. The passenger agent of a great east-and-west trunk line must have an immense fund of knowledge, at once minute and comprehensive, of the traffic conditions of the whole country. He must know

thoroughly not only all the legitimate methods adopted by reputable officials for securing business, but as well all the underhand devices sometimes used by unscrupulous or insolvent companies for obtaining traffic. He must be a broad-minded man, quick to recognize and meet the just demands of the traveling public, loyal in the last degree to the interests of his company, but judiciously liberal in his treatment of questions affecting in contrary ways his company and the public. In these close-competing days, moreover, a passenger agent must be an advertising expert of the first rank.


GEORGE H. DANIELS

All these requirements and many more not specified, Mr. Daniels satisfies abundantly. It goes without saying that he possesses great executive ability: but he has in addition a capacity for work that seems at times unlimited. The multifarious and unceasing duties of his position never overwhelm him, and he gives to everything whatever attention may be needed for the proper and final disposition of the matter. "America's Greatest Railroad" owes a large part of its fame to the skillful and persistent advertising conceived and carried out by Mr. Daniels. The various publications emanating from the passenger department of the New York Central are models of their class, and have undoubtedly been very effective in giving to the system the splendid prestige that it now enjoys. During the eight years that have come and gone since Mr. Daniels assumed the duties of his present position the passenger service of the New York Central has shown remarkable progress. To ascribe this improvement exclusively to the general passenger agent would be unjust to other officials: but the statement may safely be made that Mr. Daniels is largely responsible for the unsurpassed service now offered to the traveling public by this great company.

On the personal side Mr. Daniels is widely respected and liked. He is cordial in manner, and is otherwise distinguished for agreeable social qualities. He is a member of the Lotos Club, and for the past five years has been president of the Quaint Club. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Transportation Club, and is now on the board of managers.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—George Henry Daniels was born at Hampshire, Ill., December 1, 1842; entered the railway service in 1857 as a rodman; was general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago & Pacific railroad, 1872–80, and general ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, 1880–82; was commissioner of various traffic associations, 1882–89; has been general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad since April 1, 1889.

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John Good, by whom the great cordage industry was completely revolutionized, is still in the prime of life, having been born in Ireland somewhat more than fifty years ago. Brought to this country in boyhood by his mother, he was forced to go to work as soon as his strength permitted. His first employment was obtained in an old-fashioned rope-walk in Brooklyn, where he learned in the course of his apprenticeship all that was to be learned about the old methods of rope making. This was not a great task, since the process consisted chiefly of laborious hand operations, and had not essentially

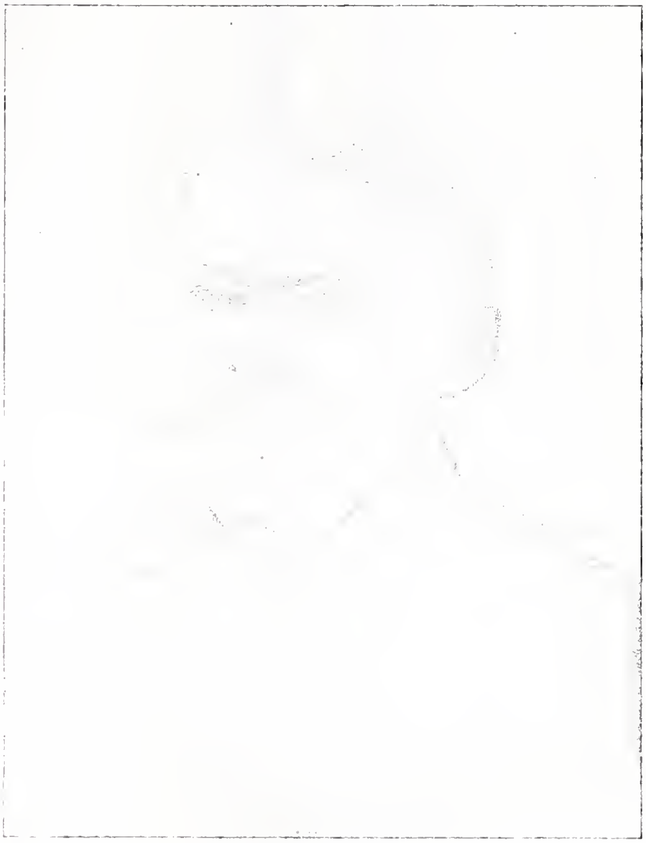
changed in the two hundred years during which the industry had been carried on in this country.

Having completed his term of service in the ropewalk, Mr. Good became a machinist. He developed great ability in this calling; and on resuming work in the ropewalk, this time in the capacity of foreman, he naturally turned his attention to the invention of machinery useful in rope making. The full story of his remarkable triumphs in this department of industrial activity would make an interesting volume in the history of practical mechanics. It must suffice here to say that his inventions covered the whole process from beginning to end, and that he virtually created a new industry, as little resembling the old as Fulton's "Cleremont" resembled a modern ocean liner. The old-fashioned sheds — low, stretching out hundreds of feet, and filled with operatives, often women, toiling laboriously at tasks beyond their strength — have given way to handsome factories equipped with wonderfully efficient machinery and labor-saving devices of every kind.

Up to 1885 Mr. Good devoted himself exclusively to the invention and manufacture of cordage machinery. Under the conditions described, his business was naturally highly prosperous. All the rope makers of the world were forced to use his machinery or go out of business, and orders came to him from every quarter. His Brooklyn works were repeatedly enlarged, and furnish employment to hundreds of skillful machinists. Having decided to engage in rope making himself, Mr. Good built a large factory in 1886 at Ravenswood, a suburb of Brooklyn, having a capacity equal to one third of the total cordage production of the country. In 1887 he began operations. In the same year the National Cordage Association, more commonly called the Cordage Trust, was organized. For several years Mr. Good conducted his plant in harmony with the trust: but the arrangement was more or less irksome to him, and in 1892 he cut loose entirely from the combination. He now operates large cordage factories in England in addition to the works at Ravenswood, and contemplates the erection of similar plants in several continental countries.

At the time of his Jubilee in 1887 the Pope of Rome determined to honor a number of men of his church who had rendered conspicuous service to the general cause of humanity, and he bestowed upon Mr. Good (the only American so honored) the title of "Count of the Holy Roman Empire." Mr. Good belongs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to the Catholic Club of New York city.

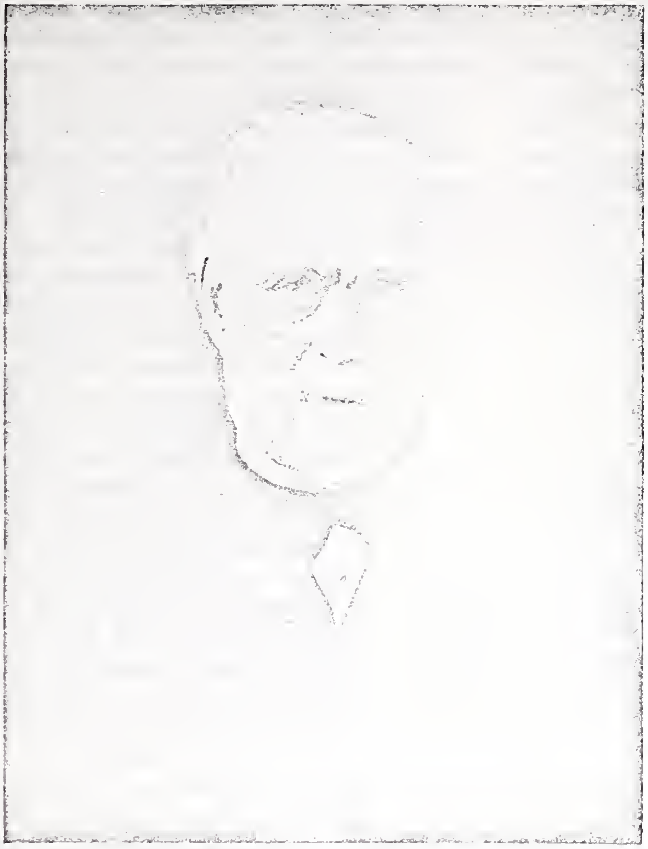
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — John Good was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1844; came to the United States in early boyhood; learned the business of rope making in Brooklyn in his youth, and afterward the machinist's trade; became foreman of a ropewalk in Brooklyn in 1865, and devoted his attention to inventing rope-making machinery; has carried on the manufacture of such machinery since 1869, and the manufacture of cordage (in this country and in England) since 1887.



JOHN GOOD

Abram S. Hewitt, prominent in business and in public life, was born seventy-five years ago in a log house still standing in Rockland county, New York. His father came to this country in 1790, and helped to build the first steam engine in America.

After spending his boyhood on a farm, Mr. Hewitt went to Columbia College, and graduated from that institution at the head of his class. He had a scholarship there, thus saving fees for tuition; but it is worthy of note that he afterward reimbursed the college for this expense. Becoming acting professor of mathematics at Columbia after his graduation thence, he soon gave up that calling, in consequence of impaired eyesight, and went to Europe in 1844 with his classmate and friend, Edward Cooper, a son of Peter Cooper. The Mobile packet "Alabamian," in which they returned, foundered at sea, and they narrowly escaped death.



ABRAM S. HEWITT

After his admission to the bar in 1845, Mr. Hewitt formed a partnership with Edward Cooper in the business of iron manufacturing. The venture was well conceived, and Messrs. Cooper and Hewitt may be regarded as among the most successful iron manufacturers in the United States. They were the first to manufacture iron girders and supports for fireproof buildings. Taking a trip to England in 1862 for the purpose of studying the process of making iron for gun barrels, Mr. Hewitt was able to supply the government with this material during the Civil War. Many government contractors accumulated fortunes during the war, but his firm furnished this material to the government at the cost of manufacture. For a number of years in the decade 1870–80 the works were conducted at an annual loss; but since then the business has been profitable and successful for the most part. The policy of the firm has always been especially favorable to the workmen, and as a rule the plant has been kept in operation in order to provide steady employment. The firm conducts immense plants at Trenton, N. J., and elsewhere; and produces large quantities of pig iron, structural iron, and wire.

Though the management of this great enterprise has been largely in Mr. Hewitt's hands, and the success of the undertaking has resulted in great part from his ability as a business man, we must forego further consideration of this part of his career. For the last thirty years Mr. Hewitt has figured prominently in public affairs, and most people know him chiefly in connection with such services. Appointed in 1867 by the President of the United States one of ten commissioners to visit the Paris Exposition and report on the subject of iron and steel, Mr. Hewitt submitted his report in a book that was translated into nearly all the European languages. He next came into national prominence in 1874, when he was elected to the house of representatives. His wide business experience and intellectual strength quickly brought him to the front in that body; and he continued to have membership there, with the exception of a single term, until 1887. His work in congress was of value not only to his constituents, but to the country at large; and he acquired national fame as an effective speaker and wise legislator on economic and financial subjects. The bent of his mind disposed him to favor the Democratic point of view on great questions; but throughout his political career the matter of party affiliation has weighed little with him in comparison with intrinsic conditions of right and justice. He is noted for his liberal views on the tariff question, and believes in the ultimate success of the free-trade policy for this country.

He rendered effective service in congress to the cause of sound finance, and his speeches regarding the coinage of silver dollars were strikingly prophetic of later financial history. He was the author of the legislation creating the National Geological Survey. In the presidential controversy of 1876–77 he advocated, and from his position as chairman of the Democratic national committee largely brought about, the creation of the electoral commission, and the completion of the counts which gave the presidential office to Hayes. Mr. Hewitt never doubted that Tilden had a majority of the electoral votes.

In the fall of 1886 the labor organizations of New York city united on Henry George as their candidate for the office of chief magistrate. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by the Republicans, and Mr. Hewitt became the candidate of the Democrats and the Independents. Mr. Roosevelt received 60,000 votes, Mr. George 68,000, and Mr. Hewitt 90,000. As mayor, Mr. Hewitt added to his laurels as a statesman. As might have been expected, his administration was honest, vigorous, and businesslike.

Since the organization of the Cooper Union Mr. Hewitt has been secretary of the board of trustees, and has virtually controlled the management of the institution. In 1883 he was elected president of the Columbia College Alumni Association, and in 1887 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In addition to his iron business he has had an interest in many industrial corporations, and has served as director in several important companies. He has been an active member in a number of the leading clubs, including the Union, Century, Metropolitan, and Players.'

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Abram Stevens Hewitt was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822; graduated from Columbia College in 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1845; was a member of the national house of representatives, 1875–79 and 1881–87; was mayor of New York city, 1887–88; married Sarah Amelia Cooper, the only daughter of Peter Cooper, in 1855; has engaged in the business of iron manufacture since 1845.

* * *

Theodore Koehler is known in the business world as an accountant of unusual ability, and in public life as state senator from the Queens-county district in the sessions of 1896–97. He was born in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, about forty years ago, of excellent family; his grandfather having been knighted by Frederick VII., King of Denmark, and his father decorated with the Iron Cross.

THEODORE KOEHLER

Mr. Koehler was educated in his native land, and at the age of fifteen began business life in one of the largest commercial houses in the city of Lübeck. He spent four years in this establishment, and obtained thus a thorough training in business methods and management. Although this experience was largely in the line of his subsequent successful career, it did not satisfy the restless ambition of the boy of nineteen: and accordingly he enlisted as a sharpshooter in the German army, with the idea of devoting himself to a military life. This plan was not to be carried out, however. A friend and classmate who had left his fatherland several years before for the new world, wrote back glowing accounts of the

happiness and prosperity to be found there; and Mr. Koehler was seized with a desire to try his fortunes in America. It was not so easy a matter to secure a discharge from the army; but as the times happened to be peaceful this was accomplished, and in 1876, at the age of twenty, he landed in Philadelphia.

On his arrival Mr. Koehler was greeted by the news of the unexpected death of the friend on whose advice and assistance he had relied in securing a foothold in a strange land; and he was therefore obliged to make a start for himself as best he could. After several years spent in various occupations, he went to South America in 1883 in the service of an English firm, and there joined an exploring expedition and encountered many hardships and perils. The next year he represented the same firm at the New Orleans Cotton Exhibition. Returning then to New York city, he spent a short time as manager of a wholesale establishment, and in 1885 became head bookkeeper and auditor of one of the largest industrial firms in Long Island City and New York, with whom he remained for the next ten years.

The subject of accounts and of general commercial law had always interested Mr. Koehler deeply. In his younger days he had devoted considerable time to teaching these subjects, and he now returned to the work with satisfaction. His services were often in requisition by business firms whose accounts had become involved; and he soon became recognized as an authority in such matters, and gained a wide reputation as an expert accountant.

Mr. Koehler first became known in public life through his appointment by the officials of Long Island City to examine and report upon the condition of the books in the various departments of the city government, which were in a most unsatisfactory condition. The world of politics interested him, and he began to take an active part in political affairs. In 1892 he was elected to represent Long Island City on the Queens-county board of supervisors, and was re-elected the next year by a large majority. He interested himself especially in the construction of the tunnel under Newtown creek, and in the matter of securing good roads throughout the county. In 1895 Mr. Koehler's popularity was evidenced by his nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of state senator. He was duly elected, and was the first senator ever chosen from Long Island City. As might have been expected, he gave special attention in the legislature to bills relating to commercial affairs. He distinguished himself by his open opposition to all forms of stock-watering, and was particularly active in effecting the passage of the Certified Accountants act. He served as a member of the important committees on finance, insurance, and agriculture.

Senator Koehler is one of the oldest members of the Institute of Accounts of the City of New York, and belongs to the Society of Certified Public Accountants of the State of New York and the National Society of Public Accountants.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Theodore Koehler was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 30, 1856; was educated in German schools; was employed in a business house in Lübeck, 1871–76; came to the United States in 1876, and has engaged in various business enterprises; was supervisor from Long Island City, 1893–94; was elected to the state senate in 1895.

Thomas Fletcher Oakes, widely known in the Northwest as a railroad manager, was born in Boston fifty-four years ago. He is descended from excellent English stock, traceable in this country from about the year 1700; his grandfather, Daniel Oakes, having served in the armies of the Revolution. After obtaining a good education at the Eliot School in Boston, Mr. Oakes engaged at once in the business with which he has always been identified — the great transportation industry.

Taking up his residence in St. Louis in June, 1863, when less than twenty years old, as the purchasing agent of the Kansas Pacific railroad, he made rapid progress in his chosen calling. He became successively assistant treasurer of the company, general freight agent, and finally general superintendent. In each of these positions he had an excellent opportunity to familiarize himself thoroughly with the best methods of railroad management; and his various changes of work in the way of promotion ultimately equipped him with an uncommonly comprehensive knowledge of the transportation business. His ability, moreover, began to be recognized outside the limits of his own company; and in April, 1879, he was made superintendent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railroads. This appointment was followed by another advance in March, 1880, when he was made vice president and general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. Before this he had lived for the most part in St. Louis and Kansas City, but his headquarters in the new position were at Portland, Ore.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. had close relations with the Northern Pacific railroad, and in 1881 Mr. Oakes began his long service with the latter corporation by assuming the duties of vice president. In November, 1883, he became general

manager of the company, also; and in 1888 he became president. He discharged efficiently the duties of that most responsible office until October, 1893, when he became one of the receivers of the corporation. He performed the duties of that office until October, 1896, when, after nearly thirty-three years of continuous railroad work, he retired from the service. The Court, in accepting his resignation, awarded him a handsome sum as extra compensation for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Oakes makes his home at Mamaroneck, but he is virtually a New Yorker. He is a life member of the American Geographical Society; and also belongs to several prominent clubs of New York, including the Union League, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Riding. He is also a member of clubs in St. Paul and on the Pacific coast.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Thomas Fletcher Oakes was born at Boston July 15, 1843; was educated at the Eliot School, Boston: married Abby R. Haskell of Gloucester, Mass., January 27, 1864; occupied important positions with the Kansas Pacific and other railroads, 1863–81: became vice president of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1881, president in 1888, and one of the receivers of the company in 1893.

THOMAS FLETCHER OAKES

* * *

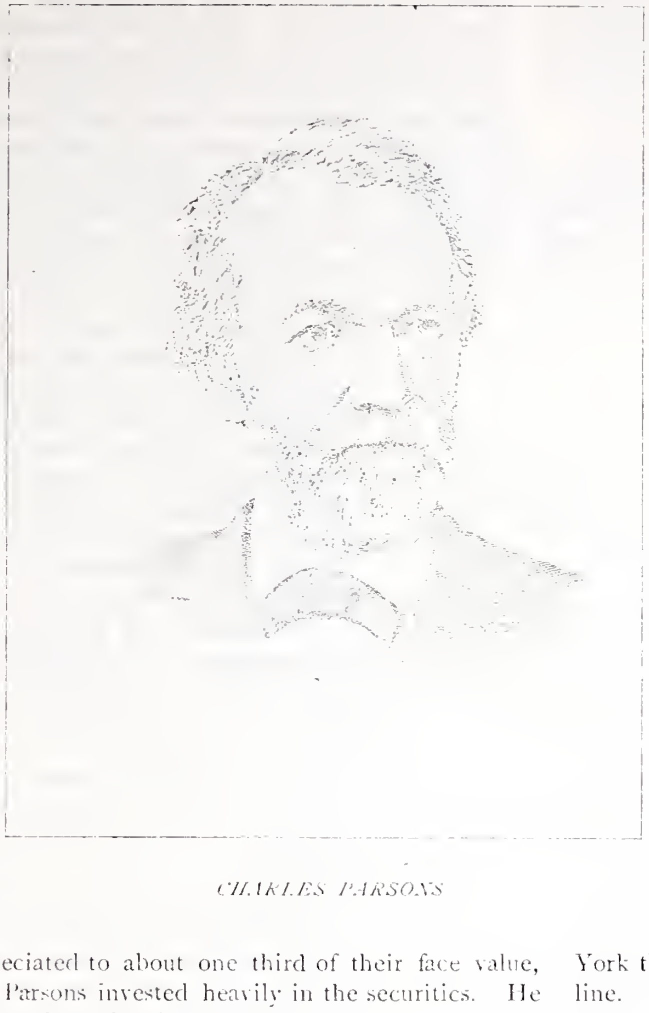
Charles Parsons, the well-known capitalist and railroad manager, was born in York county, Maine, in 1829. He is descended from English ancestors, one of whom, Joseph Parsons, settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1635, and moved to Northampton in 1652. After attending the common schools at Alfred and Kennebunkport, Me., Charles Parsons obtained higher instruction in the academy at Yarmouth in the same state. At the age of twenty-one he went to Providence, R. I., completing his education in that city. He lived there with his uncle, Dr. Usher Parsons.

Mr. Parsons began his active business life in 1853, when he went to New Orleans for the purpose of shipping produce to the northern markets. Remaining in that city during the winter of 1853–54, he changed his base of operations to Savannah, Ga., where he engaged in the commission business for about seven years. When the outbreak of civil war destroyed his business, Mr. Parsons formed a partnership with his brother Edwin in New York city, and has ever since made that place his home.

Mr. Parsons is most widely known in connection with railroad property. He was chairman of the purchasing committee of the New Jersey Midland Railway Co., and bought the road in 1880 at the foreclosure sale. He reorganized the property, and was president of the new company for one year: the road was ultimately consolidated with the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. Mr. Parsons has been president of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad since 1883, and has developed the property with consummate skill. The mileage has been considerably increased, the permanent way has been vastly improved, and the earning capacity of the road has been correspondingly expanded. On March 14, 1891, he leased the road for the term of its corporate existence to the New York Central & Hudson River company. In 1892 Mr. Parsons was elected president of the New York & New England railroad, his son Charles taking the office of vice

president; but after one year he withdrew from this corporation.

An interesting episode in the life of Mr. Parsons concerns his connection with the municipal bonds of New Orleans. After this city had defaulted on its bonds, and the market value of the same had depreciated to about one third of their face value, Mr. Parsons invested heavily in the securities. He then took legal action to enforce taxation on the part of the city for the purpose of redeeming the bonds. This step was contested by the municipal authorities, but the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to be issued to force the levying of taxes sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds.



CHARLES PARSONS

Mr. Parsons has membership in the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the New York Stock Exchange.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Charles Parsons was born at Alfred, Me., February 6, 1829; was educated in Yarmouth (Me.) Academy and in Providence, R. I.; engaged in the produce commission business in the South, 1853–61; married Sarah I. Shepley of Providence, R. I., in 1855; has been largely interested in railroad management for many years, and has been president of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad since June, 1883.

* * *

Russell Sage, the famous financier, was born in Oneida county, New York, during James Madison's second term in the White House. Spending his early years on a farm and as an errand boy in a country grocery, Mr. Sage found scant time for mental culture; but he studied evenings, and otherwise acquired a fair education. His chief successes, however, in early life were of a commercial nature; and he had already become a capitalist in a small way when he reached his majority, and established, in partnership with his brother, a grocery store at Troy, N. Y. After buying out his brother, increasing the business markedly, and selling the same on advantageous terms, he formed a partnership with John W. Bates in 1839 to conduct a wholesale business in groceries. This venture also was entirely successful, and in five years Mr. Sage bought his partner's interest. He continued to transact the business for several years thereafter, or until more important affairs demanded his entire time.

About 1850 Mr. Sage began to interest himself in the subject of transportation. He became specially concerned with the various railroads in central New York that ultimately formed the New York Central line. He was one of the original directors of the New York Central company, and has been for several years now the only living member of the first board. His operations were not confined to the East, however. Having advanced money to the La Crosse railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, he found it necessary, in order to protect his loans, to invest still more in the property. In this way he acquired a large block of the stock of the road, and finally became a director and vice president of the company. Since then his investments in railroads and other transportation companies have been enormous. He is said, indeed, to have had an active part in the construction of over

5000 miles of American railroads. He is still connected with more than forty railroads, holding the presidency of some, directorates in many, and an important interest in all.

No one nowadays thinks of Russell Sage as a politician; but for many years he was exceedingly active and influential in local, state, and national politics. Becoming an alderman of Troy in 1845, he held the office seven years. He was also treasurer of Rensselaer county for an equal period. He entered the sphere of national politics in 1848, when he attended the national convention of the Whig party, and had an important part in effecting the nomination of General Taylor. Nominated for congress in 1850 by the Whigs of Troy, Mr. Sage failed of election; but in 1852 he received a small majority of the votes cast, and two years later he was re-elected by an overwhelming vote. He showed himself an efficient legislator during his four years in congress, rendering special service by securing the appointment of a congressional committee to report upon the condition of Mount Vernon. As a result of this report the historic estate was purchased from its private owner, and reserved forever as a memorial to Washington.

For many years Russell Sage has been regarded mainly as a Wall-street magnate. Beginning his operations there in 1861, he became a greater and greater power in the financial world as time went on. Occasionally he has taken part in extensive Wall-street campaigns, but he has usually preferred not to incur the great risks incident to such operations. About twenty-five years ago he originated the selling of privileges — what are known in the parlance of the street as "puts," "calls," and "straddles"; and since then he has employed his enormous capital largely in such dealings. Few men in the country — or in the world, as for that — have so much money loaned out as has Russell Sage.

In 1895 Mr. Sage presented a handsome dormitory costing $120,000 to the Troy Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Sage graduated. Mr. and Mrs. Sage have attended for many years the Presbyterian church, in the charities of which they have taken an important part. Mr. Sage is not what is known as a clubman, but he belongs to the New England Society, and to a few other kindred associations.

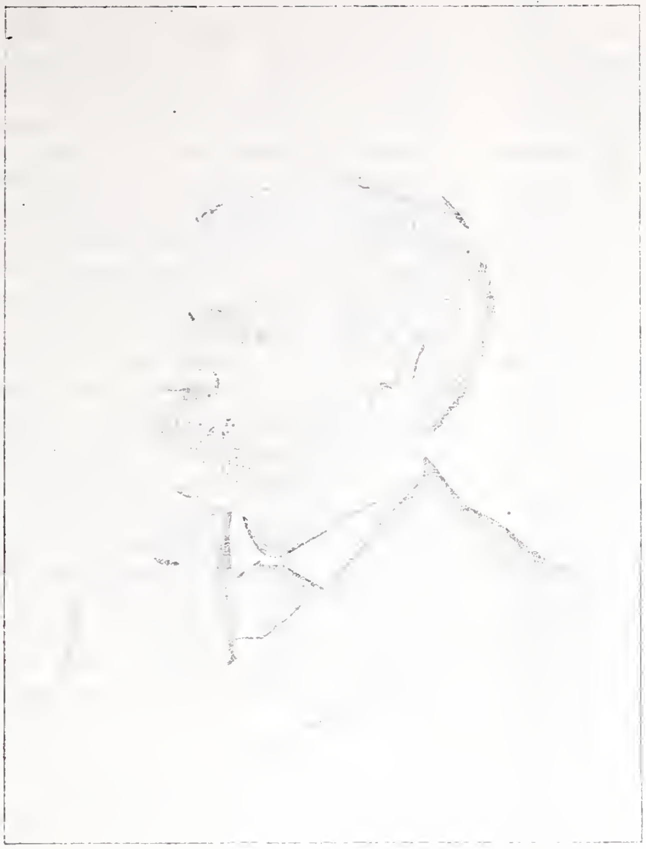
RUSSELL SAGE

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Russell Sage was born at Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., August 4, 1816; established a grocery store in Troy, N. Y., in 1837, and a similar wholesale establishment in 1839; was alderman of Troy, 1845–52, treasurer of Rensselaer county for seven years, and member of congress, 1853–57; married Maria Winne of Troy in 1841, who died in 1867; married Margaret Olivia Slocum of Syracuse in 1869; has been increasingly interested in railroad management since 1850, and in Wall-street operations since 1861.

* * *

Amzi Lorenzo Barber, whose name at once suggests perfect pavements, was born in Windham county, Vermont, fifty-odd years ago. His family were all Vermont people. His father, the Rev. Amzi D. Barber, deserves special mention because of his singularly strong and noble character. He was one of the students who left the Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati in the early days of the slavery agitation, because the discussion of the

question had been forbidden by the faculty. Unwilling to endure such stifling of free speech, he withdrew from the institution, walked across Ohio to Oberlin, and ultimately graduated from the theological department of the college there.



AMZI LORENZO BARBER

Moving from Vermont to Ohio in boyhood with his family, Amzi L. Barber received his early education in various Ohio towns. He finally prepared for college in the Cleveland High School, and entered Oberlin in 1862. He was forced by ill health to stay away from college one year, which he spent in the wilds of northern Michigan; so that he did not take his degree at Oberlin until 1867. Contemplating at that time a professional career, Mr. Barber accepted an offer tendered by General O. O. Howard to take charge of the normal department of Howard University. Moving to Washington, D. C., accordingly, in April, 1868, he remained at Howard University until 1872, ultimately becoming professor of natural philosophy. He then resigned his professorship to engage in the real-estate business in Washington. The panic of 1873 and subsequent depression brought disaster to many operators in Washington real estate; but Mr. Barber retained his holdings, and finally sold them out at a handsome profit.

It was not until 1878 that Mr. Barber took up the business with which most people now identify him — that of asphalt paving. The streets of Washington were for many years as notoriously bad they are now famously good. The improvement began, to be sure, before Mr. Barber became interested in the matter; but many miles of asphalt in the capital were laid by him, and there he first gained fame as the maker of superb streets. His business had reached such proportions by 1883 that he deemed it desirable to incorporate the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. For the purpose of securing an ample and unfailing supply of the raw material used in asphalt paving, Mr. Barber in 1887 negotiated a concession from the British government of a forty-two-year lease of the famous lake of natural pitch on the island of Trinidad; and the Trinidad Asphalt Co. was organized in 1888 for the purpose of using this grant. Mr. Barber is the chief stockholder and officer of the two companies mentioned. So far, more than one thousand lineal miles of asphalt pavement have been laid in eighty cities of the United States, at a cost of over $50,000,000. Companies have recently been formed to introduce the pavement in foreign countries.

In 1870 Oberlin College conferred the degree of A. M. on Mr. Barber; and in 1876 the Columbian University gave him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has a strong affection for Oberlin, and has served the college for many years as trustee.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — *Amzi Lorenzo Barber was born at Saxtons River, Vt., June 22, 1843; graduated from Oberlin College in 1867; married Celia M. Bradley of Geneva, O., in 1868, who died in 1870; married Julia Louise Langdon of Belmont, N. Y., in 1871; was a professor in Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1868–72; engaged in the real-estate business in Washington in 1872; began the business of street paving in 1878, and has been president of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. since 1883, and of the Trinidad Asphalt Co. since 1888.*

Hopper Striker Mott belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in America. The pioneer of his paternal line was one Adam Mott, who emigrated from Essex, England, in early colonial days, and settled in New York. It has been thought that this founder of the New York family was the same Adam Mott who landed in Boston in 1635, but a careful examination of the facts shows this to be an error. The Boston immigrant was from Cambridge, England; and neither his wife's name nor those of his children and later descendants agree with corresponding names relating to the New York family. The old records show that Adam Mott of New York was married to Jane Hulet of Buckingham, England, in the Dutch church of New Amsterdam, July 28, 1647: and the names of his children occur in his will, dated March 12, 1681–2, and recorded in the surrogate's office of New York city. Adam Mott's name first appears in the Albany records of 1644 and 1645, where he is mentioned as a witness in court. On August 25, 1646, the Dutch government granted to him a tract of land on Mespath kill (now Newtown creek). When he arrived in Hempstead, Long Island, is not known, as the first volume of the town records, covering the years from 1643 to 1656, is lost. In the oldest extant annals of the town he is mentioned as one of the five townsmen chosen March 17, 1657. He became a Dutch citizen, and some of his descendants intermarried with the old Knickerbocker stock.

Born in New York city in 1854, Hopper S. Mott received an unusually thorough education. Attending first General Lockwood's private school at Tarrytown, he afterward went to the Military Academy in Peekskill, and to Charlier's French School in New York city. This excellent preparatory training was appropriately followed by a general and a legal course at Columbia College. He left the latter before graduation because of death in his family, and the consequent necessity of his managing the family estate, which fell to himself and his brother, Alexander Hosack Mott, in 1873.

This estate consists of parts of the old Mott farm, originally acquired by grant from the Dutch, which stretched across the northwestern part of the island of Manhattan from a point near the present location of Fifth avenue to the Hudson river, and beyond to the uplands on the New Jersey side. A complete history of this farm would not only be a most entertaining narrative, but would constitute an authentic record of an important part of the first city in the land. The burial plot of the family was located near what is now the junction of Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue; and so recently as 1883 a stone wall, visible from the highway, showed the location of the plot. The lower side of this lot was reserved for the burial of the negro slaves. Jordan Mott, the grandfather of our present subject, freed in his will such slaves as then belonged to the family.

The growth of New York in recent years has been marked in all directions, but has nowhere been more vigorous than in that part of the city with which the Mott estate is concerned. Mr. Mott, accordingly, has found it possible to considerably improve the commercial position of the family property. Making his headquarters in an office on Eleventh avenue, located on ground that once formed a part of the original farm, he has given the estate for many years the benefit of his undivided attention. The work has been so absorbing under the conditions of constant growth and change, and the responsibilities of the trust have been so great, that he has felt unable and unwilling to assume outside obligations, or to engage in any other business on his own account.

As might be surmised from his birth and education, Mr. Mott is a man of engaging social qualities. Several of the most exclusive clubs in the city have enrolled his name on their membership list—the Union League, for example, and the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, and the Country.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Hopper Striker Mott was born at New York city April 19, 1854; was educated at Columbia College; married May Lenox of New York April 19, 1875; has devoted himself to the care of the family estate since 1873.

William Seward Webb, one of the best-known financiers and corporation managers of New York city, is just entering upon the prime of life, having been born soon after the middle of the century. He belongs to a distinguished family, his grandfather, General Samuel B. Webb, having been one of the minutemen in the Revolution; and his father, James Watson Webb, having served his country effectively in less trying times.

To the inherited advantages implied in such a past, Dr. Webb added early in life the benefits of an uncommonly thorough education. Careful instruction from private tutors paved the way for a five years' course at Colonel Churchill's military school at Sing Sing. He then spent two years at Columbia College, and after that went abroad to study medicine in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. Returning to New York he took the regular course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated

in 1875. Success in a competitive examination then brought him an appointment as physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, where he remained for two years and a half. At the end of that period he engaged in general practice in New York, but soon abandoned that occupation to join his brother in a stock-brokerage business. He was meeting with substantial success in Wall street when his father-in-law, William H. Vanderbilt, offered him the presidency of the Wagner Palace Car Co. This was in 1883, and ever since then Dr. Webb has managed the business of that corporation. Under his vigorous administration the affairs of the company have prospered markedly: large additions to the rolling stock have been made, the territory within which the company's cars are operated has been greatly extended, and the earnings of the corporation have been correspondingly augmented.

WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB

Dr. Webb is a director in several railroad companies, including the Fitchburg, the Bennington & Rutland, the Central Vermont, and the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western. He is also a director of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., the Continental Trust Co., and the National Life Insurance Co. He is greatly interested in the Adirondack region, having large landed possessions there. He is president of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co., and has built over 200 miles of railroad in northern New York. A sanitarium for sufferers from pulmonary diseases has recently been built near Saranac lake, New York, upon 100 acres of land contributed for the purpose by Dr. Webb.

In virtue of lineal descent as already described, Dr. Webb acquired membership in the Sons of the American Revolution; and he was president of the general order for three terms. He belongs to almost all the prominent clubs of New York, including the Metropolitan, Union League, University, Riding, and others. He owns a beautiful and finely cultivated farm at Shelburne, Vt., and is otherwise largely interested in the Green Mountain State. He is an aid-de-camp on the staff of the governor of Vermont, with the rank of colonel, and is a member of the Vermont legislature.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Seward Webb was born at New York city January 31, 1851; attended Columbia College; studied medicine abroad and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and received his degree in 1875; practiced his profession in New York, 1875–78; married Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt of New York December 20, 1881; engaged in the stock-brokerage business, 1878–83; has been president of the Wagner Palace Car Co. since 1883.

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EASTERN SECTION

In the Eastern Section are published the biographies of subjects from the counties of Albany, Clinton, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schoharie, Ulster, and Warren.

MEN OF THE EASTERN SECTION

Charles Andrews, for more than a quarter of a century judge of the Court of Appeals of the state of New York, has had a career of uninterrupted success both at the bar and on the bench of the Empire State. Born in Oneida county seventy years ago, he attended for a time the common schools of that early day; and then finished his education, so far as schools were concerned, at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia. Then, as now, the legal profession offered to young men of ability an inviting field of labor; and Judge Andrews determined to become a lawyer. He went to Syracuse, therefore, where he became a student in the office of Sedgwick & Outwater. It did not take long to convince him that that city would be a good place to begin the practice of his profession, since it was increasing rapidly in both population and wealth, and possessed obvious natural and artificial advantages that seemed destined to make it the most important city in central New York. In January, 1849, he was admitted to practice, and began his career at the Onondaga-county bar. In 1851 he associated himself with Charles B. Sedgwick, one of his former preceptors, in the firm of Sedgwick & Andrews. Four years later George N. Kennedy was admitted to partnership, the style becoming Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy. This association lasted for fifteen years, or until Judge Andrews's elevation to the bench.

Judge Andrews's public career began soon after his admission to the bar, since he was elected district attorney of Onondaga county in 1853 for a term of three years. In 1861, when but thirty-four years old, he was elected mayor of Syracuse, and was re-elected in 1862 and again in 1868. He filled the office with credit to himself and to the city; but higher honors, and those of a more congenial kind, were in store for him. After serving with distinction in 1867 as delegate at large to the state constitutional convention, and thus strengthening his popularity throughout the state, he was elected in May, 1870, an associate judge of the Court of Appeals. His term began July 1 of the same year and lasted fourteen years. Judge Folger, the chief judge of the court, retired in 1881 to become secretary of the treasury, and Judge Andrews was appointed by Governor Cornell to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1882 he was the Republican candidate for the office, but was defeated by his opponent, the late William C. Ruger. At the expiration of his first term in 1884, Judge Andrews received the unusual distinction of a nomination for a second term by both political parties, and was duly elected. In the fall of 1892 the office of chief judge was once more vacant, owing to the death of Judge Ruger, and Judge Andrews was elected to that high position, receiving the nomination from both Republicans and Democrats. Having reached the limit of seventy years prescribed by the constitution, Judge Andrews retired from the bench January 1, 1898.

A man of Judge Andrews's strong individuality and high position could not fail to occupy an important place in the community where he has lived for half a century. In 1871 he took a prominent part in securing the location at Syracuse of the Methodist Episcopal college now known as the Syracuse University, and was appointed one of five trustees representing the city: this position he has held ever since. In many other ways he has been instrumental in furthering the best interests of the city, and in increasing its prestige at home and abroad. Both Hamilton and Columbia colleges have conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in recognition of his distinguished attainments.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Andrews was born at New York Mills, N. Y., May 27, 1827; was educated at Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.; studied law in Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1849; was district attorney of Onondaga county, 1854–56; married Marcia A. Shankland of Cortland, N. Y., May 17, 1855; was mayor of Syracuse in 1862, 1863, and 1869; was a delegate at large to the state constitutional convention of 1867; practiced law at Syracuse, 1849–70; was elected associate judge of the Court of Appeals of New York state in 1870, and chief judge in 1892.

CHARLES ANDREWS

* * *

Robert P. Anibal of Johnstown, N. Y., was born in Benson, Hamilton county, toward the close of the first half of the century. His father was a successful farmer, a man of unusual intelligence and liberal ideas, who determined to give his two sons a thorough educational training to fit them for their life-work. Robert was the elder, and was well fitted by natural inclination and ability to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded him. After securing an elementary education in the district schools, he studied for a year under the Rev. Ira Holmes, and then entered Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. For several years thereafter he divided his time between study and teaching, finally becoming principal of the high school at Northville, Fulton county, where he remained for two years and a half. He met with decided success in this work, and made the school one of the best of its kind in the state. He possessed a remarkably good memory, and both the will and the ability to work hard; and he ultimately secured an excellent education.

During much of this time, also, Judge Anibal had devoted his leisure to reading law, both by himself and in the office of Judge Wait of Fort Edward; and he had therefore considerable knowledge of the science when he went to Albany in March, 1870, and became a student in the office of Carrol & Fraser of that city. So far had he advanced, indeed, that in February, 1871, he was admitted to practice; though he remained in the Albany office for several months thereafter in order to profit by the valuable experience to be gained there. In May, 1872, however, he began professional work at Northville, which had been the scene of his successful labors as a teacher. Being already well and favorably known in the place, Judge Anibal had no difficulty in securing a professional foothold there: and it soon became evident that he was to be as successful as a lawyer as he had been as an instructor. His services were more and more in demand, and in a short time he built up a lucrative practice. By the year 1886 his clientage had become so extensive throughout Fulton county that he determined to move to Johnstown, the county seat; and that city has since been his home.

Judge Anibal has now practiced at the Fulton-county bar for a quarter of a century, and has established an enviable reputation there. For many years many of the most important cases in that part of the state have been intrusted to him, and have been conducted by him with much success. His fellow-citizens have confidence in his thorough knowledge of the law, and in his painstaking and zealous care for the interests of his clients; and the

result has proved that this confidence has not been misplaced.

Judge Anibal has always been an ardent Democrat, and a firm believer in the principles of that party. Within a year of his admission to the bar he was elected judge of Fulton county, and for six years presided over the county court with admirable dignity and impartiality. Since then he has not aspired to public office, preferring to devote himself to his professional work. His time and talents are freely at the service of his party, however, and he is well known to the voters of Fulton and adjoining counties as an eloquent public speaker and a clear and convincing reasoner.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Robert Philip Anibal was born at Benson, N. Y., February 22, 1845; was educated at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; taught school, studied, and read law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1871; married Frances E. Van Arnam of Northville, N. Y., April 24, 1872; was county judge of Fulton county, 1872–77; practiced law at Northville, 1872–86; has practiced law at Johnstown, N. Y., since 1886.

* * *

Henry V. Borst, one of the leading lawyers of the Mohawk valley, was born in Schoharie county forty-four years ago. He was obliged from an early age to support himself; and after attending the district schools and union free school in his native town of Cobleskill, he spent two years in teaching. During this time, also, he began to read law, undeterred by the difficulties that beset the path of the student who attempts, without sufficient means, to prepare himself for a professional career. Having accumulated a little capital by his experience as a pedagogue, he took a course at the Brockport Normal School; and in 1874 entered Cornell University, where he remained two years. Thus having acquired an excellent general education, he went to Albany and took up again his legal studies. Attending the sessions of the Albany Law School, and at the same time studying in the office of James E. Dewey, he was able in an unusually short time to take the bar examinations; and in May, 1877, he was duly admitted to practice. He was but twenty-four years old at this time; and as he had paid his own way through school and college, the fact that he had completed his professional preparation in so short a time was a most creditable achievement.

ROBERT P. ANIBAL

On January 1, 1878, Judge Borst began the active practice of his profession at Fort Plain, N. Y., forming a partnership with De Witt C. Shults that lasted until his removal to the other end of the county ten years later. Judge Borst was successful in his profession from the first, and soon had a large and lucrative practice. By the year 1883 he had attained such prominence in Montgomery county that he was chosen as the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and was duly elected. After completing his term of three years in this position he devoted a few months to his private practice; but on January 1, 1888, he was appointed county judge, and moved to Amsterdam, where he formed a partnership with Z. S. Westbrook that lasted until November, 1894. Since that time he has practiced alone, and has met with marked success. His has been essentially a fighting practice; and he is notoriously a good

fighter, never willing to acknowledge himself defeated until every resource has failed. Much of his time has been devoted to criminal law, and he has prosecuted and defended several celebrated murder cases. His practice extends throughout the Mohawk valley, and probably no lawyer in that section of the state has a larger clientage than he.

HENRY V. BORST

Judge Borst has been for many years an active worker in behalf of the Democratic party, attending conventions and making speeches in favor of its candidates. In the fall of 1895 he was nominated for state senator in the 27th district, comprising the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Schoharie. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and has served as Chancellor Commander of the latter organization. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1897 was chosen Grand Warden of the order in New York state.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Henry V. Borst was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., July 6, 1853; was educated at Brockport Normal School and Cornell University; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; married Mattie Barner of Mineral Springs, N. Y., in June, 1878, and Alida Yerdon of Fort Plain, N. Y., in May, 1882; practiced law at Fort Plain, 1878–87; was district attorney of Montgomery county, 1884–86, and county judge, 1888–89; has practiced law at Amsterdam, N. Y., since 1888.

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Charles H. Bulger, one of the most successful attorneys at the Oswego-county bar, and a prominent member of the Democratic party in central New York, was born in the town of Volney, N. Y., forty-five years ago. His father, Dr. W. J. Bulger, was mayor of Oswego in 1893, and his family has been otherwise distinguished in the past. Appreciating the advantages of a liberal education, Dr. Bulger encouraged his son to study for a profession. Attending first the district schools of his native town, and afterward a school at Gilbert's Mills, Charles next entered Falley Seminary in Fulton, N. Y. This institution had considerable prestige in its day, and many distinguished men of the Empire State have studied there. Having remained at Falley until 1870, Mr. Bulger postponed his legal studies, already in view, for one year of school teaching in Granby, Oswego county.

After that interval he began the study of the law at Fulton, in the office of Stephen & Pardee. Eight months later he resolved to carry out his original intention of getting a thorough classical education, concluding with unusual sagacity that the time thus taken from the law would be more than made up later in life. Taking a preparatory course of one year at St. John's College, Fordham, New York city, he then covered the regular classical course of four years in the same institution, graduating with high standing in June, 1875. Taking up his residence in Oswego, he resumed the study of law in the office of Albertus Perry, one of the leading attorneys of central New York at that time. Mr. Bulger has continued to live in Oswego ever since this date; and it is an interesting fact that his present law offices in the Grant block are the same that were formerly occupied by his preceptor Mr. Perry.

With maturer mind and wider knowledge, Mr. Bulger read law much more intelligently than before, and acquired a firmer grasp of the great principles underlying legal science. He was therefore finely equipped for all branches of practice when admitted to the bar in June, 1879. His advancement from that time was rapid, both in his profession and in public life. Soon after returning from college he began to take an active interest in political matters, allying himself with the Democratic party. His earliest public office was that of school commissioner of the first district of Oswego. In March, 1882, he was appointed attorney for the city of Oswego, and in the fall of the same year, while still city attorney, he was elected recorder of Oswego for a term of four years. His administration of this office was so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1886, again in 1890, and yet again in 1894. He is still recorder of the city, therefore, having held the office continuously since 1883. He was sent to Chicago in 1892 as a delegate to the Democratic national convention.

Mr. Bulger's success at the bar and in public life has been facilitated by his talent as an orator. Naturally gifted in that direction, he has strengthened his native powers by the constant practice derived from his political speaking, and his addresses before court and jury. His speeches are scholarly in style, logical in arrangement, convincing in delivery, effective in results.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles N. Bulger was born at Volney, Oswego county, N. Y., August 19, 1851; graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, New York, in 1875; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; was city attorney of Oswego, N. Y., in 1882; married Caroline A. Dunn of Oswego June 5, 1883; has been recorder of the city of Oswego since January 1, 1883; has practiced law in Oswego since 1879.

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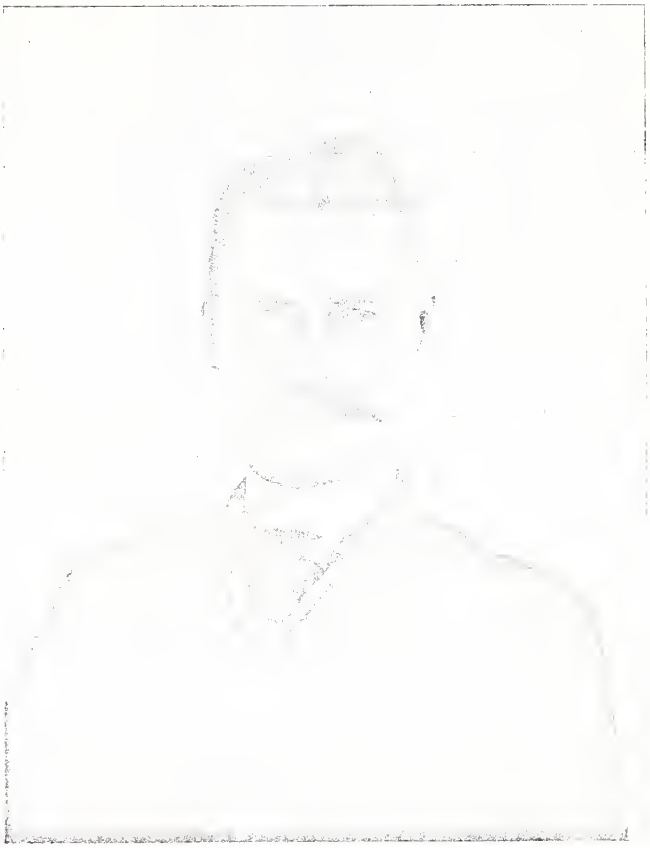
David D. Cassidy, one of the most highly regarded citizens of Amsterdam, N. Y., is a son of Christopher Cassidy, a prominent citizen of Montgomery county, and his wife, Catharine Wemple. He was born in Montgomery county seventy years ago, and has always lived there. His boyhood was spent in his native town, where he attended the district schools, afterward taking a short course at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. His father died when David was only four years old, and as he grew up the lad experienced some difficulty in acquiring even a fair general education on account of limited means.

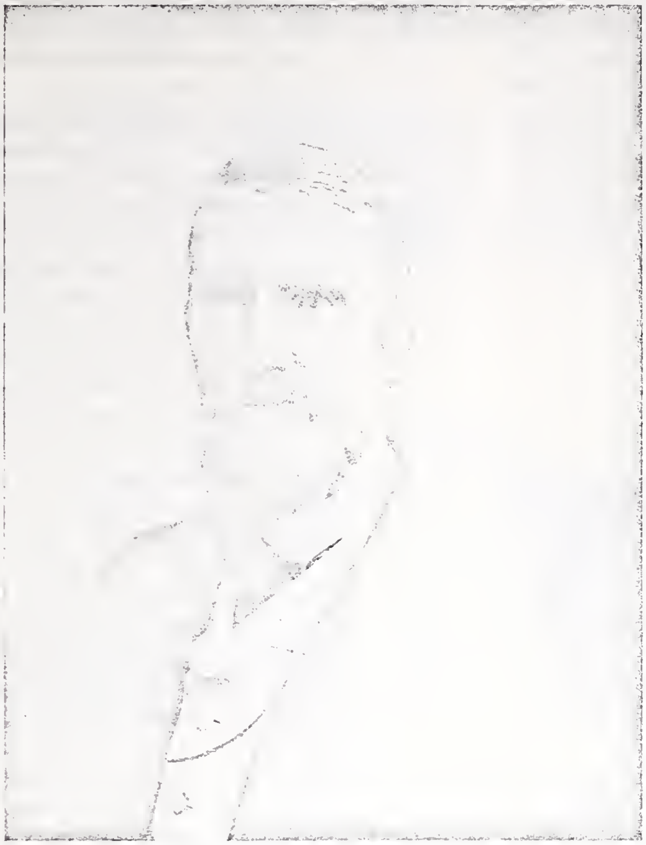
Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Amsterdam, where he remained for the next four years. In this, his first business employment, Mr. Cassidy displayed the same industry and zeal that have always characterized his conduct of affairs. He gained there a large amount of valuable knowledge of business principles, and a considerable insight into business methods; and in many ways helped to fit himself for his future successful career.



CHARLES N. BULGER

It was not as a merchant, however, that this success was to be gained. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Cassidy became a clerk in the Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam, now known as the Farmers' National Bank. The change proved a most fortunate one, for he soon discovered that the work was peculiarly

congenial. He made up his mind to devote himself to banking, and to attain as soon as possible a responsible position in the institution with which he was connected. With this end in view he applied himself diligently to his duties, and soon made himself valuable to the officials of the bank. In course of time he became successively bookkeeper, teller, and assistant cashier and director; and finally, in 1859, only ten years from the time he first entered the bank, he became its cashier. For the next thirty years he held this position, resigning in 1889 in order to enjoy a well earned rest.



DAVID D. CASSIDY

Under Mr. Cassidy's watchful care and wise and prudent management the Farmers' National Bank of Amsterdam attained a marked degree of prosperity. It came to occupy a position very different from that of the ordinary bank of a small city, and was widely known as one of the most solid financial institutions of that part of the state. Its stock, which had been held at par when Mr. Cassidy assumed the management of its affairs, sold for 250 when he retired; and regular annual dividends of from ten to fifteen per cent were paid during all that time. The bank building, erected under his immediate supervision, is one of the finest structures in the city. On its completion he received from the directors a most flattering set of resolutions, and a check for $1000 as a substantial expression of their appreciation of his labors. Mr. Cassidy's remarkable success in the management of the institution was due not less to his constant and tireless supervision of all its affairs than to native ability and sound judgment in financial matters. During his long service he was always at his post, never allowing himself more than a few days at infrequent intervals for recreation. It is interesting to note in connection with his banking career that from the time he first became connected with the institution no bond was ever required of him as security for the faithful performance of his duties. This unusual circumstance attests the perfect confidence reposed in him by the board of directors — a confidence that the event amply justified. When Mr. Cassidy retired from the bank the directors adopted a resolution to have his portrait painted in oil by a competent artist. The work was executed in admirable style by the well-known English painter, John J. Shannon, and now hangs in the directors' room of the institution.

Since retiring from active business life Mr. Cassidy has occupied himself chiefly with the care of his property. The Cassidy block on East Main street was built by him, and is an ornament to the city. He has been a director and treasurer of the Chuctanunda Gas Light Co. since 1878, and is one of the trustees of the Amsterdam Academy. Although so closely occupied for many years with business affairs, he never allowed himself to be wholly absorbed by them. He has been an extensive reader on general subjects, and has given particular attention to matters of finance and political economy. He is a man of genial temperament and attractive social qualities. He is straightforward and frank in his speech, an interesting conversationalist, and has a cultivated and discriminating taste in literature and art. Amid the refined surroundings of his home he is enjoying the quiet and peace to which, in his later years, every man is entitled who has been successful in the battle of life.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—David Demarest Cassidy was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 6, 1827; was educated at Poughkeepsie Collegiate School; was clerk in a dry-goods store at Amsterdam, N. Y., 1844–49; married Mrs. Catharine M. Efner of Rochester, N. Y., April 17, 1866; began his connection with the Farmers' National Bank of Amsterdam in 1849, and was its cashier, 1859-89; since 1889 has occupied himself with various business interests in Amsterdam.

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William Alexander Duncan is known in two hemispheres for his devotion to the cause of education and of Sunday-school work, to which he has given practically his whole life. His father, William Duncan, a native of Lumphanen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and a descendant of a well-known old Scottish family, emigrated to the United States, and became one of the first settlers of the city of Syracuse. He was an architect and builder, and much of the excellence of the early buildings of that city is due to his influence.

William A. Duncan was born in Oswego, N. Y., sixty years ago. His interest in secular and religious education began early in life: and on leaving school he became a teacher and afterward principal of an academy at Oneida, N. Y. He has done good work for the public-school system of Syracuse, acting as a member of the board of education for fourteen years, and as its president for two years. This was the longest term of service ever given by a citizen of Syracuse on the educational board. He inherited his father's ability as an architect; and he designed and erected the Seymour school, which attracted much attention as a model building for its purpose, and has been widely copied in other cities. He was also connected for many years with the Young Men's Christian Association of Syracuse, acting as a member of its executive committee, and later as its president; and the handsome and well appointed building of the association was planned by him, and erected during his presidency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUNCAN

Mr. Duncan has long been connected with the work of the Chautauqua Assembly, and has been for fifteen years its secretary and superintendent; and, with the exception of its chancellor, Bishop Vincent, and its president, Lewis Miller, perhaps no man is more closely identified with the organization than he. He founded the Georgia Chautauqua Assembly at Albany, Ga., and has had a most important part in its successful establishment. This institution has prospered markedly; and, owing to the peculiar educational conditions of the South, has been productive of great good. It has also been most helpful in promoting harmony between the intelligent and religious people of the North and the South, since able representatives of the two sections meet constantly on its lecture platform and in the general work of the assembly, and such intercourse necessarily produces a truer estimate of each other's needs and limitations.

But the work that is nearest Dr. Duncan's heart is that of the Sunday school, and it is this field in which he has won his widest reputation. He organized the Syracuse Sunday School Association, and was its first president; and he was president for three years of the Onondaga County Sunday School Association. For twenty-five years he was the

superintendent of the Plymouth Sunday School of Syracuse, and its branch schools, the Good Will and the Pilgrim. For seventeen years he has represented New York state on the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association of the United States and Canada; and he has been for an equal period chairman of the New York State Sunday School Executive Committee. He has been connected with the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society of Boston, as district and field secretary, for fifteen years. In 1881 he founded the New York State Women's Sunday School Missionary Aid Association; and in the same year originated the "Home Class" work, for the purpose of furnishing an opportunity for systematic home study of the Sunday-school lessons in connection with the regular Sunday school. This is the most important, permanent, and far-reaching work of his life, and through this authorship will he be longest and best remembered; for from this beginning has grown what is known as the Home Class, or Home Department of the Sunday school. This department now comprises more than 100,000 students in the Sunday schools of the United States, Canada, and Europe, and has nearly 35,000 in New York state alone; and Dr. Duncan estimates that in the near future 1,000,000 students will be connected with the organization. He has presented this work in all the international and world's Sunday-school conventions since 1881, and in thousands of state, county, and local conventions. In 1891 he went to Europe in the interests of this work, and of the World's Columbian Sunday School Convention, which was held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1893. He delivered addresses, and conferred with Sunday-school workers in all the principal European capitals; and at London, in conjunction with Bishop Vincent, he was offered a public reception by the Sunday-school workers.

LEONARD F. FISH

Dr. Duncan's degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him in 1888 by Mount Union (Ohio) College, in recognition of his indefatigable services for the intellectual and moral well-being of his fellow-men.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Alexander Duncan was born at Oswego, N. Y., November 1, 1837; was educated in Syracuse; married Julia B. Coleman of Seneca Falls, N. Y., May 21, 1863; has made his home in Syracuse since 1840, and has devoted his life to Sunday-school and general educational work.

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Leonard F. Fish of Fultonville, N. Y., was born in that village thirty years ago; and is the youngest son of the late Judge Frothingham Fish of the Supreme Court. He was educated in the common schools of his native village, and at Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Having a hereditary predilection for the legal profession, Mr. Fish, after completing his general education, prepared himself for the bar; and in the fall of 1890 was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state. During the following winter he opened an office in Fultonville, where he has since remained. Although he has been in practice but a few years, he has already gained a reputation as a successful attorney, particularly in trials before a jury. This success is largely due to his invariable habit of following zealously to the end all cases

entrusted to him, and never acknowledging himself defeated while a chance of success remains.

Mr. Fish's progress in his profession has been considerably facilitated by his service as district attorney, by which he has become generally and favorably known throughout Montgomery county. He was elected to this office in the fall of 1892, when only twenty-five years old, and was re-elected in 1895. During this period, besides other important criminal work, he has conducted successfully for the prosecution six trials for murder. In the Youngs and Leonardi trials he secured in each instance, without the aid of assistant counsel, a conviction in the first degree.

Mr. Fish is a partner in a large and successful manufacturing concern located in Fultonville. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Royal Arcanum; and has recently joined the Masonic order. He attends the Reformed church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Leonard F. Fish was born at Fultonville, N. Y., March 25, 1867; was educated at Clinton Liberal Institute; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1890; has been district attorney of Montgomery county since 1893; has practiced law at Fultonville since 1891.

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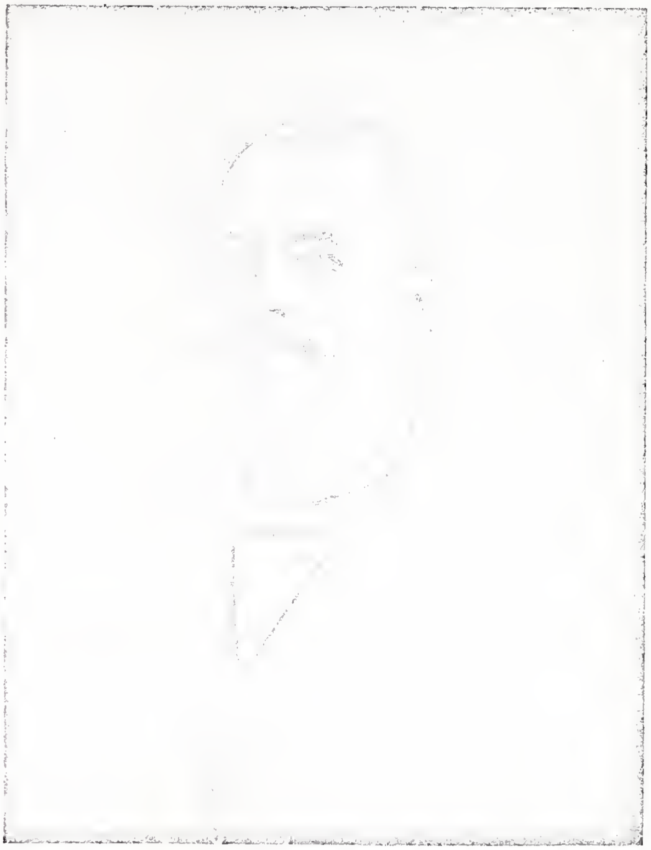
G. Warren Heath, sheriff of Montgomery county, is a son of S. Pulver Heath and Esther Groat of Amsterdam, N. Y. He was born in that city thirty-seven years ago, and made his home there until January, 1895. After attending the public schools for several years, he took a four years' course at the Amsterdam Academy, where he obtained a thorough business education and passed the Regents' examination of the state of New York with high honor. At the age of eighteen he went to work in the carpet mills of S. Sanford & Sons. This is the most important industry in Amsterdam, and Mr. Heath remained there continuously for seventeen years. He was employed all that time in the designing department; and, as he possessed decided talent in this line, his services became increasingly valuable to the firm, and he finally reached a position of importance and responsibility.

Mr. Heath has long been interested in political affairs, and of late years has been one of the most prominent members of the Republican party in Montgomery county. In 1894 he was elected sheriff by 1101 plurality over Major William N. Johnston, the strongest candidate that the Democrats could place in the field against him; and he is still serving in that capacity. On assuming the duties of the office he moved to Fonda, the county seat, where he has since resided. He served for four years as secretary of the Republican city committee of Amsterdam, and has been chairman of the Republican county committee since 1893. His first public office was that of treasurer of the city of Amsterdam, which he held in 1891–92. He gave such general satisfaction in this position that he was unanimously renominated for a second term; but he declined to accept the office on account of the important position which he held with S. Sanford & Sons.



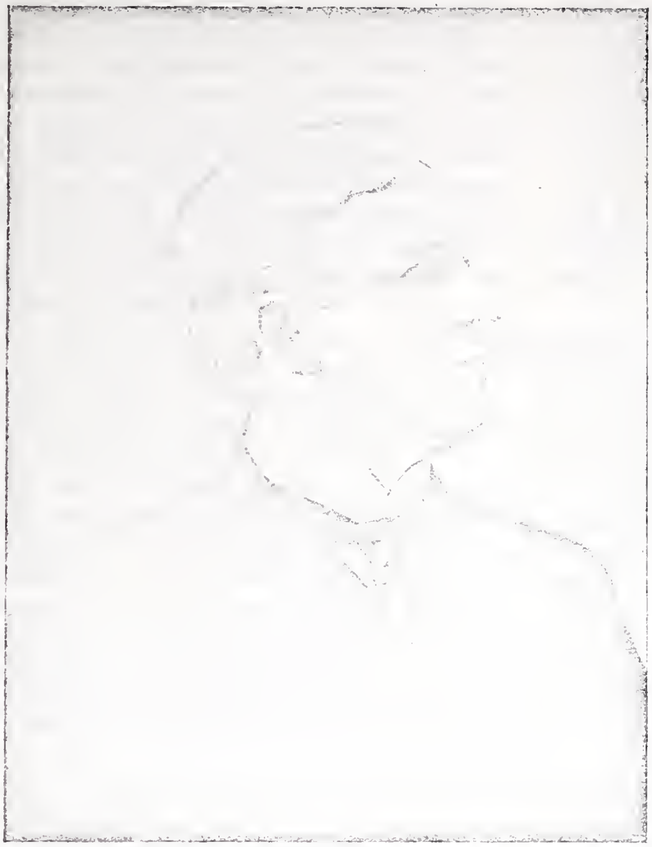
G. WARREN HEATH

Mr. Heath has been actively connected with several important manufacturing and other enterprises in his part of the state. He helped to organize the Wiles Manufacturing Co. of Fultonville,

makers of steel and iron bedsteads, and has been a partner in the same ever since; and he is a stockholder in the three national banks of the city of Amsterdam.

During his residence in Amsterdam Mr. Heath took a prominent part in the affairs of the city, and in various social and other organizations. He was an active member of the fire department, whose efficiency he helped materially to promote. He served for several years as treasurer of the J. D. Serviss steamer and hose company. He is a Mason of high standing, belonging to Fultonville Lodge, No. 539, F. & A. M.; Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; and Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, K. T., of Gloversville. He is also a member of Woodbine Lodge, No. 250, Knights of Pythias, and Neoskaleeta Tribe of Red Men, No. 149, both of Amsterdam; as well as Lodge No. 773, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fonda. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of excellent business ability, strict integrity, and spotless character, possessing the confidence of the community in a marked degree.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—G. Warren Heath was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., August 26, 1860; was educated in public schools and Amsterdam Academy; married Lillian M. Sammons of Amsterdam October 15, 1884; was employed in the designing department of Stephen Sanford & Sons, Amsterdam, 1878–95; was treasurer of the city of Amsterdam, 1891–92; has been sheriff of Montgomery county since 1895, making his home at Fonda, N. Y.



JAMES LEDLIE HEES

James Ledlie Hees, prominent in banking and railroad circles in Montgomery county, New York, is of Dutch descent, and traces his lineage back to revolutionary patriots. His paternal ancestor was Johannes Hees, a Hollander who settled at Palatine, Montgomery county, in 1763; and his maternal ancestor, George Spraker, was one of the earliest Dutch settlers of the Mohawk valley. Both were soldiers in the Revolution, serving in Colonel Jacob Klock's regiment of Tryon-county militia.

After attending the union school at Fonda, N. Y., and Clinton Liberal Institute, Mr. Hees finished his studies at Pine Plains, Dutchess county; and at the age of seventeen began his business career. For the first three years he was employed in New York city as cashier and assistant paymaster in the ship chandlery of James D. Spraker, connected with the Starin Transportation Co. At the end of that time, when still less than twenty years old, he began his connection with banking as teller in the National Mohawk River Bank at Fonda. In January, 1886, he was appointed cashier of the bank; and in January, 1897, he was elected president and director, succeeding his grandfather, Daniel Spraker, well known as the oldest bank president in the country, who had died a few months before at the age of ninety-eight. During his service as teller and cashier Mr. Hees had promoted the prosperity of the bank by his obliging attention to the wants of its patrons, and by his energetic and progressive policy in its management; and his election to the presidency of the institution was a fitting tribute to his zeal and ability.

Mr. Hees has interested himself largely in railroad matters since 1892, when he became one of the incorporators of the Cayadutta Electric Railroad Co., running from Fonda to Johnstown and Gloversville; and was elected its treasurer and a member of its board of directors. In June, 1893, the same syndicate purchased the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Co., and leased to it the Cayadutta road, which thenceforth became known as the electric division. Mr. Hees was elected treasurer of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Co., and held the position for the next four years. In the spring of 1897 the presidency of the road became vacant by the death of James Shanahan, and in the following August Mr. Hees was unanimously chosen by the board of directors to fill the office. In September he was also elected president of the Cayadutta Electric Railroad Co.

This was not Mr. Hees's first experience as president of a railroad, however. In January, 1895, a corporation had been formed with Mr. Hees as president, A. B. Colvin, state treasurer, as vice president, and R. T. McKeever as secretary and treasurer, known as the Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railroad Co. This syndicate bought the three separate lines of horse railroad connecting the places named; consolidated them into a single organization; and equipped the line with electricity, running the first car under the new arrangement July 27, 1895. The line, which had been prosperous even under the old horse system, has naturally attained greater success with a more modern equipment; and under Mr. Hees's efficient management has proved an important addition to the transportation facilities of that locality. January 1, 1894, Addison B. Colvin, state treasurer, who had married a sister of Mr. Hees, appointed that gentleman his deputy; and he has held the office ever since, Mr. Colvin having been re-elected in 1895 for the ensuing three years. Mr. Hees is a Mason, belonging to Fultonville Lodge, F. & A. M.; Johnstown Chapter, R. A. M.; Gloversville Commandery, K. T.; and Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Albany. He is a member of the Reformed church of Fonda, and belongs to the Transportation and Calumet clubs of New York city.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Leslie Hees was born at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., January 24, 1862; was educated in private schools; was a clerk in a New York office, 1879–81; married Adela S. Moore of Detroit, Mich., October 12, 1887; became connected with the National Mohawk River Bank of Fonda, N. Y., in 1881, and has been its president since January, 1897; has been president of the Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railroad Co. since 1895, and of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville and the Cayadutta Electric railroad companies since 1897; has been deputy state treasurer of New York since 1894.

H. V. Burke, though still under thirty years of age, has made a name for himself in professional and political life that extends throughout the eastern part of the state. He was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., where he has always lived, and where his many and versatile talents render him deservedly popular among all classes.

H. V. BURKE

After spending some time in the public schools of the city Mr. Burke entered St. Mary's parochial school, from which he graduated June 30, 1887. Having made up his mind to become a lawyer, he at once began his legal studies in the office of Z. S. Westbrook, county judge of Montgomery county, where he remained for the next ten years. In October, 1891, he was admitted to the bar: and in 1894 Judge Westbrook took him into partnership, and the firm of Westbrook, Burke & Hover was established. This association lasted until April, 1897, when Mr. Burke entered into partnership with F. J. Sullivan, assistant district attorney of Montgomery county. Though he has practiced only a few years, Mr. Burke has gained considerable reputation at the Montgomery-county bar, and has rapidly built up an important practice. He possesses decided oratorical ability, which has been of great value in his profession, particularly in his work as a trial lawyer.

In the world of politics Mr. Burke has been equally active, as one of the strong supporters of the Democracy in Montgomery county. He began to take an interest in such matters at an early day, and was chairman of the Democratic county committee when only twenty-four years old. In the same year he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention at Saratoga. The next year he received the nomination for member of assembly, but shared the general defeat of the Democrats at that time. In the exciting presidential campaign of 1896 he was on the list of Tammany Hall's speakers. He possesses many of the requisites of the successful politician, and if he continues to interest himself in public affairs he will doubtless attain further distinction along that line.

Aside from business and politics, Mr. Burke has been identified with an unusual variety of interests, both social and artistic. He belongs to the order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and has been prominent in each, having held the office of Exalted Ruler in Amsterdam Lodge, No. 201, B. P. O. E., and of Grand Knight in Council No. 209, Knights of Columbus. His talents as a musician and an orator have long been in demand in the social life of Amsterdam, and have been freely at the disposal of his friends. He has taken part frequently in amateur theatricals and operas, and his efforts in this line have been uniformly well received. For several years, also, he acted as organist and director in different churches in Amsterdam and neighboring places. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Burke, thus gifted by nature, is a general social favorite, and is one of the most popular young men in Amsterdam.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Henry V. Burke was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., March 18, 1870; was educated in public and parochial schools; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891; was chairman of the Montgomery-county Democratic committee and a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1894; has practiced law in Amsterdam since 1891.

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William H. Daniels, though he has been so long connected with peaceful pursuits in Ogdensburg, had a long experience as a soldier during the stirring times of the Civil War. Indeed, he comes of a family of fighters, his grandfather having taken part in the Revolution, and his father in the later war with England. Samuel Daniels, the grandfather, with his wife, Lydia Shipman, emigrated from Connecticut in 1804 to the wilds of St. Lawrence county, New York. With them went their son, Michael S. Daniels, then a boy of ten; who grew up amid the hardships of pioneer life, fought for his country in the war of 1812, married Fannie Stephens of Vermont, and settled in what is now the city of Ogdensburg.

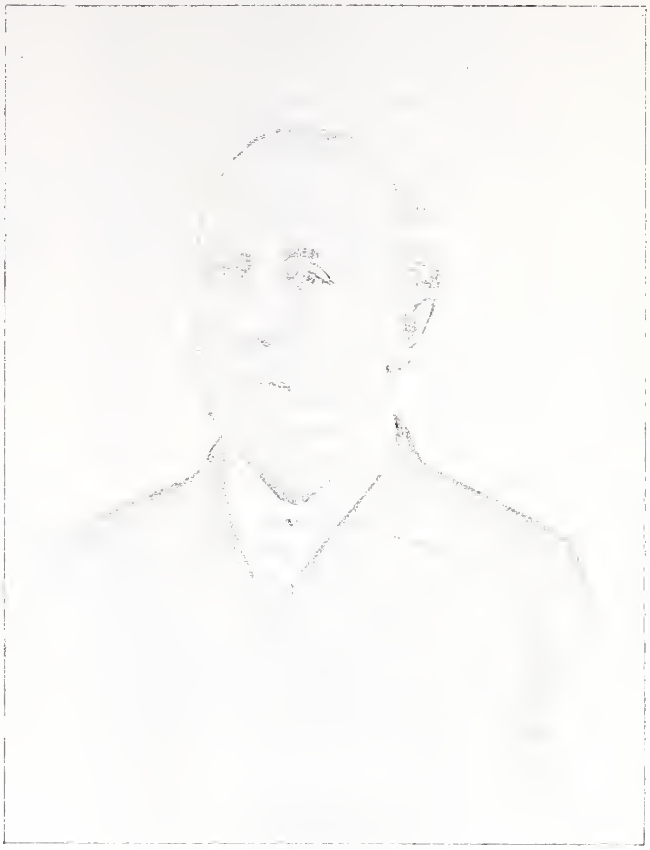
Mr. Daniels received a good common-school education in the public schools of Ogdensburg; and at the age of sixteen left school, and became a clerk in a grocery store. He was still occupied in this capacity, and had almost attained his majority, when the Civil War broke out. With the patriotic instinct of his race, he at once offered his services for the conflict, enlisting in company A, 16th New York volunteers, in the same month that witnessed the fateful attack on Fort Sumter. After serving as a private for nearly a year, he was made quartermaster sergeant of his regiment in March, 1862. A few months later he was made assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers, with the rank of captain; and was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the 2d brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps. In August, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major, and became chief quartermaster of the 3d division, 6th army corps. He served in this corps from the time it was organized until the close of the war, and his position in the quartermaster's department brought him into close relations with the prominent generals of that corps, and also with General Sheridan while in the Shenandoah valley. When the war was over Major Daniels was ordered to Fort McPherson in Nebraska, a post only to be reached at that time by a stage ride of 500 miles or more. Here he remained until August, 1866, when he resigned from the service. Mr. Daniels has always considered it a strange and interesting coincidence that his grandmother, a

survivor of revolutionary days and the widow of a revolutionary soldier, was buried on July 21, 1861, the same day that the first battle of Bull Run was fought, in which he took part with his regiment.

Returning to Ogdensburg after a service in the army of nearly five and a half years, Mr. Daniels engaged for a short time in the grocery business. In 1871 he became connected with the wholesale bakery business, in which he has continued ever since. He has never availed himself of partnership assistance in this undertaking; and the growth and success of the enterprise under his management have been most gratifying, and have demonstrated his ability and sagacity as a business man.

Having served his country in the trying times of war, Mr. Daniels has continued his interest in her welfare, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. In 1880 he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Oswegatchie, and held the office for nearly eight years. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of the St. Lawrence-county Republican committee; and he is at present the chairman of that committee, having held the position for several years. In his native city of Ogdensburg he is highly respected, and takes a prominent part in all public movements. He has served as a member of the common council of the city; and is now president of the board of water commissioners, and a member of the board of managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY.—William Henry Daniels was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., November 3, 1840; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in a grocery store at Ogdensburg, 1856–61; served in the Union army, 1861–66; married Annie E. Chatterton of Ogdensburg February 16, 1864; engaged in the grocery business, 1866–71; was collector of customs, 1880–87; has been a member of the St. Lawrence-county Republican committee since 1882, and its chairman since 1890; has conducted a wholesale bakery at Ogdensburg since 1871.



WILLIAM H. DANIELS

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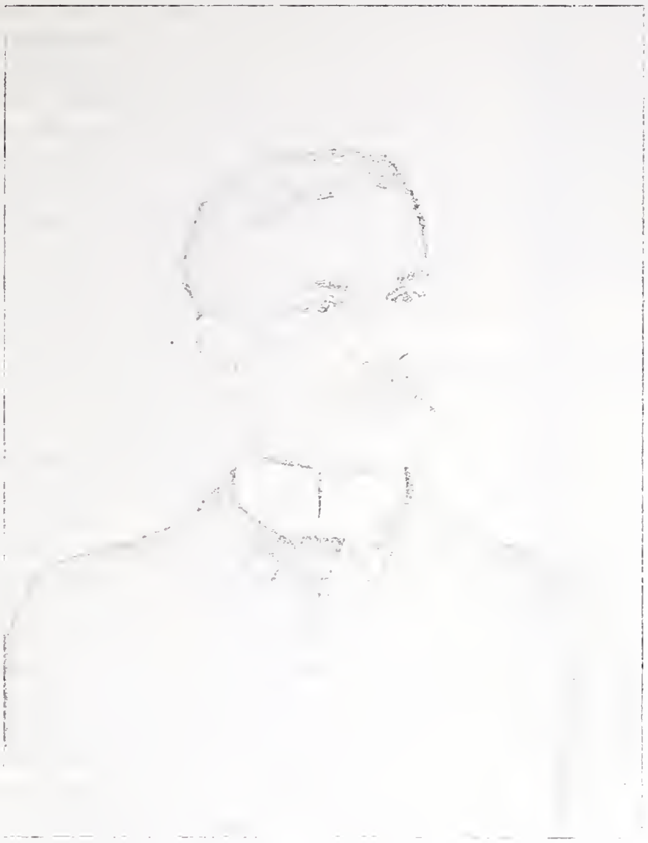
Clement Carrington Gaines, who long ago made a name for himself among practical educators by his able and vigorous management of the well-known Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., belongs to an old Virginia family, two of his ancestors having sat in the house of burgesses with Patrick Henry, and worked for the independence of the colonies.

Mr. Gaines was born barely forty years ago in Charlotte county, Virginia, which had been the home of the family for generations. He received a thorough education in the South, studying at home as a child under a governess, and later in a neighboring academy. He then entered Hampden Sidney College, and graduated at the early age of eighteen with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was afterward conferred upon him by his *alma mater.* The next five years he devoted to teaching, beginning as instructor in Latin and mathematics at the Fincastle (Virginia) High School, and afterward becoming principal of a public grammar school near Walton, Boone county, Kentucky, of the Oakland Institute near Pembroke, Christian county, Kentucky, and of the Smithville High School in Charlotte county, Virginia. When

he had saved the amount of money needed in this way, he entered the University of Virginia in 1880, and graduated in 1882 with the degree of B. L. In the same year he completed the business course at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York.



CLEMENT CARRINGTON GAINES

With this excellent business and professional training, Mr. Gaines began the practice of law in Chicago, associating himself for that purpose first with Thomas Cratty and afterwards with Colonel George L. Paddock and Owen F. Aldis of the firm of Paddock & Aldis. Little more than a year had passed, however, when he was offered a position as a teacher in Eastman Business College: and this he decided to accept, feeling that the work there would be peculiarly congenial. After acting as an instructor for a year, he became, in November, 1884, the president of the college. This institution has flourished for nearly half a century, and had a reputation as one of the best commercial schools in the country when Mr. Gaines took charge of it. It speaks well for his ability and energy that this reputation has been fully maintained under his leadership. So successful was he, indeed, in the management of the older school, that he established the New York Business College in the city of New York, and has since carried on both institutions. The new school, which was opened December 12, 1892, on 125th street, grew so rapidly that increased accommodations soon became necessary; and more than 200 pupils are now in daily attendance, with an enrollment of about 500 a year. The Poughkeepsie school recently had on its membership roll pupils from thirty-eight different states and territories and eleven foreign countries.

In addition to the care of his two schools, Mr. Gaines is actively and effectively interested in "everything that has any good in it," to borrow his own phrase. Church work, the Young Men's Christian Association, social problems, politics (in a broad sense) — in short, all the live, practical questions of the day, receive a share of his attention. He organized the first building and loan association in Poughkeepsie, and has been for many years a member of the executive committee of the Board of Trade there. He is also a member of the Harlem Board of Commerce and of the Poughkeepsie board of education. He delivers frequent addresses and essays on special occasions. He has edited a book entitled "Simplified Phonetic Shorthand," founded on the Pitman system, and has in press a work on accounts. He has been elected to membership in many organizations, among which may be mentioned the Amrita, Dutchess, and Golf clubs of Poughkeepsie, the Reform Club and Southern Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Society of Christian Philosophy, and the American Institute of Civics.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Clement Carrington Gaines was born at Dowell, Charlotte county, Va., March 15, 1857; graduated from Hampden Sidney College in 1875; taught school in Virginia and Kentucky, 1875–80; graduated from the University of Virginia in 1882; practiced law in Chicago, 1882–83; married Mrs. M. M. Eastman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 29, 1884; has been president of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, since November 25, 1884; established the New York Business College in 1892, and has carried on the same since.

William Barnes, Jr., though little more than thirty years old, has already attained distinction in two important and difficult spheres of activity — in journalism and in politics. His success is the natural sequence of favoring influences in a strong line of ancestry, of exceptional educational opportunities, and of persistent personal effort throughout his career.

Born in Albany some time after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Barnes has always lived there, and has become thoroughly identified with the city. His early education was obtained there in a private school; and he afterward attended Albany Academy. Excellently equipped in that way for higher training, he entered Harvard College in the fall of 1884. His course in Cambridge was shaped with some reference to a journalistic career, and included studies in modern history, economic science, and other branches of knowledge helpful in newspaper work. He made effective use of the superior facilities for study and research obtainable at Harvard, graduating with high rank in the summer of 1888.

The traditions of his family and the bent of his own mind — the latter condition perhaps having some causal connection with the former — inclined Mr. Barnes toward the calling of journalism. Becoming a reporter, accordingly, on the Albany *Evening Journal* a few months after his graduation from college, he began in earnest the real business of life. His education had been so thorough that it was not necessary or desirable to serve a long apprenticeship in the newspaper craft; and in December, 1888, when a favorable chance presented itself, he bought the Albany *Morning Express*, thereby bridging at once the gulf between a reporter and a publishing editor. It was soon evident that Mr. Barnes had not overrated his powers, notwithstanding his inexperience in newspaper work. His capacity, indeed, was so far from exhaustion, that in April. 1889, he ventured to enlarge his field of action by purchasing a controlling interest in the Albany *Evening Journal*. Since then he has conducted both the *Express* and the *Journal*, and has naturally been a powerful factor in the affairs of the capital.

A taste for politics as well as a journalistic bias was Mr. Barnes's birthright; and no one familiar with the political history of the Empire State will be surprised to learn that the grandson of Thurlow Weed became active in political life at an early age. Mr. Barnes has never held public office, preferring to exert his influence through more important and fundamental, though less prominent, agencies. From the beginning of his active career he has been one of the leaders in the political affairs of Albany county; and in recent years his influence has been felt in state politics as well. Becoming a member of the Republican state committee in 1892, he has been re-elected regularly ever since; and he is now treasurer of the Republican League of the State of New York. He is a member of the Republican Club of New York city.

WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — William Barnes, Jr., was born at Albany November 17, 1866; graduated from Harvard College in 1888; married Grace Davis of Cincinnati, O., June 12, 1888; has been a member of the Republican state committee since 1892; has published and edited the

Albany "Morning Express" since December 23, 1888, and the "Evening Journal" since April 2, 1889.

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Edgar T. Brackett, state senator from Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington counties, was born in Saratoga county, New York, July 30, 1853. Taken to Iowa during infancy, he commenced his education at the seminary connected with Cornell College, a Methodist institution of learning located at Mount Vernon, Iowa. His college education was completed in June, 1872, when the degree of A. B. was conferred upon him.

EDGAR T. BRACKETT

In September of the same year Mr. Brackett began the study of law in the office of Pond & French at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He made rapid progress in mastering the intricate subject, and was admitted to the bar at Elmira, N. Y., in June, 1875. On April 1 of the next year he entered into partnership with the firm in whose office he had studied law. The fact is significant that his old preceptors invited him to practice with them, and their confidence in the young man was not misplaced. The firm of Pond, French & Brackett carried on a large business for twelve years, and became one of the strongest and most successful legal associations in the county. For three years after April 1, 1888, Messrs. Pond and Brackett practiced together under that style. Since 1891 Mr. Brackett has practiced alone.

From early manhood Mr. Brackett has been interested in political affairs. He first came prominently before the public in 1883, when he ran for the office of district attorney of Saratoga county on the Republican ticket. He was defeated at that time, but continued to hold a high place among the leaders of his party in Saratoga county. In the fall of 1895 he was nominated for the office of state senator from the 28th district and was elected, receiving 18,500 votes against 10,000 for his chief competitor. In the senate he was appointed chairman of the committee on affairs of villages, and a member of the judiciary, railroads, and public-education committees. Mr. Brackett is a Past Master in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, F. & A. M., at Saratoga Springs. He is president of the Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., and is one of the directors of the G. F. Harvey Co., manufacturing physicians' supplies. He attends the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Edgar Truman Brackett was born at Emerson's Corners, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 30, 1853; graduated from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Io., in 1872; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; married Emma Corliss of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., November 22, 1882; was elected state senator in 1895; has practiced law in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., since 1876.

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Theophilus C. Callicot, editor in chief of the Albany *Argus* and one of the veterans in the journalism of the Empire State, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, seventy years ago. He received an excellent general education, and graduated from Delaware College, Newark, Del. His early aim was to become a lawyer, and for this purpose he entered the office of Hiram McCullough at Elkton, Md., studied for a time at Yale Law School, and finally completed his legal preparation in an office

in New York city. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age; but he soon discovered that he preferred a journalistic career, and accordingly abandoned the law and associated himself with the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. He served on the staff of this paper for some years, acting as city editor, book reviewer, and translator of foreign papers.

It seems almost inevitable that a newspaper editor should drift into public life, and Mr. Callicot was no exception to this rule. In 1859 he was elected to the state assembly from the city of Brooklyn, and in 1862 he was re-elected. During his second term he served as speaker of the assembly, and displayed unusual fitness for this somewhat difficult position, making one of the best presiding officers that body has ever known. He then spent several years in the service of the treasury department, as special agent and finally as collector of internal revenue.

In 1871 Mr. Callicot began his long connection with Albany journalism, becoming editor of the Albany *Times*. His association with this paper lasted for a quarter of a century except for a short interruption in 1872, when he acted as managing editor of the Albany *Argus*. In 1873 he bought a half interest in the *Times*, and became its editor in chief. Later he became sole owner of the paper, and after that was president of the stock company that published it. In 1891 the *Times* was consolidated with the Albany *Union*, and John H. Farrell of the *Union* became president of the new company. Mr. Callicot, however, retained his post as editor of the paper — called now the *Times-Union* — until June, 1896, when he accepted his present position of editor in chief of the *Argus*.

In addition to the intimate knowledge of public men and affairs which his long career in the newspaper world could not fail to give him, Mr. Callicot possesses high scholarly attainments and rare critical ability. His writing has not been confined to the daily press, and many literary and legal articles from his pen have appeared in various magazines and law journals. In the early part of his career he wrote the "Handbook of Universal Geography," published in 1853 as one of the volumes of Putnam's Home Cyclopedia. He has a great fondness and aptitude for the study of languages, and has attained proficiency in Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and German. History, biography, and philosophy have likewise claimed a large share of his attention.

Mr. Callicot has been a Free Mason for a great part of his life, joining Anglo-Saxon Lodge in Brooklyn during his residence there. Since going to Albany he has been a member of Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, F. & A. M., and of Temple Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., in that city.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Theophilus Carey Callicot was born in Fairfax county, Va., July 12, 1826; was educated at the Pierrepont School, Alexandria, Va., Graham Academy, New London, Penn., and Delaware College, Newark, Del.; was admitted to the bar at New York city in 1847; was connected with the New York "Commercial Advertiser," 1852–58; was member of assembly in 1860 and 1863, and speaker of that body in 1863; married Fitzina H. Lyman of New York city in June, 1846, and Fredericka H. L. Weibezahl of New York May

THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT

17, 1871; was editor and chief owner of the Albany "Times," 1873–91, and editor of the "Times-Union," 1891–96; has been editor in chief of the Albany "Argus" since June, 1896.

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Alden Chester, justice of the Supreme Court in the 3d judicial district of New York state, adds one more to the long list of American citizens who have achieved distinction without the initial advantage of wealth or position. He comes of good old English stock, however, the Chesters having settled in New England about 1630, and his mother's family, the Drapers, having followed a little later. Born in a village of Otsego county, New York, he attended the district school and afterward a private academy, but the death of his father threw him in great measure upon his own resources at an early age. How ample those resources were is shown by the honorable position that he has attained, both at the bar and on the bench, while still under fifty years of age.

ALDEN CHESTER

Judge Chester spent several years in business life—as clerk in a country store, as telegraph operator, and as insurance clerk—before reaching his majority, and before he turned his attention to the law. Having satisfied himself that that profession best suited his tastes, and having accumulated some necessary capital, he entered Columbia College Law School in 1869, adding to his slender means while there by writing for the papers, and spending the vacation before his closing year as the editor of a weekly newspaper in Otsego county. He graduated from Columbia in the spring of 1871, receiving a prize of $75 in the department of political science, and was admitted to the bar May 19.

He took up his residence in Albany at once, forming a law partnership with his cousin, Andrew S. Draper, now president of the University of Illinois, and one of the foremost educators in the country. This association lasted until Mr. Draper was appointed by President Arthur judge of the Court of Alabama Claims at Washington, and from that time until his own election to the bench Judge Chester practiced alone. His career at the Albany bar during this quarter of a century was a brilliant one. His private practice included many important cases of a general character, and many of public interest. In 1882 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the northern district of New York under Martin I. Townsend. In this position he displayed great legal ability, and successfully tried many important cases for the government. He resigned in 1885, in order to devote himself to his growing private practice.

In 1895 Governor Morton appointed Judge Chester a member of the commission to prepare and report to the legislature a uniform charter for cities of the second class; but before this commission had completed its labors he was obliged to resign in order to accept higher responsibilities. Nominated for justice of the Supreme Court by acclamation at the Republican convention of the 3d judicial district in the fall of 1895, he was elected by a majority of nearly 5000, being the first Republican chosen to this position from the district for upwards of thirty years. His long and successful service at the bar had given him the necessary legal knowledge; but the ideal judge is born, not made, and the

qualities of fair-mindedness and absolute integrity that constitute this innate fitness were always conspicuous in Alden Chester. Though he has been on the bench little more than a year, it is already evident that his career as a judge will fittingly crown his earlier career as a lawyer.

Judge Chester is a good citizen, and has taken especial interest in the cause of education in Albany. From 1881 until 1884 he was a member of the board of public instruction of the city, and during the last year he was president of the board. He is a ready public speaker and a most agreeable and cultured gentleman, and has a host of friends in both public and private life.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Alden Chester was born at Westford, N. Y., September 4, 1848: graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the bar the same year; married Lina Thurber of East Worcester, N. Y., October 5, 1871; was deputy clerk of the New York state assembly in 1874 and in 1876, member of the board of public instruction of Albany, 1881–84, and assistant United States attorney, 1882–85; practiced law in Albany, 1871–95; was elected justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1895.

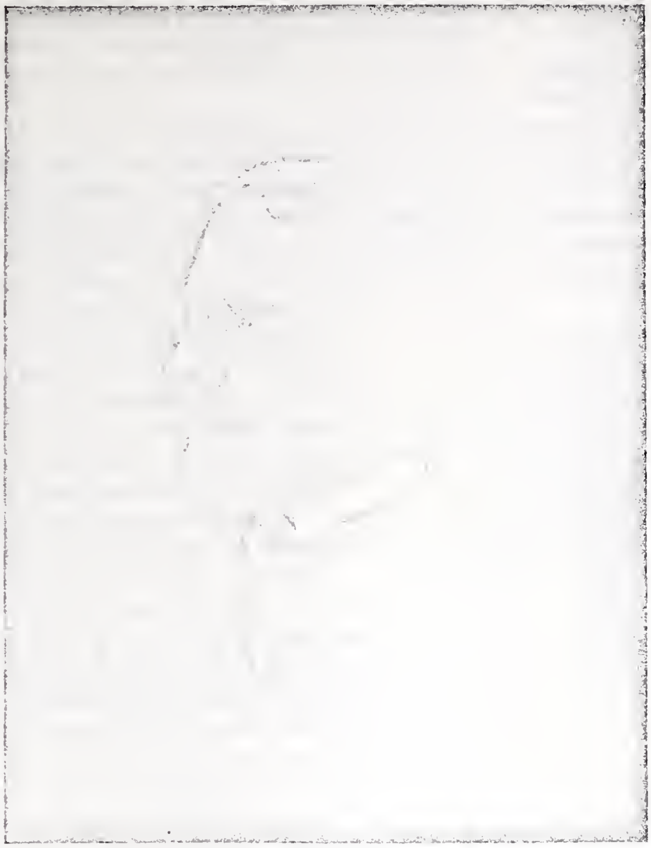
◆

William Croswell Doane, first bishop of the diocese of Albany (the Episcopal Church), was born in Boston in 1832. His father, the Rev. George Washington Doane, at that time rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and an able and eloquent preacher, was elected in the same year bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, and the family accordingly moved thither soon after. There the present bishop passed his childhood, graduating in 1851 from Burlington College, which had been founded by his father. In 1854 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1857 that of B. D. In the meantime he had been carrying on his theological studies; and on March 6, 1853, he was ordained deacon by his father in St. Mary's Church, Burlington. His ordination to the priesthood followed three years later. Beginning ministerial work as assistant in the parish mentioned, he became its rector on his father's death in 1859. He also established the free church of St. Barnabas in Burlington, where he ministered for three years. From 1863 until 1867 he was rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., and was then called to St. Peter's Church, Albany. In this church, on December 3, 1868, he was elected bishop of the newly established diocese of Albany, and his consecration to that high office took place February 2, 1869.

The head of a new diocese has a great work before him, and if that diocese be also the capital of a great state, the responsibilities are largely increased. Bishop Doane has ably fulfilled the complex duties devolving upon him: he has been a true father in God to the priests and people committed to his charge; he has founded and carefully fostered the various institutions necessary to the work of a well-equipped diocese; and he has taken an active interest in all general movements for the public good, especially those connected with the cause of education. His personal relations with his clergy and their parishes hardly come within the scope of this article, but his more public work speaks for itself. The Cathedral of All Saints will be his most

WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE

splendid monument; and the building, though not yet completed, gives abundant promise of becoming one of the most beautiful churches in the land. Not less dear to the heart of the bishop, nor less potent in its influence for good, is St. Agnes School, founded by him for the Christian education of girls. This institution, which stands deservedly high among the schools of the country, has a large corps of able teachers, and is under the bishop's constant supervision. The Child's Hospital and St. Margaret's House, founded likewise by the bishop, are in charge of the Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus — an order established by Bishop Doane, and devoted to works of mercy and to the education of the young — and are institutions of Christian benevolence whose influence is felt in the community. Through all these varied agencies, and others like them, the bishop labors unceasingly for the good of his diocese, and for the upbuilding of the church of which he is a faithful servant. He has been for nine years the bishop in charge of the foreign chapels of the Episcopal church, and was elected in 1896 chairman of the House of Bishops and assessor to the presiding bishop.



JAMES WEBSTER EATON

Many of Bishop Doane's writings have been published, including a volume of charges and addresses to the conventions of the diocese, one of addresses to the graduating classes at St. Agnes School, several volumes of sermons, a book entitled "Mosaics for the Christian Year," and numerous magazine articles and fugitive verses. His most extended work, and at the same time his earliest, is the "Life and Writings of the Rt. Rev. George Washington Doane," in four volumes. He has received honorary degrees in divinity from Union, Columbia, and Trinity colleges, and from Cambridge and Oxford universities in England, as well as an LL. D. degree from the latter institution. His interest is not confined to affairs immediately pertaining to his church. As a regent and vice chancellor of the University of the State of New York, he exerts a most helpful influence in educational matters throughout the state. He is a member of the University Club of New York, of the New England Society, and the Society of the Sons of Colonial Wars.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — William Croswell Doane was born at Boston March 2, 1832; graduated from Burlington (N. J.) College in 1851; was ordained to the ministry March 6, 1853; married Sarah Katharine Condit of Newark, N. J., November 24, 1853; had parishes in Burlington, N. J., Hartford, Conn., and Albany, N. Y., 1853–68; has been bishop of the diocese of Albany since February 2, 1869.

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James Webster Eaton, prominent at the Albany-county bar, is descended from English stock which took root in the soil of the colonies in the early days. He traces his lineage back to John and Anne Eaton, who settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1634, moving afterward to Haverhill, where the family lived for several generations. Captain Timothy Eaton was an officer in the revolutionary war, and his brother, Ebenezer Eaton, who served under him, was the great-grandfather of our present subject.

James W. Eaton was born in Albany in 1856. In early life he was obliged to give up school for

some time on account of ill health; but notwithstanding this disadvantage he was able to graduate from the Albany Boys' Academy in 1875, and from Yale College four years later. In the same year that he left college he began his legal studies at Columbia Law School; but in May, 1880, he accepted a position as professor of Latin in the Albany Boys' Academy, where he taught for the next two years. He was carrying on his law studies all the time, however, and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar.

Resigning then his position as a teacher, Mr. Eaton began practice at once in the office of Edwin Countryman of Albany; and the following year he formed a partnership with George W. Kirchwey, who had been a classmate at Yale. This association was a most successful one, and lasted until 1891, when Mr. Kirchwey was appointed to a professorship in Columbia University. Since that time Mr. Eaton has practiced alone, and has established an enviable reputation. He is especially distinguished as a trial lawyer, and his pleadings before judge and jury are noted for fairness and sound argument, as well as for a certain convincing quality that goes far toward winning his case.

Political affairs have always been of interest to Mr. Eaton, as they are to so many lawyers; and he has long been active in the Democratic party. In the fall of 1891 he was his party's candidate for district attorney of Albany county, and was elected, holding office for three years from January 1, 1892. His peculiar talents fitted him admirably for the position of prosecuting officer, and he guarded the interests of the district most zealously.

Mr. Eaton has found time, in addition to the cares of his large private practice, to serve his profession both as writer and teacher. In 1888 he published a book on the "Law of Domestic Relations," and he has written several shorter treatises on various legal subjects. Since 1888, also, he has been the lecturer on the law of evidence and contracts at the Albany Law School. He is well known in Albany social life, belonging to the Fort Orange Club, Masters' Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., and St. Peter's Episcopal Church. He has membership in the society of Founders and Patriots of America, and in various other organizations.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Webster Eaton was born at Albany May 14, 1856; graduated from Yale College in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1882; married Flora Cady of Lockport, N. Y., September 24, 1883, and Mrs. Hortense Willey Vibbard of Dansville, N. Y., July 17, 1894; was district attorney of Albany county, 1892–94; has practiced law in Albany since 1882.

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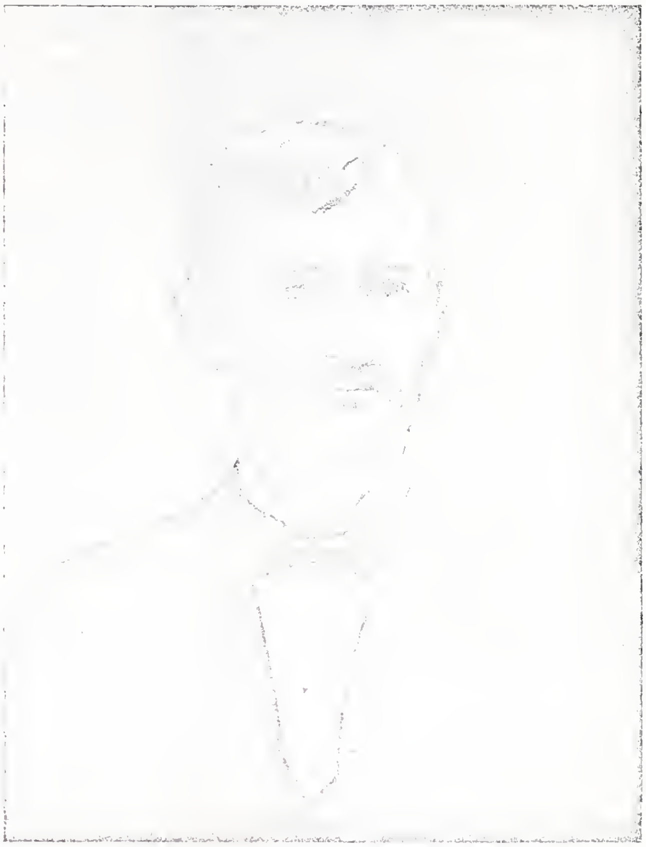
Wesley O. Howard, district attorney of Rensselaer county, and a prominent member of the Republican party in eastern New York, was born in Troy in 1863. His scholastic training was completed at Lansingburgh Academy, and he was obliged to obtain later in life the wide learning required in his present responsible position. He prefaced his professional study with a long course of teaching occupying four important years of his life. At the age of twenty-three, however, he found himself able to satisfy his desire for legal training; and the comparatively mature age at which he began to study



WESLEY O. HOWARD

law no doubt explains in part his rapid and thorough mastery of the subject. He first entered the office of Robertson, Foster & Kelly in Troy, where he remained until the dissolution of the firm due to Mr. Foster's change of residence to Kansas City. He then continued his study in the office of William W. Morrill, staying there until he was admitted to the bar in 1889.

Mr. Howard began to practice law October 1, 1889, at No. 10 State street, Troy. He carried on his work without partnership assistance until January 1, 1897, when he associated himself with Henderson Peck in the firm of Howard & Peck. His striking success at the bar of Rensselaer county, and his high standing as a lawyer and citizen in that part of the state, are clearly shown in the recent history of Troy. He acted as attorney for the committee of citizens that investigated the election frauds of 1893 and 1894 in that city. He was also one of the attorneys for the "Committee of Safety" during the famous "Bat" Shea trial. He was likewise one of the attorneys for the senate committee that investigated the police and other departments of Troy in 1894.

The foregoing commissions entrusted to Mr. Howard at critical times sufficiently indicate his professional capacity. Other appointments attest both his legal standing and his rank in the Republican party. Political affairs have always been deeply interesting to him, and he was elected justice of the peace in the town of Grafton when only twenty-one years old. In 1893 he was chosen secretary of the Republican committee of Rensselaer county, holding the position three years. In March, 1894, and again the next year, he was chosen attorney for the board of supervisors of the county. In November, 1896, he was elected district attorney of Rensselaer county for the term 1897–99.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Wesley Otis Howard was born at Troy, N. Y., September 11, 1863; was educated in the common schools of Grafton, N. Y., and at Lansingburgh (N. Y.) Academy; taught school, 1882–86; married Carrie A. Millias of Grafton October 1, 1884; was admitted to the bar in 1889; was elected district attorney of Rensselaer county in November, 1896; has practiced law in Troy since October 1, 1889.

John T. McDonough, one of Albany's prominent lawyers, was born in Ireland fifty-odd years ago. He came to the United States with his parents when he was but seven years old, and he may therefore be regarded as practically a native American; though some of the qualities that have contributed most markedly to his success are doubtless a legacy from the warm-hearted and quick-witted people of the Emerald Isle.

Mr. McDonough's childhood was spent in Dunkirk, N. Y., and his early education was received there. He then studied at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, for three years, and in 1867 entered Columbia College Law School to prepare himself for his chosen profession. He graduated thence in June, 1869, with the degree of LL. B., having been admitted to the bar shortly before.

In 1870 Mr. McDonough began practice in his old home in Dunkirk, where he remained four years, becoming well and favorably known in that thriving town. He then moved to Albany, and spent a year in practice there, but at the end of that time he deemed it best to return to Dunkirk. After three more years there he determined definitely that success such as he hoped for could be gained only in a large city, and he accordingly went to Buffalo. He practiced there for a short time in partnership with Leroy Andrus, and then in New York city for about two years; and finally, in 1881, he took up his residence permanently in Albany. He has practiced there uninterruptedly ever since, and has a large and constantly growing clientage. He possesses a happy combination of many of the characteristics that make a successful lawyer; and he has figured on one side or the other of many of the important cases in Albany and its vicinity.

Public affairs have claimed a share of Mr. McDonough's attention ever since he began professional life. The year after he left the law school he was elected police justice of Dunkirk, and was re-elected two years later, holding the office until he moved to Albany. In 1876, shortly after his return thence, he was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county, and acted in that capacity until he left the county permanently in 1878. During all the years that he has lived in Albany he has taken an active part in the counsels of the Republican party, and has been nominated for various positions. In 1884 and again in 1888 he was a candidate for the office of recorder of the city, and in 1891 he received the high honor of a nomination for justice of the Supreme Court in the 3d judicial district. On this occasion he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, but his popularity was not sufficient to overcome the strong adverse majority in that Democratic stronghold. In 1893, however, he was elected a delegate at large to the state constitutional convention that met in the following year, and he took a notable part in the deliberations of that body. As chairman of the committee on prisons he formulated

the section of the new constitution that provides for the employment of prisoners, and prohibits the old contract system under which prison labor was allowed to compete with free labor in the general market. He was also a member of the committee on education in this convention. In April, 1896, he was appointed the commissioner of the bureau of statistics of labor, a position for which his investigations in connection with the question of prison labor had well qualified him.

Mr. McDonough's profession occupies his attention chiefly, but he is not unmindful of his social and other obligations, and his private life is what might be expected from a man of his ability and consequent prominence. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and of the Knights of Columbus.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John T. McDonough was born at Birdhill, Ireland, July 12, 1843; came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Dunkirk, N. Y.; was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, and at Columbia Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1869; married Catherine T. Wallace of Albany June 10, 1874; was police justice of Dunkirk, 1870–74, and special surrogate of Chautauqua county, 1876–78; practiced law successively at Dunkirk, Albany, Buffalo, and New York city, 1870–81; was a delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1894; has practiced law in Albany since 1881.

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W. S. Manning has had a varied career, and in the course of a long and busy life has interested himself in many widely differing subjects. A brief sketch of his ancestry may not be amiss; and the fact that two of his great-grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war may indicate the source of his own ardent Americanism. The Mannings were among the first settlers of Plymouth Rock; and Samuel Manning, the great-grandfather of our present subject, took part in the famous "Boston tea party," and was one of the band who, disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded the English ships and threw the obnoxious cargo into the sea. This same Manning fought in the battles of Concord and Lexington. His son, of the same name, graduated from Harvard College about 1798, and became one of the most prominent physicians in Massachusetts; while the Samuel Manning of the third generation, after attaining unusual distinction in Harvard College, settled in Baltimore and became a leading lawyer there. Mr. Manning's maternal grandfather was Colonel Thomas Sheppard, the son of a revolutionary soldier, and himself an active patriot in the later English war.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH

W. S. Manning was born in Baltimore in 1834, and was educated in that city. He took a degree in civil engineering at St. Mary's College, and at once began work in his profession on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, then in course of construction. Remaining with this company until the completion of the road, Mr. Manning then acted for a time as assistant city surveyor of Baltimore; but he soon abandoned the life of an engineer, and began business as superintendent and half owner of the Avalon Nail & Iron Works, near Baltimore.

In 1859 Mr. Manning began his long connection with the business of life insurance, and at the same

time took up his residence in the Empire State, which has since been his home. Moving to New York city, he entered the service of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. in the actuary's department, and remained there for the next seven years. He then spent a year as secretary of the Hartford Life & Annuity Co., but returned to New York at the expiration of that time as the agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. His connection with the life insurance business lasted until 1886, when he moved to Albany, and became traveling agent for the Albany Chemical Co., one of the most important and successful establishments of its kind in the country. This position he still holds.

W. S. MANNING

But Mr. Manning is most widely known as a writer and speaker on questions of the day. He has published many articles on the subject of life insurance, and has attained considerable reputation as an expert in this line. Of greater general interest, however, are his writings on questions of political economy and finance. Many of these have appeared in the *American Economist*, as well as in newspapers throughout the country. They are characterized by clear and forcible reasoning, and display an amount of statistical information that denotes wide and careful research. Mr. Manning is an ardent believer in a high protective tariff; and two pamphlets published in 1884, entitled respectively "Our American Policy and the Monroe Doctrine" and "The Tariff Issue in the Past and Present," are strong arguments in support of his position, and would do much to convince an opponent of the soundness of his views. Naturally, Mr. Manning has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party for many years, but he has never sought nor held political office. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1896, when he worked for the nomination of McKinley, and later for his election, both in the press and on the stump. Under the direction of the Republican national committee he made many speeches in New York state and in the West, maintaining to the last that the vital issue of the struggle was not the money question, but the question of a protective tariff.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Sheppard Manning was born at Baltimore, Md., January 12, 1834; completed his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; was a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 1851–56, and superintendent of the Avalon Nail & Iron Works, 1857–59; married Maria Emelia Fahnestock of Baltimore January 12, 1858, who died in November, 1858; married Florence Mary Mayer of New York city June 10, 1869; engaged in the business of life insurance, chiefly in New York city, 1859–86; has been traveling agent for the Albany Chemical Co. since 1886.

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Charles E. Patterson is a native of the Green Mountain State, where he was born fifty-odd years ago, in Orange county. After attending district schools, he obtained further education at Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, and at Washington Academy, Cambridge, N. Y. He then entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1860 with the degree of A. B. The following year he moved to Troy, and began his legal studies in the office of Seymour & Ingalls of that city. He was admitted to the bar

May 6, 1863, and in 1869 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Patterson began the active practice of his profession January 1, 1864, in partnership with his former preceptor, David L. Seymour, under the firm name of Seymour & Patterson. This connection lasted until the death of Mr. Seymour in 1867. The next year he associated himself with Moses Warren in the firm of Warren & Patterson. In 1870 he moved to New York city, where he practiced for about three years in the firm of Tremain, Tyler & Patterson. The great metropolis has some obvious advantages over any other city in the country as a field of professional work, and these appeal strongly to a man of talent and ambition; but Mr. Patterson deemed it advisable to return to the smaller city where he had begun his legal career. He did so, accordingly, in 1874, and has practiced uninterruptedly in Troy ever since. He at once resumed his former connection with Moses Warren. Later the firm became Warren, Patterson & Gambell, and more recently it has been Warren, Patterson & Faulkner; but at the present time Mr. Patterson is practicing alone. His clientage is large and varied, and he has long been recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the city.

Mr. Patterson's professional efforts have not been confined to a single special line. He has conducted a variety of office and court work, and has figured in several criminal cases of great local interest, though this branch of the profession has little attraction for him. Perhaps his best work has been done in connection with railroads. As counsel for a syndicate of bondholders of the Troy & Boston railroad after its consolidation with the Fitchburg, he resisted a mortgage foreclosure that would have resulted in considerable loss to the security owners. His success in this matter led to his employment as counsel by a number of bondholders of the Wabash railroad, for whom he appeared in the United States courts in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. He secured full payment of the amount of their holdings, successfully resisting an attempt to force them to take new bonds for their old holdings, at largely reduced interest. Mr. Patterson is a director and one of the counsel of the United States Life Insurance Co. of New York, and counsel for the Richmond Railway & Electric Co., for which he has appeared in the United States courts in Virginia.

In 1878, soon after his return from New York, Mr. Patterson was nominated on the Democratic ticket for representative in congress, but was defeated. In 1881 and in 1882 he was a member of the state legislature, and in the latter year he filled the important position of speaker of the assembly. In 1893 he received the honor of a nomination as delegate at large to the constitutional convention.

Mr. Patterson is highly regarded by his fellow-citizens, for his ability as a lawyer and for his many engaging personal qualities. He belongs to no fraternal organizations other than the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa college societies. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

CHARLES E. PATTERSON

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Charles Edward Patterson was born at Corinth, Vt., May 3, 1842; graduated from Union College in 1860; studied law in Troy, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in

1863; married Fanny Maria Seymour of New York city April 25, 1871; was member of assembly from Rensselaer county, 1881–82; has practiced law in Troy since 1863 with the exception of three years spent in New York city.

JAMES H. PIERCE

James H. Pierce began his long and eventful career in Clinton county, New York, in 1826. His education was limited, comprehending only the common and select schools of the rural community in which he spent his early years. He began his business life in the village of Keeseville in northern New York, where he acted as clerk in a general store. This was in 1843. Two years afterward he was sent to Fredericksburg, Va., to manage a similar establishment. After returning to Keeseville in 1846 and resuming his former position, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., the next year, and thence to Neenah, Wis., in 1849.

The Badger State was not then so pleasant a place to live in as it afterward became, and Mr. Pierce decided from a short experience that the rugged hills of his native county were more attractive than the western plains. Having returned to the Empire State, accordingly, he associated himself with James B. Dickinson, and purchased with him in 1852 the property on which is now located the village of Bloomingdale. There the two men erected mills and forges, and transacted for several years an important business in milling, lumbering, iron making, and general merchandising.

The outbreak of the Civil War found Mr. Pierce entering upon a vigorous manhood, with personal plans well matured and organized for victory. As soon as it became clear that the war must be fought to a long finish, Mr. Pierce abandoned his private interests, and gave himself up unreservedly to the cause of his country. In July, 1862, he raised a company of one hundred men, turning them over to the proper authorities at Plattsburgh, N. Y., without cost to the government for organization or transportation. He enlisted himself, and was commissioned captain of company C of the 118th regiment, New York volunteers. Serving continuously until May, 1864, he was taken prisoner then and confined in various places, including Libby prison, but was finally paroled in December, 1864.

Since the war Mr. Pierce has been engaged in farming, for the most part, in northern New York. Public affairs, however, have taken up a good deal of his time. He was supervisor from the town of Franklin four years, and chairman of the board two years; and he represented Franklin county in the assembly during the years 1870–72. Moving back into Essex county in 1877, he continued there to take a prominent part in political affairs. He has been supervisor from the town of St. Armand for the last thirteen years, having been chairman of the board for four years. In November, 1896, he was elected to the assembly from Essex county.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James H. Pierce was born at New Sweden, N. Y., August 27, 1826; married Olive C. Lennon at Keeseville, N. Y., August 7, 1856; engaged in various branches of business in New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin, 1843–50, and in lumbering, manufacturing, and farming in northern New York, 1851–62; served in the Union army, 1862–64; has been engaged in farming and in

public life in Franklin and Essex counties, New York, since 1865.

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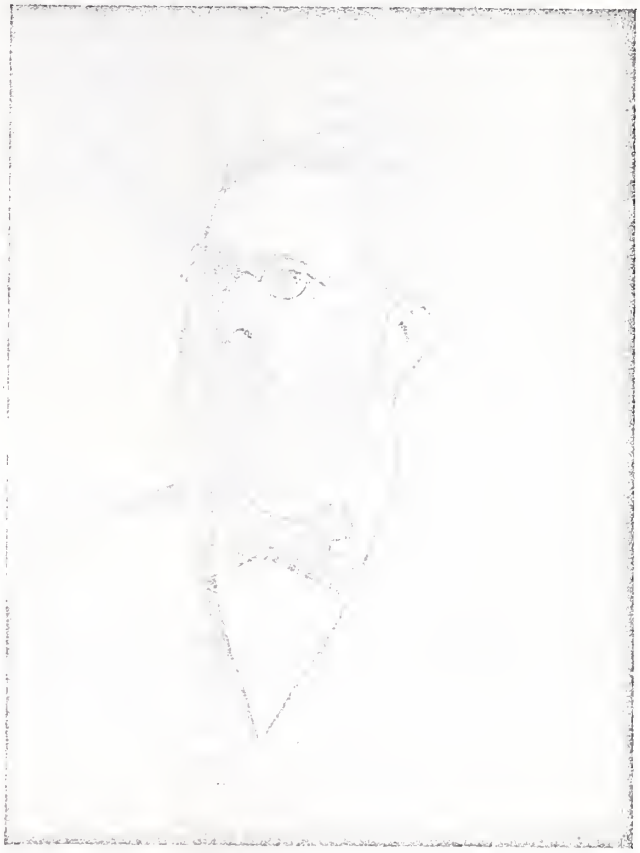
William J. Roche, corporation counsel for the city of Troy, was born there forty-odd years ago, and has always lived there. He began school at an early age, and completed his education at St. Mary's Academy (now La Salle Institute) in his eighteenth year. Having determined to become a lawyer, he then entered the office of Townsends & Browne as a student. This was one of the foremost law firms in the city, and their business was not only large in extent but varied in character. It furnished an exceptionally good school in which to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the law in all its branches, and Mr. Roche made full use of the opportunities presented.

Admitted to the bar in due time, he became managing clerk of the establishment; and in 1878, on the retirement of Irving Browne, Mr. Roche succeeded him as a member of the firm. Three years later Rufus M. Townsend also withdrew, and a new firm was organized consisting of Mr. Roche and Martin I. Townsend, at that time United States district attorney. This lasted until 1890, when Henry T. Nason was admitted to partnership; and since Mr. Nason's election as county judge in 1896, Mr. Roche has practiced alone. The firm of which he has been a member for nearly twenty years was one of the most prominent at the bar of Rensselaer county, and has conducted a large amount of important business. Mr. Roche deserves a full share of credit for this success, and it may safely be assumed that the recent severance of his partnership connections will not injure his professional career. He is pre-eminently a trial lawyer, and has won many victories before juries in hotly contested cases.

The people of Troy have not failed to appreciate Mr. Roche's legal ability, and have given him frequent opportunity to use it for the benefit of the city. In 1883 he was nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the common council for the office of city attorney, and held the position for nearly three years. In December, 1886, he was appointed comptroller of the city to fill an unexpired term, and the following year he was appointed for a full term. He held this position until October, 1890, when he received an appointment as corporation counsel of Troy. At the expiration of his first term he was reappointed, and still holds this responsible office. The Democrats of his district elected him a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1894, where he served on the committee on powers and duties of the legislature, and on the committee on corporations. He also took a leading part in this body in the efforts for canal improvement; and he favored the abolition of the pension system for judges and the prohibition of all further civil pensions, considering them contrary to the spirit of our democratic institutions. He was the author of the constitutional provision by which the county judges and surrogates in counties of a certain population are prohibited from practicing law or acting as referees.

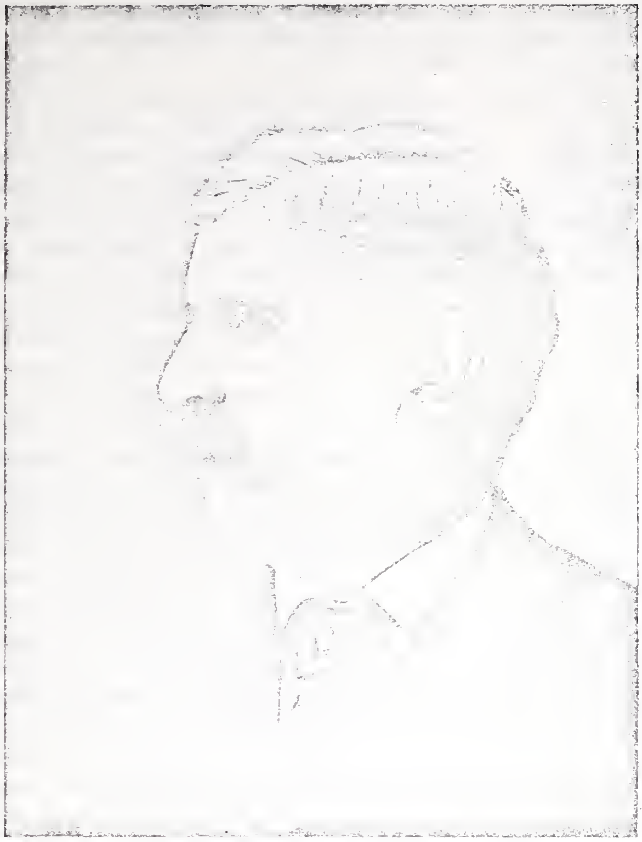


WILLIAM J. ROCHE.

Mr. Roche is a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, and has the prosperity of his native city deeply at heart. He originated the movement that resulted in the city's present policy of paying half the

expense of building sewers and laying pavements—a policy that has done much to make Troy a healthful and desirable city, and has given a marked impetus to all other improvements. Through the Citizens' Association, of which he is an active member, he introduced and carried the first resolution calling for the creation of a park commission and the establishment of public parks. Mr. Roche is a member of the Robert Emmet Association and of the La Salle Institute Alumni, and attends St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— William J. Roche was born at Troy, N. Y., in 1853; was educated at St. Mary's Academy, Troy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Mary L. Campion of New York city June 15, 1880; was city attorney of Troy, 1883–86, and city comptroller, 1886–90; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1894; has been corporation counsel of Troy since 1890; has practiced law in Troy since 1878.



CHARLES R. SKINNER

Charles R. Skinner was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1844. He came of New England ancestry, his father having been born in New Hampshire and his mother in Connecticut. After attending a district school of the usual type he entered the academy in the village of Mexico, and obtained further instruction at the Clinton Liberal Institute. His purpose was to go to college, and he prepared for Hamilton. He was unable, however, to gratify this ambition. His attainments in future life were such that Hamilton College gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1889, and Colgate University made him a Doctor of Laws in 1895.

Having abandoned a collegiate for a mercantile career, Mr. Skinner became in 1867 manager of the New York house of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Co. He was so engaged until 1870, when he purchased a third interest in the Watertown *Daily Times*, and associated himself with Lotus Ingalls and Beman Brockway in the publication of that paper. Having a wide acquaintance in Watertown, where he had previously served as assistant postmaster, and where his parents had lived in early years, Mr. Skinner understood well the temper of the people, the traditions of the region, and other local conditions of interest to a newspaper publisher. He acted as business manager and as city editor of the *Times*, and showed promising journalistic talent from both the business and the editorial standpoint. In 1874, however, he accepted a favorable offer for his interest in the paper.

Acquiring a taste for political affairs while engaged in journalism, Mr. Skinner gave himself up more and more to public life after he left the Watertown *Times*. He was elected to the state assembly from the first Jefferson-county district in the fall of 1876, and was returned to the legislature for four successive years thereafter. This record is very unusual, and shows unmistakably the satisfaction of his constituents with his service. In 1881 he was elected to the national house of representatives to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Warner Miller. His district comprised Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer counties. He was re-elected in 1883, and thus served in the 47th and 48th congresses, or two full legislative terms altogether. In every case his

nomination for office was unanimous. While in congress he introduced a bill for two-cent letter postage. Other bills to the same purpose were presented, and in October, 1883, the postage on ordinary letters was reduced to two cents. He also introduced and actively advocated a bill providing for "special delivery" of letters; and in 1885, through his efforts, this measure likewise became law. The profits to the government from this system last year were $100,000.

Years ago Mr. Skinner became much interested in the cause of education. He served nine years as a member of the board of education in Watertown. In 1877, while in the assembly, he introduced a bill, afterward enacted into law, to prevent frequent changes of text-books in the public schools. In April, 1886, he was appointed deputy state superintendent of public instruction, and three years later was reappointed to that position. In April, 1892, he was made supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes. In February, 1895, he was elected state superintendent of public instruction for a term of three years ending April 7, 1898. In all these important offices Mr. Skinner has devoted himself most zealously to the perfection of educational methods and the general improvement of the public schools in the Empire State. The measure of success attained by him is evident in his constant advancement. In July, 1896, at its meeting in Buffalo, he was elected president of the National Educational Association, the largest body of its kind in the world, having a membership of more than 10,000.

Mr. Skinner has been prominent in social as well as in public life. He is greatly interested in Masonry, and has taken high rank in the order. He is a life member of the New York State Press Association, and has often served as its delegate at meetings of the National Editorial Association. He belongs to the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Republican Club of New York city, the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Thousand Island Club of Alexandria Bay.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Rufus Skinner was born at Union Square, Oswego county, N. Y., August 4, 1844; was educated at common schools and academies and Clinton Liberal Institute; engaged in business in New York city, 1867–70; was manager and part owner of the Watertown (N. Y.) "Daily Times," 1870–74; married Elizabeth Baldwin of Watertown October 16, 1873; was member of assembly, 1877–81, and representative in congress, 1881–85; was deputy state superintendent of public instruction, 1886–92, and supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes, 1892–96; has been state superintendent of public instruction since April 7, 1895; was elected president of the National Educational Association in July, 1896.

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Thomas Martin Aloysius Burke, the son of Dr. Ulic Burke, was born in the west of Ireland in 1840. Coming to America in early boyhood, he gratified his yearning for a religious life by entering St. Michael's College, Toronto, in 1855. A year later he became a student in St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., where he was contemporary with Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, Bishop Keane, lately of the

THOMAS MARTIN ALOYSIUS BURKE

Catholic University at Washington, and other illustrious ecclesiastics. Their friendship and esteem have been his from these student days, and have been unspeakably dear to him.

Having completed his classical course at St. Charles, the young student received the unusual honor of an invitation from the faculty to teach in the college. He was so occupied for a year, continuing his study of philosophy at the same time. Entering St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1861, he graduated thence in June, 1864, with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Theology, *cum maxima laude*. On June 30, 1864, he was ordained priest by Bishop McFarland of Hartford, and was made assistant to St. John's Church, Albany, N. Y. In April, 1865, he was assigned to St. Joseph's Church by the Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, becoming the bishop's assistant at the same time. His career as a priest was connected for the most part with St. Joseph's, and his work there was strikingly efficient as regards both spiritual and material results. He was particularly successful as an educator, and established many flourishing schools, including St. Joseph's Academy. The Young Men's Sodality of St. Joseph's became, under his vigorous management, a strong agency for good, and an inspiring stimulus to the young men of other churches.

In 1884 Father Burke was appointed theologian by the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate in the third Plenary Council at Baltimore, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and learning. In March, 1889, he was created Knight of the Holy Sepulchre: and since his consecration he has been raised to the dignity of Knight of the Grand Cross or of the highest order. Upon the promotion of the Very Rev. P. A. Ludden to the bishopric of the new diocese of Syracuse, Father Burke was appointed his successor in the office of vicar-general by Bishop McNeirny, and discharged the duties of that office for seven years to the satisfaction of bishop and clergy. Upon the demise of Bishop McNeirny in January, 1894, Father Burke was appointed administrator of the diocese by Archbishop Corrigan of New York. His administration was marked by the same success that distinguished his career as pastor and vicar-general.

In January, 1894, Father Burke was nominated to the vacant see by the consultors and irremovable pastors of the diocese. This action was subsequently approved by the bishops of the province, and was confirmed by the reigning pontiff, Leo XIII., who caused to be issued in Rome May 11, 1894, an apostolic brief appointing him fourth bishop of Albany. The ceremony of consecration occurred Sunday, July 1, 1894, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan of New York, was the consecrator, and the assistant consecrating prelates were Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and Bishop Ludden of Syracuse. There were present several bishops, all the priests of the diocese, and representatives of the reverend clergy from almost every diocese in the country. Since his consecration Bishop Burke has given fresh evidence of his ability as an administrator, and there is no doubt that the spiritual and temporal interests of the diocese will be guarded and promoted effectively by his episcopal care.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Thomas Martin Aloysius Burke was born in Ireland in 1840; graduated from St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., and from St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; was assistant at St. John's Church, Albany, 1864–65, and at St. Joseph's Church, Albany, 1865–94; was vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Albany, 1887–94, and has been bishop of the same diocese since 1894.

* * *

Nelson Davenport, one of the oldest and best-known lawyers at the Rensselaer-county bar, was born at Varna, in Tompkins county, New York. After attending the Troy Conference Academy three years, he went to the National Law School, then located at Ballston, N. Y., two years, and was admitted to practice in the state courts July 1, 1850. In 1860 the same privilege was extended in the case of the United States Circuit Courts for New York state, and in 1890 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. For a few years he was in partnership with General E. F. Bullard. Since 1882 he has practiced with William H. Hollister, Jr., under the firm name of Davenport & Hollister. This association has been altogether successful, and the firm dispatches a large volume of legal business.

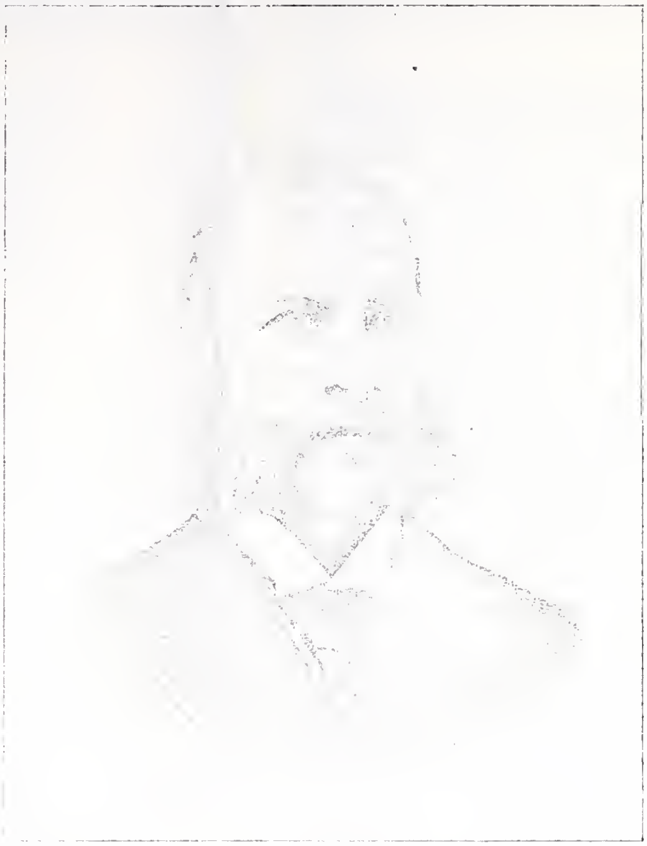
True to the traditions of his calling, Mr. Davenport has taken great interest in political matters, and has frequently appeared before the public eye in connection with important offices. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Fenton one of the commissioners of capital police. This was an important post, as the territory covered included Albany, Watervliet, West Troy, Schenectady, Green Island, Cohoes, Lansingburgh, Troy, North Greenbush, Bath, and Greenbush. Mr. Davenport held the office four years. In 1873 he received a similar appointment from Governor Dix, becoming thus one of the commissioners of Rensselaer police. He remained in this position until the law under

which he held office was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. In 1895 Mr. Davenport was appointed by Governor Morton one of the state commissioners of prisons, to hold office three years from June 25, 1895. This commission is charged with grave responsibilities, and membership therein implies high standing in the community and uncommon ability. Mr. Davenport is also one of the court-house commissioners for Rensselaer county.

Aside from law and politics and general municipal affairs, Mr. Davenport takes special interest in one other subject—agriculture. He owns and maintains at East Greenbush a country place of 250 acres overlooking the Hudson. The estate was formerly owned and occupied by the famous French diplomatist, "Citizen" Genêt. Mr. Davenport is interested in many aspects of farm life, but takes particular pride in raising fine breeds of Jersey cattle.

Mr. Davenport is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy and a trustee of the Young Men's Association there. He contributes occasional articles to the local press, magazines, and agricultural journals.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Nelson Davenport was born at Varna, N. Y., September 13, 1827; was educated in the Troy Conference Academy; graduated from the National Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; married Helen Caroline Osgood of Troy, N. Y., November 25, 1857; has practiced law in Troy since 1852; was appointed one of the state commissioners of prisons in 1895 for a term of three years.



NELSON DAVENPORT

* * *

Isaiah Fellows, Jr., recorder of the city of Cohoes, is of English birth, though he has lived in Cohoes ever since childhood. Born in Wednesbury, England, less than forty years ago, he was brought to America by his parents when only nine years old. His education was received in the public schools of Cohoes; but he left school at an early age, and obtained employment in one of the mills of the city. He eventually became shipper for the Parsons Manufacturing Co., and held the position for several years.

In 1882, however, Mr. Fellows saw his way clear to carry out his desire of becoming a lawyer; and he accordingly entered the office of James F. Crawford of Cohoes as a student. Devoting himself for the next three or four years to the task of acquiring a legal education, he was admitted to the bar at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1886. He at once opened an office in Cohoes, and soon became known as a rising young lawyer. During his early years at the bar he had a large criminal practice, and attained a goodly measure of success in this line. In 1894 he associated himself with Daniel C. McElwain in the firm of Fellows & McElwain, which still exists. Since the organization of this firm Mr. Fellows has devoted his entire attention to civil cases, in which his success has been fully equal to that formerly achieved as a criminal lawyer. He has been especially interested in railroad and life-insurance litigation, having met with flattering success in a number of important cases in these special lines. His firm acts as attorney for three insurance companies.

In politics Mr. Fellows is an earnest Republican and a public-spirited citizen. He was elected to

the board of school commissioners of Cohoes from the 4th ward in 1891, and served two years. He was largely instrumental in introducing the kindergarten system in the public schools of the city. He was a member of the original hospital commission of Cohoes, and served for three years, during which he acted as secretary of the commission. He was for some time attorney for the board of health, which accomplished a large amount of good work under his guidance; but in May, 1897, the pressure of official duties compelled him to resign the position.

ISAIAH FELLOWS, JR.

On July 20, 1896, Mayor Mitchell appointed Mr. Fellows recorder of the city of Cohoes for a term of four years. The appointment was not altogether unexpected, as the other candidates for the office had recognized in him a formidable rival, and he was felt to be well qualified for the position, having been deemed for several years one of the most successful counselors and attorneys in his part of the state. It is evident already that the interests of Cohoes are not to suffer in his hands.

Mr. Fellows is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist church and of the Mystic Club.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Isaiah Fellows, Jr., was born at Wednesbury, Eng., August 20, 1860; came to the United States in 1870, and settled in Cohoes, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has practiced in Cohoes ever since; was appointed recorder of the city of Cohoes July 20, 1896, for the term 1896–1900.

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William Henry Hollister, Jr., one of the prominent lawyers of Troy, was born in Greene county, New York, about fifty years ago. He is a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Lieutenant John Hollister, an officer in the English army, who came to this country in 1642 and settled at Glastonbury, Conn. His mother's ancestors came from Holland.

Mr. Hollister had the benefit of a thorough education at excellent schools and colleges. After attending the district school and the academy in his native town of Coxsackie, he became a student at the famous old Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and finished his preparatory course at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. He entered Williams College in the fall of 1866, and was graduated thence in due course with the degree of A. B. Many appointments and elections in connection with his college work testify both to his ability and to his popularity. He was elected Class Day president, and chosen junior orator in the prize contest. He was also elected one of the editors of the college magazine, the *Williams Quarterly*, and president of the Philologian Society. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, and was appointed one of the commencement orators at graduation.

After leaving college Mr. Hollister spent a year as a clerk in the census bureau at Washington, having been appointed by General Francis A. Walker after passing one of the earliest civil-service examinations ever held for such a position. Betaking himself then to Troy, Mr. Hollister studied for three years in the law office of Edward F. Bullard, and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., in the fall of 1874. Mr. Bullard at once formed a partnership with his former pupil, under the name

of Bullard & Hollister, that lasted for four years. Two years later Mr. Hollister associated himself with Nelson Davenport, an able attorney of long experience; and the firm of Davenport & Hollister has ever since been prominent in the legal circles of Troy.

Mr. Hollister is a Republican, but has always reserved the right of individual judgment and independent action in political matters, refusing to submit to party dictation. He is an earnest advocate of clean politics, and has cast his whole influence in that direction. He believes heartily in municipal reform, and in the complete separation of municipal from state and national politics. He has never sought office, and his only public service was performed as school commissioner of Troy, a position that he held for three years beginning in 1878.

The time and attention that so many lawyers devote to politics Mr. Hollister has given to religious and benevolent work. He was elected a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Troy in 1880, and has been president of the board of trustees since 1881. He was made an elder in the same church in 1884, and two years later was elected by the presbytery of Troy a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Minneapolis. For five years, beginning in 1878, he was the Sunday-school superintendent of his church. In 1895 he helped to organize the Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, and has since been one of the directors of the institution. He is especially interested in its educational work, and serves as chairman of the educational committee. In February, 1896, he was a delegate to the state convention of the association, and read a paper before that body on the financial problem of the educational work. He has been one of the trustees of the Troy Orphan Asylum since 1875, and the secretary of the board for nineteen years.

In 1875 Mr. Hollister took an active part in forming the Troy Vocal Society, one of the oldest and largest male musical organizations in the country; and he has been for many years its secretary and a member of its board of directors. In 1896 he was instrumental in establishing the Troy *Daily Record*, the only morning newspaper in the city; and he is at present vice president of the company publishing that journal.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — William Henry Hollister, Jr., was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., October 11, 1847; graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1870; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Julia Frances Hillman of Troy, N. Y., October 16, 1878; was one of the school commissioners of Troy, 1878–81; has been vice president of the Troy Record Co. since 1896; has practiced law in Troy since 1874.

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Calvin E. Keach, prominent at the bar of Rensselaer county as a criminal lawyer, was born in the town of Hoosick fifty-two years ago. After attending the common schools for several years in childhood, he completed his education at Ball's Academy at Hoosick Falls, graduating therefrom in 1861. He then studied law with his father, Briggs Keach, and in 1868 was duly admitted to the bar.

WILLIAM HENRY HOLLISTER, JR.

Mr. Keach at once began the practice of his profession at Hoosick Falls, and has been actively engaged therein ever since with the exception of a brief interval from 1870 to 1873. He has never formed partnership associations, preferring to retain his freedom and independence entirely unhampered.

CALVIN E. KEACH

After several years in Hoosick Falls, he moved to Lansingburgh in 1878, and for nearly twenty years has carried on an extensive practice there and throughout the adjoining counties. He has always made a specialty of criminal law, and has been unusually successful in defending persons charged with felonies. Out of more than three hundred such cases that he has conducted, only three of Mr. Keach's clients have ever been convicted and sent to prison. As might be expected, his services are in wide demand; and he spends much of his time away from Lansingburgh, though his home and business headquarters are still there. He is an exceedingly busy man, and devotes himself heart and soul to the interests of his clients.

Politics, which prove so attractive to many lawyers, have had little charm for Mr. Keach; or perhaps his engrossing professional cares have left him no opportunity to experience the fascinations of public affairs. At any rate, he has never held public office, and has never had any ambition in that direction. He has written largely for the newspapers, and to some extent for the magazines; his contributions including short criticisms and original articles on various topics connected with the science of government, politics, finance, temperance legislation, and criminal jurisprudence. Although confining his attention almost exclusively to his profession, he has done some work in temperance organizations, the order of Odd Fellows, and similar societies; and for two years he held the office of Grand Worthy Templar of the State of New York in the Temple of Honor, becoming thus the chief officer of the order in the state. Mr. Keach is liberal in his religious views, attending various churches, and contributing as he is able to the support of each; but his sympathies are perhaps most strongly in favor of the Baptist denomination.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Calvin Edgar Keach was born at Hoosick, N. Y., October 2, 1844; was educated in common schools and Ball's Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868; married Alice M. Waite of Waterford, N. Y., April 30, 1868; practiced law at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 1868–69 and 1874–78; has practiced law at Lansingburgh, N. Y., since 1878.

* * *

John S. Koster was born in the town of Lee, Massachusetts, on the banks of the beautiful Housatonic, in 1841. He attended the public schools of Palmer, Mass., graduating from the high school there in 1857. He then learned the printer's trade in the office of the Springfield *Daily American.* Western Massachusetts has long been famous for the fine paper produced there, and Mr. Koster's father was one of the most successful men in the paper-making industry. Mr. Koster, therefore, soon found it worth while to leave the printing trade, and enter a paper mill in Palmer managed by his father. The latter died soon after this change, but Mr. Koster continued in the business until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

Mr. Koster was in his twentieth year only when the bombardment of Fort Sumter echoed ominously through the North. Enlisting at once in the 21st regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, organized in Worcester, he served in the army for the next three years and made a brilliant military record. He is now commonly called Major Koster, but was best known in the early years of the war as Sergeant Koster of company H. His regiment was one of the most active in the northern armies, and Sergeant Koster helped to make its fame. He brought his dying captain from the field on one occasion in the very teeth of the enemy's guns; and numerous other instances of his bravery are cited by his comrades in arms. He lost his right arm in a fierce charge at Cold Harbor June 2, 1864. On his return home after months of suffering in the hospital, Governor Andrew of Massachusetts gave him a major's commission for meritorious conduct on the field.

For five or six years after the close of the war Major Koster was employed in the Boston post office. He rose to a responsible place in the postal service, but was ambitious to re-enter his old occupation of paper-making. In 1872, accordingly, he accepted an offer to go to Lancaster, N. H., as superintendent of a paper mill. After a short experience there he went to Nova Scotia as manager for an English company about to manufacture wood pulp under a German patent. The paper there made by Major Koster was the first all-wood paper made in America. His success along the new lines of paper-making attracted attention in New York, and he was induced to take the position of superintendent of the Herkimer Paper Co. The pulp works of this great concern, of which Warner Miller is president, are situated at Lyon Falls, N. Y., where Major Koster has lived since 1876. With new mills and improved machinery, the output of the plant has increased many-fold in recent years. Major Koster is a stockholder and one of the directors of the company. The paper industry is his chief business concern: but he is also interested in a Kansas cattle ranch and in Denver real estate.

Primarily a man of business, Major Koster has nevertheless given some time and much thought to public affairs. He might, indeed, have devoted himself largely to such matters, since his fellow-citizens have always urged upon him more offices than he has cared to take. He has frequently been a delegate to party conventions, and in 1888 he was one of the Harrison presidential electors. He declined a nomination for the assembly some years ago; but in 1895 consented to run, and was elected by a large majority. Renominated the next year, he was elected by a majority of nearly a thousand votes. He is chairman of the committee on military affairs in the assembly.

Major Koster became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic early in the history of that organization, and he was commander of his post in Boston for several years. He is now Junior Vice Commander of the department of New York, which has a membership of almost 40,000 veterans. He is president of the 21st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers' Association. He holds various positions of honor and trust in his town and county.

JOHN S. KOSTER

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John S. Koster was born at Lee, Mass., June 21, 1841; was educated in public schools; worked in a paper mill at Palmer, Mass., 1858–61; served in the Union army, 1861–64; was employed in the post office at Boston, 1865–72; married Mary L. Kinzey of New York city April 6, 1865; was engaged in the manufacture of paper in New Hampshire and Nova Scotia, 1872–76; was elected to the state assembly in 1895 and re-elected in 1896; has been superintendent of the Herkimer Paper Co. at Lyon Falls, N. Y., since 1876.

WILL L. LLOYD

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Will L. Lloyd of Albany, though still a young man, has had an eventful and interesting career. Born in the capital city in 1860, he received his early education in an Episcopal school, where he met the charges for tuition by serving as a choir boy in All Saints Cathedral at Albany. After that he graduated from the Albany Business College and from Walworth's Stenographic Institute. In 1872, at the age of twelve, he began his long career at the state capitol, becoming a page in the assembly. He continued to act in this capacity for seven years. This experience came at a time of life when the memory is like

> "Wax to receive, and marble to retain";

and Mr. Lloyd then laid the foundation of his present extensive knowledge of political conditions in the Empire State. Becoming a messenger for the assembly in 1879, he was appointed superintendent of the wrapping department the next year. For two years after that he was the assembly correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. In 1883 he had charge of the United Press bureau at the capitol; and in 1884 he was the legislative correspondent for the New York *Truth*.

The foregoing summary of Mr. Lloyd's early life shows that he was connected officially with the New York legislature for thirteen years, ending in 1884; and during the twelve years since then he has likewise been connected, though unofficially, with the law-making bodies at Albany. Appointed a clerk in the law department of the Central-Hudson railroad in 1884, he was stationed at Albany, and has ever since been intrusted with the important mission of guarding the legal interests of the railroad at the state capital. When Chauncey M. Depew became president of the road he appointed Mr. Lloyd president's clerk. After holding this office until 1894, Mr. Lloyd received the appointment of assistant tax agent. He still holds that position, having charge of the company's taxes on the Hudson, Putnam, and Harlem divisions of the system. His long experience in the assembly, minute knowledge of legislative methods, and extensive acquaintance with lawmakers in all parts of the state, render him an extremely valuable official for the Central-Hudson company.

Mention has been made of Mr. Lloyd's journalistic work as an Albany correspondent, but other achievements in similar lines should be recorded. He was the originator and the first compiler of the New York "Red Book," still brought out annually by James B. Lyon, to whom Mr. Lloyd sold his interest. This publication was the outcome of Mr. Lloyd's work entitled "Interesting Legislative Notes," which was followed by a volume called the "Legislative Record." Mr. Lloyd is also the

author and composer of many popular songs and ballads. His earlier productions of this nature were published by Wendell & Co., Albany, and Brentano of New York: W. A. Pond & Co. of the latter city are his present publishers.

Mr. Lloyd takes great delight in collecting bric-a-brac, autographs, stamps, and the like; and he has acquired a notable gallery of legislative portraits from 1860 until the present time. This is the only collection of the kind covering so long a period, and could not be duplicated. It is insured for $3000, and is, of course, becoming more and more valuable with the lapse of time. Mr. Lloyd probably has a larger acquaintance with the politicians of New York than any other man of his age in the state. He is a sort of connecting link between the public men of the past and those of the present day. He knows almost everyone of note in the political world within the borders of the Empire State.

Since 1890 Mr. Lloyd has been secretary of the Albany board of directors of the Co-operative Building Bank of New York city. He has taken much interest in the Masonic order; and is a member of De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, and a life member of all the Scottish Rite bodies, including Albany Sovereign Consistory of 32d degree Masons. He is an officer in the following bodies: Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 3; Capital City Chapter, No. 242; Temple Commandery, No. 2; and Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Lloyd is a member of the Episcopal church, and one of the governors of the Albany Club.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Lyman Lloyd was born at Albany May 27, 1860; was educated in Albany schools; married Ida C. Hauptner of New York city February 21, 1884; was connected with the state assembly as page, messenger, and otherwise, 1872-80; was a newspaper correspondent at Albany, 1881-84; has been in the employ of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad since 1884, and since 1894 has been assistant tax agent of the company.

* * *

Joseph G. McNutt has a most honorable and interesting lineage, reaching far back to the remote days of Scottish history. When Edward the Bruce, brother of King Robert Bruce, invaded Ireland in the early part of the fourteenth century, the clan McNutt accompanied him, and aided in his victories over the English. The Bruce, after being crowned king of Ireland in 1316, was killed in battle a few months later; but the McNutts remained, settling in Ulster, in the county of Armagh, and attaining a position of importance with the passing centuries. The crest of the family, representing a cock rampant, is significant of the vigorous leadership natural to the race.

Colonel McNutt's first ancestor on this side of the water was William McNutt, who, about the year 1750, eloped with Sarah James, a granddaughter of Lord Elgin, and came to America. He settled in New Hampshire on the banks of the Merrimac, the present city of Manchester occupying a part of his original estate. Five brothers afterward followed him to the new world; and these, with his two sons, took an active part in the struggle of the colonies for independence. On the death of William McNutt the landed property descended to his son, Elijah A. McNutt, the father of our present subject. Seized with the western fever in 1819, Elijah McNutt dis-

JOSEPH G. McNUTT

posed of his New Hampshire property and set out for New York state, where he settled in Herkimer county.

Colonel McNutt was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, in 1833. He spent his youth on his father's farm, and received an excellent general education at common schools and academies. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher, and in the following year was appointed general agent for northern New York of a fire-insurance company, holding the position about seven years. During the greater part of this time he made his headquarters at Warrensburgh, N. Y., where, in the intervals of teaching and traveling, he read law with D. B. Stockholm. In 1858 Colonel McNutt accepted the position of principal of a school at Green Island, N. Y.; and he was afterward principal of the union school at West Troy. This position he resigned at the outbreak of the Civil War in order to devote himself to his country.

Colonel McNutt's war record calls to mind the brave and daring deeds of the old Scottish chieftains whose blood flows in his veins. Raising a company at the first call for troops, he was commissioned captain in the 2d New York volunteer infantry, and was among the first to set foot on Confederate soil. At the battle of Big Bethel, near Fortress Monroe, June 10, 1861, he rescued a wounded and dying soldier—Sergeant Goodfellow of the 1st New York infantry—amid the shot and shell of the enemy, and carried him back to safety. He then volunteered to go after the cannon left on the field when Lieutenant Greble was killed: and succeeded in gaining possession of the cannon, and bearing the lieutenant's body off the field under the enemy's fire. He was afterwards detailed, with a handful of men, to protect the retreat of the army; and this he did successfully until they reached New Market bridge, nine miles away, which he tore down in order to stop the advance of the enemy. Colonel McNutt was mentioned in general orders for gallant conduct in this, his first battle. He afterwards served in the Department of the Gulf, where he was twice recommended for a colonelcy, and once for the post of military governor of Florida, with the rank of brigadier general. In 1864 he joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley; and at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, he was twice severely wounded, and left for dead on the field, with seven bullet holes in his clothes. He was captured and taken to a rebel hospital, where he was recaptured by the Union army. For his gallantry in this fight he was promoted to the rank of major. Returning to his regiment before he was fully recovered, he served in Georgia and North Carolina, and was present at the surrender of General Joseph Johnston. After being mustered out he received a complimentary commission as colonel, signed by General Grant.

After the war Colonel McNutt engaged for many years in the life-insurance business as general and special agent and as manager; and in 1887 he took up the prosecution of government claims and pensions, in which he has been very successful. For many years, also, he has been prominent as a lecturer and political speaker. He is an out-and-out Republican and protectionist, believing in the doctrine of America for Americans; and has taken an active part in every campaign since 1872. He has always been the friend of the workingmen, and in 1887 they showed their appreciation of his care for their interests by nominating him for state senator; but he afterward withdrew his name.

Colonel McNutt has written somewhat for publication, in both prose and poetry. Some of the latter appeared in the Catskill *Examiner* in 1874–75; and he published several articles in the Saratoga *Eagle* in 1883, as well as discussions on the pension and tariff questions in Troy and Plattsburgh papers. In the lecture field his talents as a public speaker have had full play, and he has found therein an agreeable relief from the routine of business. His principal lectures are: "An Hour with the Poets"; "An Hour with Burns"; "Robert Emmet"; "The Tariff"; "Protection *vs.* Free Trade"; and "Biometry, or The Measure or Span of Life." Colonel McNutt has been a Mason since 1858; and is a charter member of the lodge in his old home at Warrensburgh, and a life member of Apollo Lodge, No. 13, of Troy. In 1892–93 he was the president of the Veteran Boys in Blue. He attends the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Joseph Gould McNutt was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., April 4, 1833; was engaged in the fire-insurance business, 1851–58, and in teaching, 1858–61; served in the Union army, 1861–65; married Katie Riley of Greenfield, N. Y., April 28, 1852, who died June 18, 1892; acted as agent and manager for a life-insurance company, 1865–87; married Mrs. Mittie E. Conant of Nassau, N. Y., March 7, 1893; has carried on the prosecution of pension and other government claims since 1887, and has engaged in lecturing and public speaking.

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Edward J. Meegan, prominent for many years as lawyer and citizen at the state capital, was born there fifty years ago, and has always lived there. His parents were among the early immigrants from

Ireland, coming to the United States in 1824, and settling in Albany after a short stay in Boston, Mass. Mr. Meegan was studious and quick to learn from his boyhood, and his parents did all in their power to gratify his ambition; but he was obliged to depend chiefly on his own efforts to secure the general and special training necessary for his chosen calling — that of the law, upon which he had determined while barely in his teens.

Leaving St. Joseph's parochial school, therefore, at the age of thirteen, he entered the law office of Edwards & Sturtevant as office boy and student. It soon became evident that he had made no mistake in choosing his profession. Everything relating to the law was deeply interesting to him, and he pursued his studies with delight, even the endless and tedious details of legal science failing to dampen his ardor. He remained in the office mentioned for seven years, then studied for a short time with Isaac Edwards, an eminent attorney, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Meegan at once opened an office on his own account in Albany, and has practiced there continuously since, always without an associate. He had prepared himself with unusual care for the practical work of a lawyer; and his natural fitness for the calling, coupled with unflagging energy, brought substantial success in a short time. He has long enjoyed a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer, and has been retained as counsel in many important cases in Albany and its vicinity.

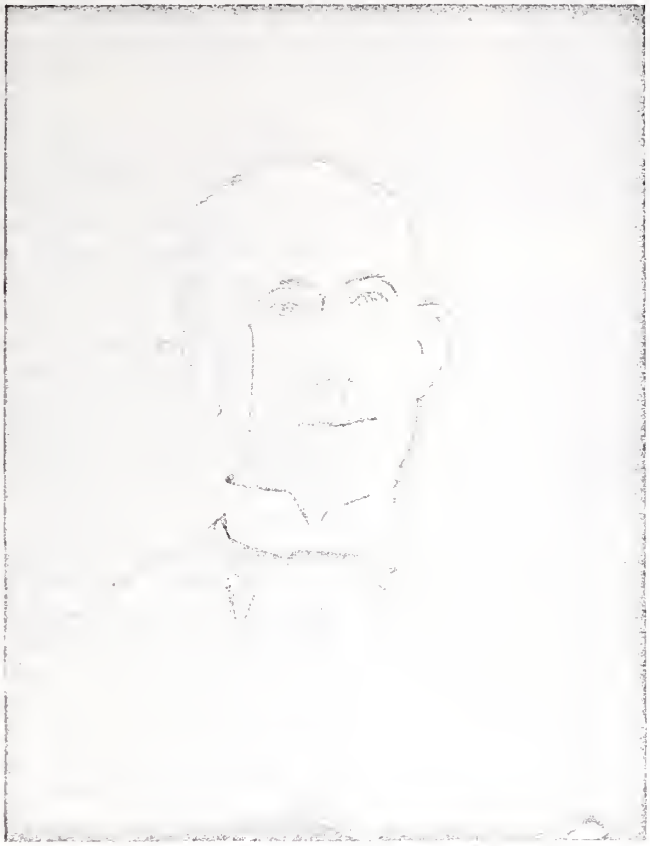
Mr. Meegan's connection with public affairs in Albany dates almost from the beginning of his professional career. He had practiced but two years when he was elected corporation counsel of the city, and he held the office by successive elections for nearly five years. He found an amount of accumulated work and unfinished suits that would have disheartened many men; but he set himself resolutely to clear up the affairs of the office, and accomplished much in a comparatively short time. His able and vigorous administration saved the city a large amount of money, and was most satisfactory to his fellow-citizens. In 1874 he retired from the office, and for twenty years devoted himself wholly to his private practice, though he continued to take an active interest in political affairs. Finally, in 1894, when the attention of all good citizens was aroused to the demoralized condition of the Albany police force, and an effort was making for its purification, Mr. Meegan accepted an appointment as one of three police commissioners of the city. He labored earnestly for three years, against fierce political opposition, for the reorganization of this branch of the city government. This important work, performed gratuitously, was appreciated by the public; and at the expiration of his first term he was reappointed for another three years.

EDWARD J. MEEGAN

Notwithstanding his lack of early educational opportunities, Mr. Meegan is a man of broad culture, and is unusually well versed in general literature. His boyhood love of books has never left him; and he is the owner of an excellent private library, and of one of the largest law libraries in the state. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and of the Catholic Club of New York city.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Edward Joseph Meegan was born at Albany September 28,

1846; attended St. Joseph's parochial school, Albany; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867; was corporation counsel of Albany, 1869–74; married Katie E. Welch of Albany June 5, 1878, who died January 10, 1884; married Mary M. Mattimore of Albany September 29, 1886; has been one of the police commissioners of Albany since April 27, 1894; has practiced law in Albany since 1867.



FRANCIS J. MOLLOY

Francis J. Molloy, mayor of Troy since 1894, and otherwise well known in both political and business circles, was born in Troy shortly before the middle of the century. His whole life has been spent in his native city, and he is thoroughly identified with its institutions. After attending the public schools of Troy he obtained instruction in the higher branches of learning at St. Joseph's Academy in the same city. He left school, however, at the age of sixteen, having resolved to lead a business rather than a professional life.

This determination was made easier by the fact that his brother, James E. Molloy, was already well established in a commercial career, and offered him an exceptionally good opportunity to learn business methods thoroughly. Entering his brother's wholesale house, accordingly, Mr. Molloy worked hard and faithfully as a clerk and general assistant for five years. At the end of that period he had the business so well in hand, and had made himself so valuable to his brother, that the latter offered him an interest in the concern. This was in 1870; and ever since then the firm of J. E. Molloy & Co. has carried on a wholesale grocery business in Troy. The house is one of the oldest in the city, with high credit, and a large trade in Rensselaer and adjacent counties.

The general public does not commonly think of Mr. Molloy in connection with his business, but is more likely to associate him with the numerous public offices that he has filled from time to time. He began early in life to take an interest in political affairs, but held no important office in the public service until 1880, when he became an alderman from the 1st ward in Troy. In that year a change in the city charter called for the election of two aldermen, one for a term of nine months, and the other for a period of twenty-one months. Mr. Molloy preferred to take the short term, ending December 31, 1880. He held no public office from that time until 1890. In March of that year the legislature passed a law debarring any person connected in any way with the sale of ales, wines, or liquors from holding the office of police commissioner. This act necessitated the resignation of one of the Democratic members of the board, and on April 15, 1890, Mr. Molloy was elected by the common council to fill the vacancy. On March 9, 1892, he was appointed for the full term of four years. Before he had completed this term his capacity for public affairs was so much appreciated that his name began to be mentioned in connection with the office of chief magistrate of the city. Having received the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty in the spring of 1894, he was elected for the term 1894–96. In the latter year he was again nominated and elected, and is now discharging the duties of the office. His present term will expire December 31, 1897.

Mayor Molloy has been a member of the Democratic state committee from the Troy district since

1894. He holds directorates in the Troy Gas Co., and in the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and belongs to various social organizations.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Francis Joseph Molloy was born at Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1849; was educated at St. Joseph's Academy, Troy; was clerk in his brother's wholesale grocery house, 1865–70; was alderman from the 1st ward, Troy, in 1880, and police commissioner, 1890–94; has been mayor of Troy since March, 1894; has been a member of the wholesale grocery firm of J. E. Molloy & Co. since 1870.

Jarvis P. O'Brien is prominent among the younger lawyers of Troy, where he has practiced since his admission to the bar several years ago. Born in Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, shortly before the close of the Civil War, he received an excellent general education, attending first a private school, then the union school, and finally graduating from Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in 1887. Two years later, having made choice of the legal profession as his vocation, he went to Washington, and became a student in the law department of Columbian University. He graduated thence in June, 1891, but remained at the university another year for a postgraduate course. Returning North then, he took up his residence in Troy, entering the law office of Smith & Wellington as a clerk; and was admitted to the bar in September, 1893. Mr. O'Brien's preparation for his professional career had been unusually thorough, including both theoretical instruction in a law school and practical experience in an office; and he was well fitted to begin practice on his own account. This he did immediately on his admission to the bar, and for nearly four years now he has been steadily making his way in his chosen profession, and winning for himself a place and a name at the bar of Rensselaer county.

Mr. O'Brien has long been interested in public affairs, and has been active in support of the Republican party. He has been a delegate to various political conventions, including the state convention of 1896. January 1, 1897, his public services and his legal ability were recognized in his appointment by Wesley O. Howard, the district attorney of Rensselaer county, to the office of assistant district attorney. He has taken up the duties of the position with much energy and skill, and the fact seems assured that he will discharge them ably and efficiently.

Mr. O'Brien has been wholly occupied with his profession and with public affairs, and has not interested himself greatly in clubs or societies, which so many men find attractive. He is, however, a life member of the Firemen's Association of the State of New York.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Jarvis P. O'Brien was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., May 24, 1864; was educated at private and public schools and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; graduated from Columbian University Law School, Washington, in 1891, and was admitted to the bar in 1893; was appointed assistant district attorney of Rensselaer county January 1, 1897; has practiced law in Troy, N. Y., since 1893.

JARVIS P. O'BRIEN

Lewis V. Thayer, though still under thirty-five years of age, has occupied for more than two years the responsible position of sheriff of Albany county, New York. Born in Warren county in 1863, he was educated in Troy, where he attended the public schools, and afterward a business college. He was an apt student, and made full use of these opportunities, and when the time came to begin business life he was excellently equipped for active work.

LEWIS V. THAYER

Entering the service of the National Express Co. at Troy as an office boy in the cashier's department, he soon rose to more important positions in the office; and afterward became express messenger on the railroad between New York and Montreal. The company recognized in him an employee who could be implicitly trusted, and soon placed him in charge of the money department at Troy; and he subsequently managed the agencies of the company at Plattsburgh and at Glens Falls, handling large sums of money, of which he never lost a dollar. After several years of this office experience he returned to his former position on the road between New York and Montreal, and continued so engaged until a serious railroad accident in 1887 nearly cost him his life. His injuries were at first supposed to be fatal, but after almost three years of helplessness and suffering he was entirely cured.

By this time Mr. Thayer had had enough of the dangerous calling of a railroad messenger; and he determined to abandon the express business, in which he had made so excellent a record, and to make a new start. He formed, accordingly, with his father, the livery firm of L. Thayer & Son. This venture was successful from the first; and the business has steadily increased in volume until it is now one of the largest establishments of its kind in Troy, or even in that part of the state.

Mr. Thayer has always been a stanch Republican and an earnest party worker, though never a professional politician or office seeker. In the fall of 1894, however, he was enthusiastically nominated by the Republican convention of Albany county for the office of sheriff; and in the ensuing election received a majority of nearly 3000 votes, although it was many years since a Republican had been elected in the county, and the Democratic majority in the previous year had been 6000. Mr. Thayer's popularity is amply evidenced by the fact and the manner of his election, and his fitness for the office has since been fully demonstrated. His prompt and energetic discharge of his duties, and evident devotion to the interests of the public, have won for him the approval of all good citizens without regard to party.

Since 1884 Mr. Thayer has made his home in West Troy, now Watervliet, and has taken a prominent part in the life of that thriving city. He has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to numerous bodies of the order, including the Albany Sovereign Consistory of 32d degree Masons. He belongs to Albany Lodge, No. 49, B. P. O. E., and to the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Watervliet, and of the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Lewis Van Hoesen Thayer was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 28, 1863; was educated in Troy (N. Y.)

public schools and business college; married Elizabeth A. Humphrey of West Troy, N. Y., April 30, 1884; was in the employ of the National Express Co. in various capacities, 1870–87; has carried on a livery business in Troy since 1890; was elected sheriff of Albany county in November, 1894, for the term 1895–97.

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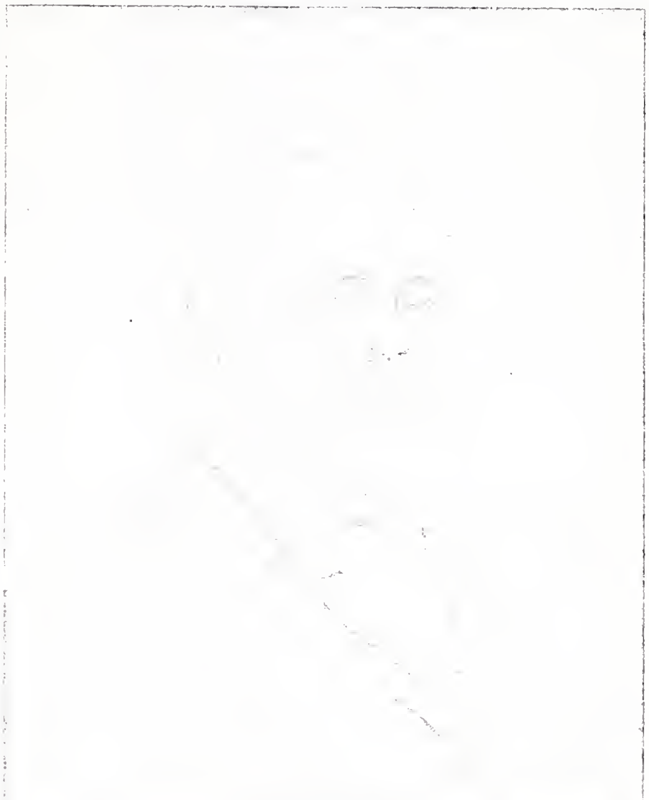
E. Prentiss Bailey has given almost all his life to newspaper work. He has identified himself with Utica and its journalism so completely that the mention of the city carries with it, to most hearers, a suggestion of Mr. Bailey and the Utica *Observer*. For nearly half a century he has followed public affairs with the microscopic eye of a trained writer for the press. He knows public men and current history as only an editor in chief with years of experience and first-hand information can know them. He is a fine type of the modern journalist—criticising, explaining, interpreting public affairs; recording, guiding, and molding public opinion.

Mr. Bailey was born somewhat more than sixty years ago, in Onondaga county. He received some instruction in the Advanced School at Utica, and in Barrett's Latin Grammar School of the same place: but practical newspaper work constituted the chief part of his education. This work he began early in life by setting type at the age of twelve on his father's anti-slavery paper, the *Liberty Press*. Three years later he did his first writing for the press; and at the age of nineteen he began his long service with the Utica *Observer* by assuming the position of local and news editor December 5, 1853. He continued to do this work until 1858, when he became managing editor of the paper, retaining that office for the twenty-five years following. Since 1883 he has been editor in chief of the *Observer*. He was an employee during the early years of his service, but became junior partner on January 1, 1867, in the firm of Grove & Bailey. A corporation of the same style was formed in 1873 with De Witt C. Grove as president and E. Prentiss Bailey as vice president. Ten years later Mr. Bailey purchased Mr. Grove's interest, and the corporation assumed its present style of E. P. Bailey & Co., with Mr. Bailey as president and Thomas F. Clarke as vice president. Mr. Bailey has exerted himself strenuously, at the cost of several libel suits, in the purification of local politics.

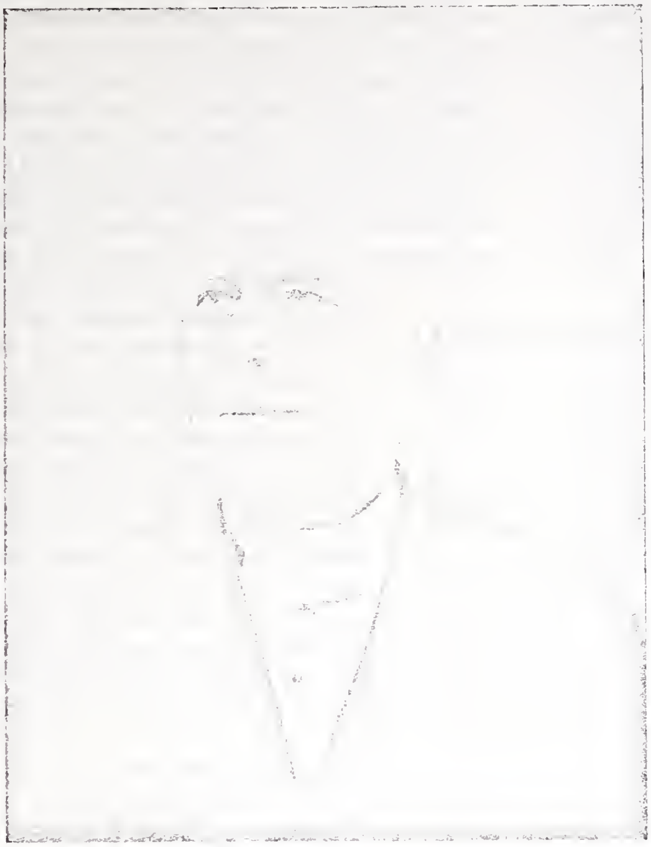
Under the circumstances thus summarized it was natural, if not inevitable, that Mr. Bailey should enter political life. He was school commissioner of Utica for two terms of three years each, beginning in 1868. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland a commissioner to inspect a part of the Northern Pacific railroad in Washington territory. In 1887 he became postmaster of Utica, and served four years. In 1892 he was appointed one of the state civil-service commissioners, and was elected president of the board. He resigned from this office on the inauguration of Governor Morton January 1, 1895. In March, 1896, he was re-appointed postmaster of Utica, and is still serving in that capacity.



E. PRENTISS BAILEY

Mr. Bailey has been a Mason for nearly thirty years, belonging to Faxton Lodge, F. & A. M., and Yah-nun-dah-sis Lodge of Perfection. He was an officer of the Utica Mechanics' Association for a

quarter of a century, and was for seven years its president. He has held office in the New York State Associated Press for many years, and was president of the organization for four years beginning in 1887. Mr. Bailey has taken great interest in his profession for its own sake, aside from the material rewards that it often brings to faithful followers. The *Observer* has become well known as a training school for young newspaper workers, and not a few journalists of distinction acquired their early training under Mr. Bailey.



SAMUEL J. BARROWS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—E. Prentiss Bailey was born at Manlius, N. Y., August 15, 1834; was educated in the Advanced School and Barrett's Latin Grammar School, Utica; married Julia S. Wetherly of De Witt, N. Y., September 23, 1857, and Hannah Chapman of Utica June 24, 1868; was school commissioner of Utica, 1868–73, and state civil-service commissioner, 1892–94; was postmaster of Utica, 1887–91, and was re-appointed in 1896; has been connected with the Utica "Observer," as local and news editor, managing editor, and editor in chief, since 1853.

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Samuel J. Barrows, who has been for a long time one of the foremost figures of central New York in social, political, and professional life, was born in Chenango county about seventy years ago. His lineage is distinguished, beginning on this side of the ocean in 1637, when John Barrus took his wife from their ancestral home in Yarmouth, England, to brave the hardships of pioneer life in Salem, Mass. The grandfather of our subject fought in the ranks of the Continental army at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, and Bennington; and his father served in the war of 1812. The whole record is interesting and inspiring.

Mr. Barrows spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. Most of his time was necessarily devoted to farm work; but he managed to obtain some schooling at odd intervals, and to attend for a few months the academy at Norwich, N. Y. By the time he was twenty-one he had acquired sufficient education to be intrusted with the management of a district school. He taught for only a short time, having his mind made up to study law; and in 1848 he began his legal reading at Utica in the office of Joshua A. Spencer and Francis Kernan. He was admitted to the bar in the same city in 1851, and became managing clerk in the office of the late Judge Ward Hunt. A year of service in this capacity completed his preparation for his profession, and in 1852 he opened an office in Utica on his own account. He has practiced there continuously since, always without an associate, and has attained a reputation as one of the ablest lawyers in the county. He has been unusually successful as a trial lawyer, and probably few of his fellow-practitioners have lost so small a percentage of cases as he. It is needless to add that, with such a record, Mr. Barrows possesses an extensive clientage. One secret of his success doubtless lies in the fact that he has, to use his own expression, "stuck to the law night and day" ever since he began practice. He has neither engaged in business enterprises nor yielded to the claims of Masonic and other societies; but has been unswerving in his devotion to his profession.

The one notable exception to Mr. Barrows's concentration of energy has been his public service, and even this has been for the most part directly in the line of his life-work. During a large part of his professional career he has been employed in one or another official capacity in the city or county; and the people of Utica, in particular, have cause to be grateful to him for much efficient service. As early as 1853, when he had but just begun to practice, Mr. Barrows was elected city attorney of Utica, and served for one term. In 1857 he became attorney and counselor for the board of excise of Oneida county, and held the position until 1870. In March, 1879, he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Utica, and served in that capacity for five consecutive terms. It is worthy of note that he was first appointed to the office by a Republican council and later by a Democratic council; but the efficient manner in which he cared for the interests of the city readily explains this unusual occurrence. During his entire term the city lost not a single suit that he conducted, and the costs and running expenses of the office amounted to about $250, while the cost to the city during the three years preceding his incumbency was over $4000. At the expiration of his term of office the *Sunday Tribune* said: "It is an undisputed fact that he was the most successful corporation counsel that the city ever had."

In 1889 Mr. Barrows was elected mayor of Utica, and served one term. Extensive public improvements were undertaken during this time, notably the construction of a large amount of asphalt pavement, the betterment of the city sewerage system, the substitution of electricity for horse power in the street railways, and the sale of the abandoned Chenango-canal lands at a profit of $6000 to the city; and Mr. Barrows's record in connection with these and similar matters entitles him to a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. His administration was marked by the application of sound business principles, and by an active, progressive spirit that furthered the best interests of the city.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Samuel Jones Barrows was born at McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., August 22, 1826; was educated in district schools and Norwich (N. Y.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in January, 1851; was city attorney of Utica, 1853–54, attorney and counselor for the board of excise of Oneida county, 1857–70, corporation counsel of Utica, 1879–84, and mayor of the city, 1889–90; has practiced law in Utica since 1852.

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Walton W. Battershall, for nearly a quarter of a century rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, was born in the neighboring city of Troy fifty-odd years ago. His father was Ludlow A. Battershall, a prominent merchant of that city, a bank president, and one of the founders and trustees of Troy University; and his mother was Eustatia Ward Battershall of Dormansville, Albany county.

WALTON W. BATTERSHALL

Dr. Battershall acquired his education chiefly in New England. After studying at Poultney, Vt., he fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., graduating thence in 1858. He spent two years at Troy University, but completed his course at Yale, which he entered as a junior, and from which he graduated in 1861. He

displayed marked literary ability in his student days, becoming president of the college literary society, "Brothers in Unity," and winning the Yale Literary prize medal for his essay on "The Religion of 'In Memoriam.'" He was also awarded one of the "Townsend Premiums," and delivered the class poem on Presentation Day.

Concluding that his work lay in the ministry of the church, the young man studied theology under Dr. Henry C. Potter, now bishop of New York; and on January 16, 1865, he was ordained to the diaconate in St. John's Church, Troy. He then entered the senior class of the General Theological Seminary in New York city, from which he graduated in 1866. On November 30 of the same year he was advanced to the priesthood by the late Bishop Horatio Potter. Dr. Battershall's first work was as assistant minister of Zion Church, Madison avenue, New York, where he spent two years. He then became rector of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, and the next year took charge of Christ Church, Rochester. He remained there five years, during which he was a member of the standing committee of the diocese; and on August 1, 1874, accepted a call to St. Peter's Church, Albany. He is still rector of this historic and influential parish, founded in 1715, and representing the first church of the Anglican communion west of the Hudson river. During the long years of its existence many names eminent in various walks of life have been included in the communicant list of St. Peter's, and it has always been a social and spiritual power in the life of the state capital. The present parish church on State street just below the capitol, is one of the most impressive church edifices in the country.

Dr. Battershall is prominent in the general work of the church, both in his own diocese and beyond. For the past eighteen years he has been a trustee of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and he has long been a member of the diocesan board of missions. Seven times he has been sent by the diocese of Albany as a delegate to the triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He contributes occasionally to various periodicals, and has delivered baccalaureate sermons before Hobart, Union, and Trinity colleges. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union College in 1877.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Walton Wesley Battershall was born at Troy, N. Y., January 8, 1840; graduated from Yale College in 1864, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1866; married Anna Davidson Williams, daughter of Fletcher Williams of Newark, N. Y., October 13, 1864; was rector of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I., in 1868, and of Christ Church, Rochester, 1869–74; has been rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, since 1874.

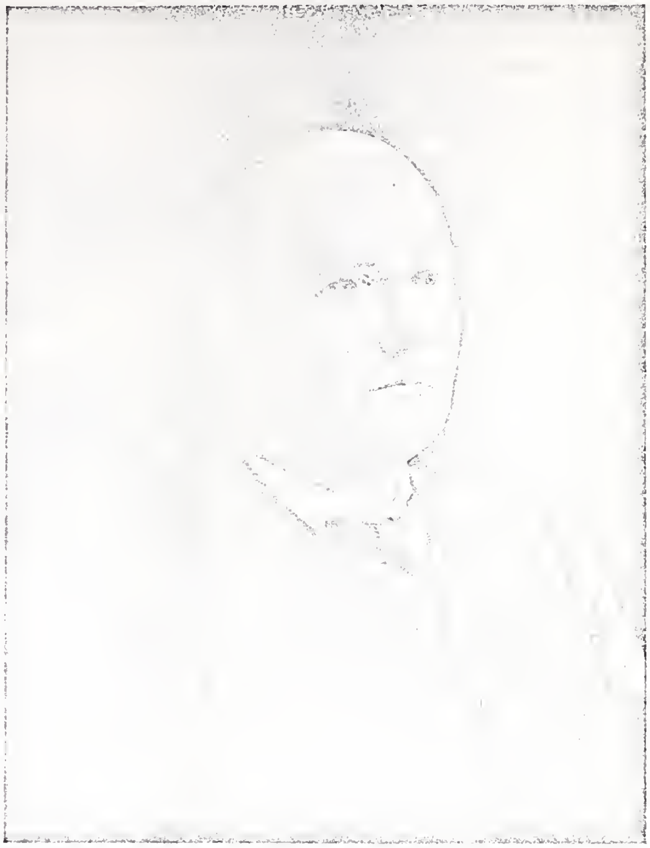
Charles J. Buchanan was born at New Berlin, N. Y., somewhat more than fifty years ago. His early education was received at the academy in his native town, and later in life he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point for upwards of two years—from June, 1868, until October, 1870. Deciding wisely that the legal profession promised greater usefulness to the world and ampler personal rewards than a purely military career, Mr. Buchanan left West Point in the middle of his course, and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice at the general term held at Albany in January, 1874. In April of the next year he was admitted to membership in the law firm of Smith, Bancroft & Moak (Henry Smith, LeGrand Bancroft, Nathaniel C. Moak). In January, 1880, the style was changed to Smith, Moak & Buchanan, and in December, 1884, the firm became Moak & Buchanan simply. These changes were due solely to the deaths of the senior associates. The firm of Moak & Buchanan having dissolved in September, 1892, Mr. Buchanan practiced alone until April, 1897, when he joined George Lawyer to form the firm of Buchanan & Lawyer. Mr. Buchanan has thus practiced continuously at the bar of Albany county for the last twenty-three years. In that period he has conducted a vast amount of important legal business and litigation, and has built up a large and lucrative practice.

This rapid summary of Mr. Buchanan's professional work has made no mention of a very important part of his career. In November, 1861, when he was less than eighteen years old, he enlisted as a private in the 1st regiment, United States sharpshooters (Berdan's). He never left the regiment from that time until the war was over. Though he did not miss a single action in which the regiment took part, yet he was never wounded in all the perilous campaigns and battles through which he passed. He participated in the engagements at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and elsewhere. From the ranks of the privates he advanced step by step, becoming successively corporal, sergeant, sergeant major, first lieutenant, and adjutant.

As might be expected from the foregoing, Mr. Buchanan has paid much attention to military affairs.

He has taken special interest in the National Guard of the State of New York, and is now major and judge advocate of the 3d brigade. He is also a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and belongs to the United Service Club of New York, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He is a trustee of the National Savings Bank at Albany, and a life trustee of the Young Men's Association in that city. He has membership in about all the leading social clubs of Albany, including the St. Andrew's Society, the Burns, Fort Orange, and Albany clubs, and the Buchanan Society of Scotland. He is one of the commissioners and the treasurer of the Washington park association. A Republican in political preferences, he has yet deemed it best to devote himself strictly to his profession, and has not thought it worth while to concern himself actively with party organization, or to seek political office. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Jay Buchanan was born at New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., December 27, 1843; was educated at New Berlin Academy; served in the Union army, 1861–65; attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1868–70; was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Caroline Van Valkenburgh of Albany October 27, 1875; has practiced law in Albany since 1875.



CHARLES J. BUCHANAN

David B. Hill has had one of the most complete political careers possible for a citizen of the United States, holding in turn each of the chief legislative and executive positions in the gift of the people, with the single exception of the presidency: and for that office he was strongly supported by the delegates from his state in the national convention of 1892.

Mr. Hill is the youngest son of Caleb Hill of Windham county, Connecticut, who, with his wife, Eunice Durfey, a woman of great intelligence and superior force of character, settled in Havana, N. Y., in the early part of the century. Caleb Hill was a carpenter, and was unable to give his son any unusual educational advantages: but the home influences amid which the lad grew up were of the best, and amply compensated for any lack in other directions. After graduating from Havana Academy at the age of seventeen, Mr. Hill began the task of making his own way in the world, and for that purpose entered the office of one of the principal lawyers of his native place as a clerk. There he attracted the notice of Colonel John I. Lawrence, who encouraged him in his desire to become a lawyer. In 1863, accordingly, he entered the office of Erastus P. Hart of Elmira as a student; and in November, 1864, he was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office in Elmira, where he continued to practice until the demands of public life compelled him to relinquish his profession. He rose rapidly to a leading position at the bar of central New York, and proved that his talents as a lawyer were equal to those that he has since displayed as a legislator and executive officer.

Mr. Hill's interest in public affairs dates from his early manhood, and he has been in active public life for more than a quarter of a century. In 1868 he represented Chemung county in the state convention of the Democratic party, and two years later

was elected to the assembly. Although the youngest member of that body except one—he was only twenty-seven years of age—he served on several important committees, and particularly distinguished himself by securing the passage in the assembly of a bill abolishing prison contract labor. Although the senate failed to act upon the bill, Mr. Hill's efforts in behalf of workingmen were warmly appreciated by them, and did much to increase his popularity. Re-elected for the year 1872, he was made a member of the judiciary committee that rendered itself famous for its investigation of the charges against the "Tweed-ring" judges of New York city, and was elected by a practically unanimous vote of the assembly one of the managers of the prosecution before the senate. Mr. Hill's only Democratic colleague in the judiciary committee was the veteran party leader, Samuel J. Tilden; and this association was the beginning of the warm personal and political friendship that existed between the two men for so many years. Mr. Hill's prominence in the counsels of his party is evident from his continuous service of more than a dozen years in the state conventions, of which he was president in 1877 and 1881; and from his membership in the national conventions of 1876, 1884, and 1896. He was also a member of the state committee for many years.

DAVID B. HILL.

In the spring of 1882 the Democrats of Elmira placed Mr. Hill in nomination for the office of mayor, and he was elected by a handsome majority over an opposing candidate of undoubted popularity and ability. He held the office only a short time, as a wider field of usefulness awaited him; and in the fall of the same year, after receiving strong support in the state convention for the chief place, he was unanimously nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by Grover Cleveland. The enormous strength of this ticket was shown on election day, when each of these candidates received a plurality of nearly 200,000 votes. Mr. Hill assumed the office of lieutenant governor January 1, 1883; and when Mr. Cleveland resigned the position of governor at the end of his second year, in order to accept the office of chief magistrate of the nation, Mr. Hill became governor for the closing year of the term. In the fall of 1885 he was elected to the office by a plurality of 12,000 votes, and in 1888 was re-elected by a majority of 19,000 votes, thus serving seven years altogether as governor of the state. In January, 1891, he was elected to the United States senate, and served in that distinguished body throughout the term ending March 4, 1897.

Mr. Hill was for a number of years one of the proprietors of the Elmira *Daily Gazette*, the leading Democratic organ of the Southern Tier, but retired from the world of journalism as increasing professional cares came upon him. In 1885 he was elected president of the State Bar Association, of which he had been a member ever since its organization, and was re-elected in 1886. Personally he is a man of quiet tastes, caring little for society in general, but fond of reading and of the companionship of his friends: these are confined to no political party, and to no walk in life.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—David Bennett Hill was born at Havana, N. Y., August 29, 1843; was educated at Havana Academy; studied

law, and was admitted to the bar in 1864; was city attorney of Elmira, N. Y., in 1865; practiced law in Elmira, 1864–85; was a member of the state assembly, 1871–72; was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1868–81, and to the national conventions of 1876, 1884, and 1896; was an alderman of Elmira, 1881–82; was mayor of Elmira in 1882; was lieutenant governor of New York state, 1883–84, and governor, 1885–91; was member of the United States senate, 1891–97.

Charles R. Ingalls of Troy, who retired from the bench of the Supreme Court January 1, 1890, after a continuous service thereon of almost twenty-seven years, comes of pure English stock on both the paternal and the maternal side. Edmund Ingalls, the founder of the American line, emigrated with his family from Lincolnshire, Eng., and joined the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1629. Four members of the family were soldiers in the revolutionary war, one of them — James Ingalls, a great-uncle of Justice Ingalls's — having been killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Charles Ingalls, the grandfather of our present subject, was a native of Methuen, Mass.; and after graduating from Dartmouth College, and reading law at Salem, N. Y., was admitted in 1802 to practice in the courts of New York state, and opened the first law office in Greenwich, N. Y. There he practiced until his death in 1812, and there his son, Charles Frye Ingalls, followed the same profession from his admission to the bar in 1819 until a short time before his death in 1870. He served as district attorney, judge of the Court of Appeals, and county judge; and was prominent both as a lawyer and as a citizen. Justice Ingalls's mother was Mary Rogers, a daughter of Nathan and Dorothea (Cleveland) Rogers, who moved to Greenwich from Canterbury, Conn., in 1800, and were held in high esteem for their intelligence and moral worth.

Justice Ingalls was born at Greenwich in 1819. After receiving an excellent general education, he studied law with his father, and in January, 1844, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery of New York state. He soon formed a partnership with his father, who had secured an extensive clientage in Washington county; and practiced for a number of years in Greenwich, maintaining the prestige acquired by his father and grandfather in a half century of service at the bar. In 1860, however, he sought a wider field of activity, and moved to Troy, N. Y., where he associated himself with David L. Seymour in the firm of Seymour & Ingalls. The two men were both lawyers of recognized ability, and conducted a large amount of business for several years.

In 1863 Justice Ingalls began his long service on the bench, receiving a unanimous nomination for justice of the Supreme Court in the 3d judicial district, and being duly elected to the office. In 1870 he became, *ex-officio*, a member of the Court of Appeals. In 1871 he was nominated by both political parties for the same office, and was elected without opposition for a term of fourteen years. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor of the state a member of the general term of the Supreme Court of the 1st department of the state, comprising the city of New York, and made his home in the metropolis for

CHARLES R. INGALLS

about three years. At the expiration of his term of office he was again elected for the term 1885–99; but he resigned in 1890, having reached the age of seventy, which forms the limit of service for justices of the Supreme Court.

Since his return to private life Justice Ingalls has given a good deal of time to consultation and the hearing of references; and he is much sought after in such matters on account of his long experience and high standing in legal circles. In 1896 he had the honor of an appointment as one of the committee of one hundred to the conference at Washington to consider the practicability of establishing a permanent system of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. He was a delegate at large from New York state to the Democratic national convention which met at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, where he favored the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency.

Justice Ingalls has long been prominent in the social life of Troy as an honored and influential citizen. He has been a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for twenty-five years; and in 1887 declined a unanimous election to the presidency of the institution, deeming the holding of the office incompatible with his judicial duties. He has been a member of the Second Street Presbyterian Church of Troy for many years, and is one of its ruling elders. He spends his summers, with his wife and their only child, Margaret M. Ingalls, at the old homestead at Greenwich, which has been in the possession of the family for more than sixty years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Charles Russell Ingalls was born at Greenwich, N. Y., September 14, 1819; was admitted to the bar in 1844; practiced law at Greenwich, 1844–60, and at Troy, N. Y., 1860–63; married Margaret L. Marvin of Troy November 3, 1880; was justice of the New York state Supreme Court, 1863–89.

* * *

Peter Kinnear is a fine type of the shrewd, clear-headed Scotchmen who have gained substantial success in the United States; and who have amply repaid their adopted country by the hearty and intelligent interest they have taken in her welfare, and in the prosperity of her institutions. Born in Scotland about seventy years ago, Mr. Kinnear attended the country schools from the time he was seven years old for three or four years, when he moved to Dundee and began to work for his living. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice to the machinist's and engineer's trade, and served for six years. During all this time, however, he was making use of the night schools to supplement the scanty stock of learning acquired in childhood: and by the time he was twenty-one he had gained a good general education, and a thorough knowledge of his trade.

Thus equipped, he determined to try his fortunes in a newer country, where his energies could have full scope; and on October 21, 1847, he landed in New York. About a year and a half later he settled in Albany, which has ever since been his home. There he obtained employment in the shop of William Orr, brass founder, where he remained for twenty years. At the end of that time, having been disappointed in his expectation of entering the firm of Orr & Blair — an expectation fully justified by his faithful and efficient service as an employee — Mr. Kinnear formed a partnership with Henry McElroy, under the style of McElroy & Kinnear. This connection lasted for two years, or until 1872, when, on the retirement of Mr. Orr from the old firm, Mr. Kinnear became associated with Mr. Blair in the firm of Blair & Kinnear. As time went on the business passed more and more into the control of Mr. Kinnear, under whose able and vigorous management it prospered markedly. Finally in 1883 he bought out Mr. Blair's interest, and became the sole proprietor of the foundry. He at once set about the erection of new buildings, and extended the business in various ways; and by his indefatigable efforts and honorable business methods brought it to a foremost rank in the commercial circles of the state capital.

So far back as 1870 Mr. Kinnear became much interested in the manufacture of celluloid, then recently invented; and was instrumental in forming the first company for its manufacture at Albany. The plant was afterward moved to Newark, N. J., but Mr. Kinnear is recognized as one of the original promoters of what has proved a most useful and successful invention. He is still interested in the subject, and is president of the Albany Billiard Ball Co., the oldest concern of the kind in the world. His course with reference to this industry is characteristic, since he has always been glad to lend his aid to new enterprises that appealed to his business sagacity. He is at present a director in the Wheeler Rent & Power Co., the Albany Hardware & Iron Co., and the Home Savings Bank of Albany. Of the latter institution he was president for several years, and he held a similar office in the South End Bank for four years. He is a member of the committee of citizens charged with the work of inducing the various railroads centering in Albany to build a station that shall be worthy of the capital of the Empire State.

In politics Mr. Kinnear was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican party soon after its

organization. Though never very active in public affairs, he served two terms as supervisor from the 5th ward, Albany. In April, 1891, he was appointed by the mayor of Albany a member of the public-building commission which during the next three years ably supervised the erection of buildings for the police, fire, and school departments of the city. Like most Scotchmen, he is thoroughly loyal to the memory of his native land and of her great men. He is the oldest member of the St. Andrew's Society of Albany, of which he was secretary for fourteen years, and president for ten years. He is also a charter member of the Albany Caledonian Club, which he helped to organize in 1874. In 1886 he became executor of the will of Mary McPherson, and in that capacity was charged with the erection of a monument to Robert Burns, for which Miss McPherson had provided a fund. This responsibility was accepted by Mr. Kinnear as a privilege, and was ably discharged by him. The work was intrusted to the well-known sculptor, Charles Calverley of New York; and the monument, which stands in Washington park, Albany, has been pronounced by competent judges the best of its kind in the country. Mr. Kinnear is treasurer of Ancient City Lodge, F. & A. M., Albany, and a member of the State Street Presbyterian Church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Peter Kinnear was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, April 24, 1826; was educated in Scotland, and learned the machinist's trade there; came to the United States in 1847; married Annie Gilchrist of Hamilton, Ont., September 11, 1849; worked at his trade in Albany, 1849–70; was supervisor from the 5th ward, Albany, 1875–76, and commissioner of public buildings, 1891–93; has carried on the business of a brass founder and finisher at Albany since 1870, and has been largely engaged in other commercial enterprises.

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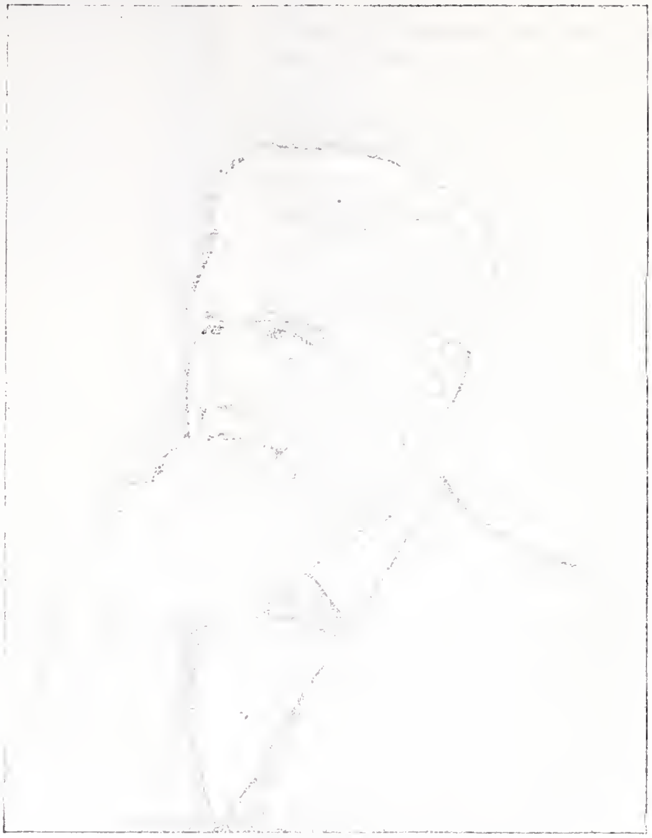
Hobart Krum has the distinction of being the first Republican ever elected to the state legislature from Schoharie county. The office of senator cannot be said to add materially to the esteem in which he has long been held, as regards both professional ability and private character; but his election was a fitting tribute to a man who, by years of hard work for his party, had done so much to break the power of the Democracy in that stronghold, and to give the Republicans at least a chance in the race for political honors.

Mr. Krum was born on a farm in Schoharie county nearly sixty-five years ago. His father, Jonas Krum, was a man of good standing in the community — a prosperous farmer, an excellent business man, a member of the state assembly in 1835, one of the judges of the old Court of Common Pleas. After working on the farm until he was about eighteen years old, attending district and select schools in the meantime as opportunity offered, Hobart Krum completed his education in the academic department of the Union Free School at Chicopee Falls, Mass. Desiring then to become a lawyer, he entered the office of Abram Becker, a prominent attorney at South Worcester, Otsego county, New York, and in 1855 was duly admitted to the bar.

Realizing the importance of a thorough training in both the theory and the practice of law, Mr.



PETER KINNEAR

Krum remained for another year in Mr. Becker's office; and then, in 1857, returned to his native county and began practice in the village of Schoharie. This was forty years ago, and his professional success there has been continuous ever since. Very early in his career his ability as a trial lawyer became evident, and other lawyers were glad to avail themselves of his services as counsel. Indeed, for many years he has taken part in almost every case of importance in the county. He is an indefatigable worker and is devoted to his profession — a fact that goes far to explain his successful career. From 1867 until 1874 Mr. Krum practiced with Stephen L. Mayham, afterward justice of the Supreme Court. In 1875 he formed his present partnership with John B. Grant, under the firm name of Krum & Grant. Mr. Krum has been admitted to practice in all the courts of the United States.

HOBART KRUM.

The Republican party has had no more ardent and effective supporter in Schoharie county for the last thirty years than Mr. Krum. He has been a delegate to nearly every state convention during that time; and in 1884, 1888, and 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He took part in the constitutional convention of 1867. In 1884 he was his party's candidate for justice of the Supreme Court in the 3d judicial district, and though the usual Democratic majority was about 7000, he came within less than 1000 votes of election. It is said, indeed, that he would have been elected but for dishonest counting in the cities of Albany and Troy.

In the fall of 1895 the Republican party showed its appreciation of Mr. Krum's loyal service by giving him the senatorial nomination in the 27th district, comprising the counties of Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton. The district was regarded as an extremely doubtful one, but Mr. Krum was elected by a plurality of 2527. In the senate he has been made chairman of the committee on forests, fish, and game; and he has membership in the committees on judiciary, internal affairs of towns and counties, agriculture, taxation and retrenchment, and roads and bridges. He is also a member of the caucus committee.

Naturally, Mr. Krum holds a high place in the regard of his fellow-citizens of Schoharie, who are proud of his attainments in professional and public life; and he in turn takes a deep interest in the welfare of the village that has so long been his home. He is a stockholder and director in the Schoharie County Bank.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Hobart Krum was born in the town of Fulton, Schoharie county, N. Y., January 12, 1833; was educated in district and select schools, and Union Free School, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1855; married Frances Amelia Washburn of Fort Edward, N. Y., February 26, 1868; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867, and to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1892; was elected state senator in November, 1895; has practiced law in Schoharie, N. Y., since 1857.

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Warner Miller was born in Oswego county, New York, somewhat less than sixty years ago. His ancestors came to America from Germany in

1680, and the family has ever since been prominent in the Empire State. Mr. Miller's great-grandfather was a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolution; and one of his uncles represented Westchester county in the state assembly for fourteen successive years.

Having attended common schools and afterward fitted for college, Warner Miller entered Union College at Schenectady, and graduated therefrom with high rank in 1860. He then taught for a while at Fort Edward Institute, but on the outbreak of civil war enlisted as a private soldier in the 5th New York cavalry. He served in Virginia under General Banks and others, becoming sergeant major of his regiment. At the battle of Winchester, in March, 1862, where he was acting lieutenant, he was taken prisoner by "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, but was paroled while in the hospital at Winchester. Soon after this he was honorably discharged, and went abroad.

Mr. Miller spent some time in the commercial centers of Europe, and became especially interested in the manufacture of paper. Having thus acquired much valuable knowledge on the subject, he established a plant at Herkimer, N. Y., for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. He has been identified with this industry ever since, and has long been one of the foremost paper manufacturers of the country. His success has been due in great part to his improvements in paper-making machinery. These inventions enormously lessened the cost of producing paper, and made possible the great metropolitan newspapers of to-day.

Mr. Miller is known throughout the country for his part in public life. His first important political service was in 1874, when he was a member of the state assembly from the Herkimer district. He was re-elected in the year mentioned, and made a distinguished record as a practical, clear-headed, and efficient legislator. His work was so well liked, indeed, that in 1878 he received the Republican nomination to congress from the district comprising Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson counties. He was elected by a substantial majority; and two years later was again elected, this time by a greater majority. He did not serve out this term, however, because of his election to the national senate in July, 1881, after the resignation of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. In 1888 Mr. Miller was a prominent member of the convention that nominated General Harrison for the presidency; and he was the Republican candidate in the same year for the governorship of New York state.

It would be a long story to describe fully Mr. Miller's work as a lawmaker. In the assembly he rendered effective aid to the common schools, successfully advocating the employment of the entire educational fund of the state in their development. In the house of representatives he served on various important committees, and had a large share in shaping the general policy of his party in the lower branch of congress. In the senate he attained wide popularity by his part in effecting the passage of the bill increasing the pensions of disabled veterans, and by his advocacy of the letter carriers' eight-hour law. He was also actively concerned in the enactment of various other important pieces of

WARNER MILLER

legislation. Mr. Miller has always been identified with the best elements in the Republican party, and he is widely respected for his upright methods of political management.

J. H. MITCHELL

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Warner Miller was born at Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y., August 12, 1838; graduated from Union College in 1860; served in the Union army, 1861–62; married Caroline C. Churchill of Gloversville, N. Y., July 13, 1864; was member of assembly, 1875–76; was elected to the house of representatives in 1878 and in 1880; served in the United States senate, 1881–87; has been engaged in the manufacture of paper at Herkimer, N. Y., and elsewhere since 1865.

* * *

J. H. Mitchell is a prominent physician of Cohoes, with a large practice; and he is also the chief magistrate of the city. Such a combination of professional distinction with prominence in public life is not often found, and is due to the possession by Dr. Mitchell of unusual intellectual and personal qualities. His character and record are such as to establish his purity of motive and honesty of purpose; and his native sagacity and practical bent of mind are likewise factors in his success as mayor of Cohoes.

Dr. Mitchell has hardly yet reached the prime of his powers, since he was born little more than forty years ago, in Delaware county, New York. After graduating from Delaware Academy at Delhi in 1877, he entered the Albany Medical College, and received his doctor's degree in 1881. Moving to Cohoes at once, he began general practice as physician and surgeon, and has since followed his calling in that city. He has enjoyed for several years a large and lucrative practice, and is widely known in Cohoes and adjacent places as a wise and skillful physician. He belongs to various medical societies, and has frequently written professional papers to be read before such associations. Especially noteworthy are his articles on "Sebaceous Cysts," "Pneumonia," "Tetanus," and "Traumatic Erysipelas," which were published in the New York *Medical Record* and the Albany *Medical Annals*. He was a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893.

Dr. Mitchell's career in public life began soon after he settled in Cohoes, and has been continuous since then. He was police surgeon of the city in 1884–85, coroner's physician for Albany county from 1888 until 1892, and police surgeon again from 1891 to 1895. He was city-hall commissioner in 1895–96. In October, 1895, he received the Republican nomination for the office of mayor, and was elected in November of that year. Regarding his work in the mayor's chair a local paper speaks as follows:

> "He has thus far performed the duties with such zealous regard for the good of the people as to win encomiums from all parties. He has acted in his public life with the untiring zeal that won him success in his chosen profession. Although one of the most busy men of the city, he yet finds time to give much attention to his public duties. Dr. Mitchell was chosen mayor, not because he was a politician, for he had no leisure to dabble in politics; but because the people wanted a man at the head of municipal affairs who was not interested in jobs, and who would not countenance jobbery. In short, they wanted a man who was not identified with factions, and who would act for the best good of all, irrespective of party. He is the right man in the right place, reflecting credit upon the city and honor upon himself."

Dr. Mitchell believes in fraternal societies, and belongs to many such. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M., Bloss Council, Apollo Commandery, and the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cohoes.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Henry Mitchell was born at Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y., October 1, 1856; graduated from Delaware Academy in 1877, and from Albany Medical College in 1881; married Margaret H. Rowland of West Kortright, N. Y., November 21, 1882; was coroner's physician for Albany county, 1888–92, police surgeon of Cohoes, N. Y., 1884–85 and 1891–95, and city-hall commissioner, 1895–96; has been mayor of Cohoes since April 13, 1896; has practiced medicine in Cohoes since 1881.

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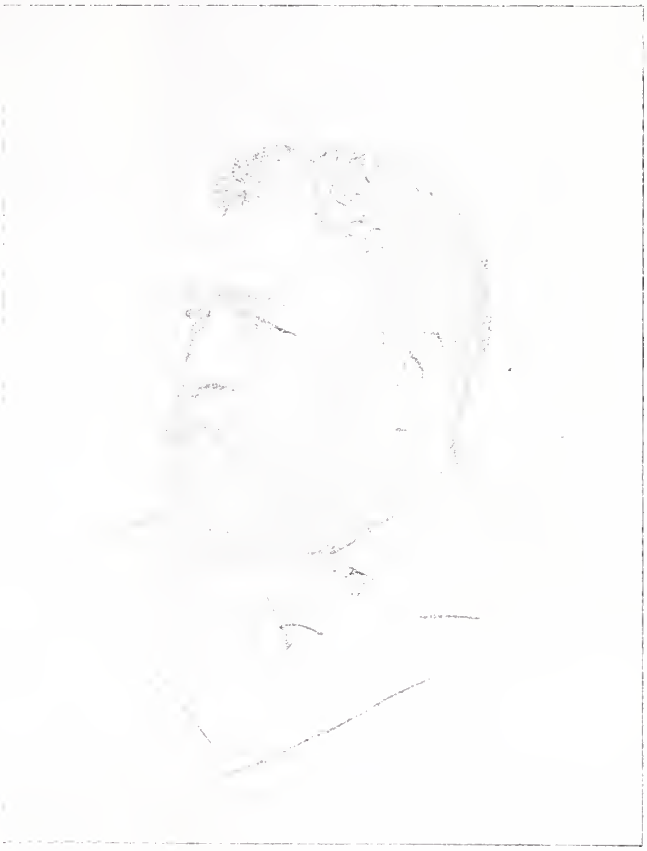
Stephen Moffitt, widely known in public life in Clinton and adjacent counties, was born at Clintonville, New York, about sixty years ago. He owes the large measure of success that he has attained solely to his own persistent efforts, since he was favored with no special advantages of birth or early training. Up to the time he was sixteen years old he lived the hardy life of a farmer's boy in the rugged Adirondack region, attending the district school at intervals, and working on the home farm much of the time. After he had secured a fair general education in this way, he was employed for several years on the steamers of the Champlain Transportation Co.

Then came the Civil War, and with it General Moffitt's first opportunity to distinguish himself. Enlisting as a private in the 96th regiment, New York volunteers — he was, indeed, the first man to join the regiment — he was elected first lieutenant of company B on its organization. The regiment went at once to the front; and on the death of Captain Parsons in June, 1862, Lieutenant Moffitt succeeded him in command of the company. The next year he received his commission as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, the following year he was made colonel, and in February, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general. He served as provost marshal of the subdistrict of the Albemarle, North Carolina, on General Wessell's staff, and held a similar position under General Gibbon during the organization of the 24th army corps; and was not mustered out of service until February 6, 1866. Such a record of continued promotion indicates unmistakably the bravery and gallant conduct of the man, and proves how ably he served his country during those trying times. General Moffitt endured his full share of the misfortunes of war, since he was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and lost a leg at the second battle of Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864.

Returning to Plattsburgh early in 1866, General Moffitt began a long career of public service in more peaceful capacities. His first appointment was that of deputy collector of internal revenue for Clinton county and a part of Essex county. In the fall of 1867 he was elected county clerk of Clinton county, and was re-elected in 1870, holding the position for six years. At the expiration of this service he was



STEPHEN MOFFITT

appointed warden of Clinton prison. In June, 1876, he was appointed by President Grant collector of customs of the district of Champlain. President Hayes reappointed him in 1880, and he held the office until the change of administration in 1885 brought the Democrats into power. In the fall of 1888 he was elected member of the assembly, and discharged his duties as a legislator with the same ability and faithfulness that has ever been characteristic of him. He introduced in that body the bill providing for the establishment of a State Normal School at Plattsburgh, and was successful in his efforts to secure its passage. In 1889 President Harrison showed his appreciation of General Moffitt's ability as a customs officer by appointing him once more to the collectorship of the district of Champlain. General Moffitt was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872, when General Grant was renominated. He is the present member of the Republican state committee from the 23d district.

In the social life of Plattsburgh General Moffitt is well known as a public-spirited citizen who can be counted on to work for the best interests of the community; and as president of the Iron National Bank he occupies an important position in the commercial life of the place.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Stephen Moffitt was born at Clintonville, Clinton county, N. Y., August 6, 1837; was educated in common schools; was employed on Lake Champlain steamers, 1853–61; served in the Union army, 1861–66; was county clerk of Clinton county, 1868–73, and warden of Clinton prison, 1873–76; was collector of customs of the district of Champlain, 1876–85 and 1889–93; was a member of the state assembly in 1889; has been president of the Iron National Bank of Plattsburgh, N. Y., since July 1, 1896.

* * *

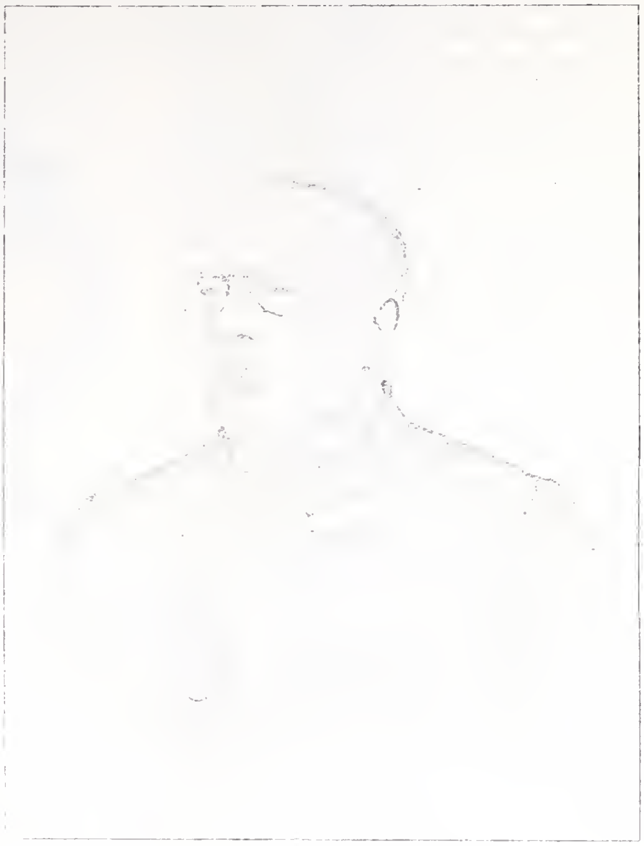
Charles Halsey Moore illustrates by his career the value of a long line of honorable ancestry. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his great-great-grandfather, William Moore, having emigrated from the north of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Stonington, Conn. There he married Mary Palmer, who became a noted Quaker preacher. This remarkable woman continued her active labors until her death at the advanced age of one hundred, making a journey on horseback through the wilderness to Canada at the age of eighty, and another to Vermont two years later. Samuel Moore, a grandson of William and Mary Moore, moved from Troy to Plattsburgh, N. Y., in the early part of the present century, and became one of the first settlers of the place. His son, Charles Curran Moore, the father of our present subject, went West about 1855, and engaged in business in Wisconsin until his death. Mr. Moore's grandmother, Elizabeth Pitcher, belonged to a distinguished family, her brother, Nathaniel Pitcher, having served as assemblyman, state senator, congressman, member of the state constitutional convention of 1821, lieutenant governor, and governor of New York state. Mr. Moore's mother, Mary Minerva Miller, was a direct descendant of Thomas Halsey, who settled on Long Island about 1630.

Mr. Moore was born in Plattsburgh, and spent his childhood there, receiving his preliminary training in the common schools and in Plattsburgh Academy. When he was nineteen years old he joined his father in Wisconsin, and for the next five years he devoted himself alternately to teaching and studying, attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison and Beloit College as he had opportunity. He then returned to Plattsburgh and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, the late George Moore, a prominent attorney, and secretary of the Northern New York Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Plattsburgh. He continued his studies with Tanner & Potter, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and has practiced continuously in Plattsburgh ever since. He has been especially successful as a commercial lawyer, practicing in both the state and United States courts, and caring for the interests of an extensive clientage with conspicuous ability.

In political matters Mr. Moore has always placed the fullest confidence in the Republican party, and has received in return many evidences of their confidence in him. He has been president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Plattsburgh, and a member of the executive committee of New York State Republican League, as well as a delegate to national and state conventions. In 1885 he declined a nomination for member of assembly. In 1893 he was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. He acted as chairman *pro tempore* of the committee on legislative powers, and as chairman of other important subcommittees; and presided over the convention on several occasions at the request of its president, Joseph H. Choate. As a presiding officer he displayed unusual tact and thorough parliamentary knowledge; and his speeches on the floor, especially those relating to canals, suffrage, and free labor, were able and effective. Mr. Moore has also filled various local offices, such as inspector of customs, tax collector, and member of the town board; and is now recorder of Plattsburgh.

Mr. Moore has won deserved repute in the past as an eloquent lecturer and powerful public speaker; and his talents in this direction are still occasionally at the service of some Grand Army Post or branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. One of his most successful efforts, not less from the happy treatment of the subject than from the unique interest of the subject itself, is his lecture on Abraham Lincoln, in which, to use the words of ex-Secretary Bigelow, he has "condensed within an hour's talk the points in President Lincoln's picturesque career which are likely longest to survive in the memories of men." As might be expected, Mr. Moore takes a deep interest in the welfare of Plattsburgh, and has been a prime mover in many public improvements there. He is treasurer of the Board of Trade, and a member of the fire department. He is also a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Philharmonic Society, and a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church. He belongs to Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 39, R. A. M.; De Soto Commandery, K. T.; Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Troy; and McDonough Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Moore is singularly happy in his home life, which is brightened by the presence of his charming wife and five children. Mrs. Moore is a descendant of the celebrated Boynton, Burbank, and Hyde families, and of Colonel Johnston of colonial fame, and a niece of the late Chancellor Walworth's wife.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Halsey Moore was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 23, 1844; was educated at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) and at Beloit (Wis.) College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Rosa M. Averill of Plattsburgh October 21, 1875; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1894; has practiced law at Plattsburgh since 1874; has been recorder of the village of Plattsburgh since June, 1896.



CHARLES HALSEY MOORE

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Edgar A. Newell has identified his name with that of Ogdensburg, N. Y., his native place, by his active interest in whatever would increase the prosperity of the city, and build up its manufacturing and other industries His life thus far has been filled with busy work and successful achievement.

After completing the course in the Ogdensburg public schools, Mr. Newell finished his education in the academic department of the State Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y. He then took up business life in Ogdensburg, and after several years of preliminary training as an employee, was able, in 1879, to start out on his own account. Purchasing the business of H. F. Lawrence, he established the firm of Newell, Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in books, stationery, and notions. Three years later the style was changed to Edgar A. Newell & Co., and the next year Mr. Newell assumed the entire control of the business. In 1890, having been unusually successful, and having built up one of the largest concerns of its kind in northern New York, Mr. Newell incorporated the business under the style of the Edgar A. Newell Co., and admitted several of his former employees to a share in the enterprise. The house has done a steadily increasing business under the new arrangement, and has justified the wisdom of its founder in the step taken.

Mr. Newell's business success has been paralleled in his public career, since he has four times been a candidate for mayor of Ogdensburg, and has always been elected. His first term began in 1889, and he was re-elected in 1890. In 1893 the Republican party placed him in nomination once more, this time for a two-year term. After an interval of two years, he was unanimously nominated for a fourth term in April, 1897. He received the enthusiastic support of his party, and also of many voters who placed the business interests of the city and its continued growth and prosperity ahead of the claims of any individual or of any party, and who appreciated the manifold advantages of a clean, businesslike administration of municipal affairs.

EDGAR A. NEWELL

Mr. Newell's public service has not been confined to his duties as mayor. As a private citizen he has taken an active part in all educational and other movements for advancing the best interests of the community. As president of the Board of Trade he has been foremost in attracting to the city new manufacturing enterprises, and thus adding to the resources of the place, and increasing the prosperity of its citizens. In addition to the offices mentioned, he fills the positions of president of the Ogdensburg Savings and Loan Association, vice president of the Wholesale Grocery Co., and director of the National Bank and of the Ogdensburg Street Railroad Co.

In the social life of Ogdensburg Mr. Newell naturally occupies a prominent place. He is a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a trustee of the Union Mission for religious and charitable work.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Edgar Allan Newell was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 10, 1853; was educated in the public schools; married Addie B. Priest of Potsdam, N. Y., November 19, 1879; was elected mayor of Ogdensburg in 1889, 1890, 1893, and 1897; established in 1879 the business now known as the Edgar A. Newell Co. at Ogdensburg.

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Denis O'Brien was born near Ogdensburg, N. Y., sixty years ago, his parents having come to this country a few years earlier from County Clare, Ireland, where the family had lived for many generations. His general education, begun in the country schools at an early age, was completed at Ogdensburg Academy, and he then read law in an office in that city.

Admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in the spring of 1861, Judge O'Brien practiced for a few months in Ogdensburg; but in October of the same year he moved to Watertown, where he devoted himself to the active practice of his profession for over twenty years, or until compelled by official duties to give up private business. He possessed in abundant measure the qualities that make the ideal lawyer, and his success in his chosen profession was assured from the start. To the quick perception and pleasing address so characteristic of his countrymen, he added a cool and cautious nature and a well trained mind; and he had the additional advantage of a sound physical constitution. His cases were carefully prepared, and ably and discreetly handled; and the prominence that he soon attained increased steadily until he became one of the leading lawyers in northern New York.

A man of Judge O'Brien's ability and peculiar fitness for public life could not long remain indifferent to its claims. His earlier work in this direction was confined to the city of Watertown, which he served as alderman for four years beginning in 1869, and as mayor in 1878–79. In the latter office he particularly distinguished himself, and won the confidence of political friends and foes alike. The following, from one who knew the man and his work, is significant: "His administration of the mayor's office was noted for the correction of many abuses that had sprung up, and was marked by a careful and persistent policy of retrenchment in all departments of city government. He introduced businesslike methods, and required his subordinates to conform to them. Through various checks and safeguards he protected the taxpayers, and established and enforced the principle that not one dollar should be paid unless the city had received full value in return."

From 1880 until 1884 Judge O'Brien was a member of the Democratic state committee; and in November, 1883, he was elected attorney-general of the state of New York. He was re-elected in 1885, thus serving four years as the chief law officer of the state. In March, 1888, soon after his retirement from this position, he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the excise laws. Judge O'Brien had thus held important offices in city and state, and had devoted a good deal of time to the public service, when he was elected, in the fall of 1889, to the high position of associate judge of the Court of Appeals. He took his seat on the bench of that court January 1, 1890, and has thus served about half of his term of fourteen years.

Judge O'Brien's brilliant public career has not come to him by chance, but as the result of favoring natural endowments and of honest and persistent endeavor. His most prominent mental characteristics are the power of analysis and the logical faculty, both so essential in the legal profession: and he has as well a fund of strong common sense, courage, sound judgment, and devotion to principle. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens of Watertown, where he has lived for thirty-five years, and of the general public throughout northern New York.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Denis O'Brien was born near Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 13, 1837; was educated at Ogdensburg Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; married Margaret T. McCahill of Utica, N. Y., January 8, 1863; was an alderman of Watertown, N. Y., 1869–73, and mayor, 1878–79; practiced law at Watertown, 1861–83; was attorney-general for New York state, 1884–87; has been a judge of the Court of Appeals of New York state since January 1, 1890.

William Lawrence Proctor is widely recognized as one of the representative business men of northern New York, and foremost citizens of Ogdensburg, where he has lived for nearly forty years. Born in New Hampshire sixty years ago, he received his early education in the district schools of his native town of East Washington, afterward attending Tubbs Union Academy at Middle Washington, and finishing his scholastic training at the academy at New London, N. H., at the age of twenty.

DENIS O'BRIEN

Mr. Proctor began business life shortly before attaining his majority, entering the employ of his uncle, Lawrence Barnes, a lumber dealer of Burlington, Vt. He has ever since been connected with the lumber industry, and his career illustrates the value of persistent application to a single calling. Sent to Ogdensburg in 1859 to look after the interests of his employer in northern New York, he still makes his headquarters there; though he has spent much time in New York, Washington, and Boston in behalf of the organized lumber interests of the northern and eastern states. The Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co., which he now represents, is one of the largest corporations of its kind in the country, and controls a great part of the lumber trade in the territory mentioned. They have a capital of over $1,000,000, with offices in Boston and New York city, and extensive yards at North Tonawanda, N. Y., and at Ogdensburg.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE PROCTOR

Mr. Proctor has not been too deeply engaged in business to permit him to take an active interest in political affairs both at home and abroad: and he has been one of the strongest representatives of the best element in the Republican party in northern New York for many years. He served as a trustee of Ogdensburg in the early days of his residence there, when the place was still a village; and when it attained the dignity of a city he became an alderman, and afterward held the office of mayor for seven years. He was one of the committee that had charge of the building of the town hall in 1880, and has ever since been a member of the committee for its care and custody. He has also taken an active part in the work of the board of education and the committee on public works. Indeed, no man in Ogdensburg has been more intimately connected with the public improvements, buildings, streets, and general government of the city, than Mr. Proctor. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Republican state committee, and in 1888 he was a presidential elector. In 1884 he was chosen an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1896 he was one of the delegates to the Republican national convention at St. Louis.

Aside from business and politics Mr. Proctor has taken special interest in the building and development of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, which is deemed one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. He has given much time and thought to this subject; and has been a member of the board of managers of the institution for the past ten years, and during a great part of that time has been president of the board, a position that he now occupies. He has been superintendent of the poor since 1882, and trustee and president of the Ogdensburg Cemetery Association since 1880. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is an active member of the Baptist church, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent for more than a quarter of a century.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Lawrence Proctor was born at East Washington, N. H., March 26, 1837; was educated in common schools and academies; married Dolly Paulina Howard of Ogdensburg, N. Y., February 12, 1861; was mayor of Ogdensburg, 1871–75 and 1884–86; has been a member of the Republican state committee since 1882, and a member of the board of managers of the St.

Lawrence State Hospital since 1887; has been connected with the lumber trade since 1857, and is at present vice president of the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co.

John B. Riley, who for several years has ably occupied the position of consul general of the United States for Canada, is a native of Clinton county, New York, having been born there about forty-five years ago. After attending the district school of his native town of Schuyler Falls, and Plattsburgh Academy, he prepared for college at the Keeseville High School. He did not, however, take a collegiate course; but took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for several terms in the village of Au Sable Forks, N. Y. In 1875 he was elected school commissioner for Clinton county, and was re-elected in 1878; and during the years that he held this position he labored persistently and effectively for the good of the schools committed to his charge. He also helped to organize the Clinton County Teachers' Association, and acted as its president and secretary for several years.

Though greatly interested in the cause of education, Mr. Riley was not content to devote himself solely to it: and in the intervals of teaching and supervising he fitted himself for the legal profession. His progress in the attainment of the necessary knowledge was less rapid than it might have been under more favorable circumstances, but it was none the less sure and steady; and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Plattsburgh. In 1885 he formed a partnership with T. F. Conway, under the style of Riley & Conway, that lasted for five years. The present firm of Riley & Healey was formed in 1895. In 1892 Mr. Riley was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Mr. Riley has been much occupied with public service for many years. In 1884 and again in 1885 he was elected president of the village of Plattsburgh. In the latter year he was appointed by President Cleveland to the responsible post of superintendent of Indian schools — a position for which his active interest in educational affairs and his practical knowledge of such matters fully qualified him. He resigned the post, however, in 1887, on his appointment as chief examiner of the New York state civil-service commission. In 1893 he was appointed to his present position of consul general for Canada, in which he represents his government with distinction at Ottawa, the Canadian capital. The close relations existing between the Dominion and the States render the post an important one, and Mr. Riley's appointment thereto may be regarded as a proof of the high estimation in which he is held.

Ever since his early days as a teacher and school commissioner, Mr. Riley has been deeply interested in educational work of all kinds, and he still devotes considerable attention to such matters. He is president of the board of managers of the State Normal School at Plattsburgh, an institution accommodating more than 200 students, and occupying a handsome building valued at $125,000, of which the citizens are justly proud. He is also a trustee of the Catholic Summer School of America, which for several years has held annual meetings at Plattsburgh, and is growing in size and popularity year by year.

JOHN B. RILEY

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John B. Riley was born at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., September 9, 1852; attended Plattsburgh Academy and Keeseville High School; taught school, 1869–74; was school commissioner for Clinton county, 1875–81; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and began practice at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; married Genevieve Desmond of Plattsburgh September 25, 1882; was president of the village of Plattsburgh, 1884–85, superintendent of Indian schools, 1885–87, and chief examiner of the New York state civil-service commission, 1887–93; has been consul general for Canada since 1893.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL

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Leslie W. Russell has an interesting lineage, extending back to early colonial days. His father and his grandfather were both lawyers, and his great-grandfather was Dr. Thomas Russell, a brigade surgeon in the revolutionary war. The original ancestor of the American branch of the family was the Rev. John Russell, who sheltered Goffe and Whalley, the regicide judges, at North Hadley, Mass.

Justice Russell was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, fifty-odd years ago. After attending the common schools and academy of his native town, he began teaching at the age of sixteen, and was so engaged for the next two years. He then began his law studies at Albany in the office of Hill, Cagger & Porter. Each of these gentlemen contributed his share to the prestige of this distinguished firm—Nicholas Hill, one of the greatest lawyers in the land; Peter Cagger, the Democratic leader of the state; and John K. Porter, who afterward became chief counsel for the government in the Guiteau case. Justice Russell completed his studies in the office of Cary & Pratt at Milwaukee, Wis. He was just twenty-one when the war broke out, and he prepared to go to the front as a lieutenant in the 1st Wisconsin volunteers. This plan was thwarted by the sudden death of his father, which called him back to Canton, and necessitated his continued residence there.

Abandoning his patriotic intentions, therefore, Justice Russell applied for and obtained admission to the bar, and began practice at once in Canton. In 1862 he entered into partnership with William H. Sawyer, a former justice of the Supreme Court, with whom he continued to practice for the next fifteen years. For three years, beginning in 1869, he acted as professor of law in St. Lawrence University.

Justice Russell had long taken great interest in public affairs; and during his active practice in Canton his ability as a lawyer had been recognized in his election as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867, and as district attorney of St. Lawrence county for the term 1869–72. In the fall of 1877 he was elected county judge for a term of six years, and carried on his private practice alone while he remained on the bench of the County Court. In November, 1881, however, before the expiration of his term, he was elected attorney-general of the state, and resigned his position as county judge in order to take up his higher duties at Albany.

On returning for a time to private life in 1884, Justice Russell sought a wider field for the exercise of his abilities; and for the next eight years he practiced in New York city with distinguished

success. Some of the cases with which he was connected attracted wide attention, notably the Stewart will case, in which he acted as counsel for Judge Hilton in suits with the heirs of Mrs. Stewart; and the Paine will case, where he succeeded in overthrowing the alleged will of "Miser" Paine. He was also counsel for the state in the Broadway-railroad litigation, and for the Kings County Elevated Railway Co., the Twenty-third Street Railway Co., and others, and for the receivers of the West Shore railroad.

During his residence in New York Justice Russell served in 1890 as a member of the constitutional commission. In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by both parties for justice of the Supreme Court from the 4th judicial district, and was duly elected, beginning his service of fourteen years in that high position January 1, 1892.

Since his election to the Supreme Court Justice Russell has made his home once more in Canton, though he serves nearly half the year on the bench in New York city. So far back as 1878 he was appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York, and filled the position for many years, resigning on his election as justice of the Supreme Court. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York city and of the Lawyers' Club of the same place. He attends the Episcopal church. St. Lawrence University conferred upon him in 1877 the degree of LL.D.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Leslie Wead Russell was born at Canton, N. Y., April 15, 1840; was educated at Canton Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; married Harriet Lawrence of Malone, N. Y., October 19, 1864; practiced law at Canton, 1861–81, and at New York city, 1884–91; was district attorney of St. Lawrence county, 1869–72, and county judge, 1878–81; was attorney-general of New York state, 1882–83; was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1878–91; was elected justice of the Supreme Court of New York state in 1891.

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GEORGE HENRY BECKWITH

George Henry Beckwith was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., somewhat more than sixty years ago, and has made his home there ever since. He received a thorough general and classical education, beginning at the Plattsburgh Academy, and continuing at Amherst College, where he spent his freshman year, and at Williams College, from which he graduated in 1858. Having determined to follow his father's profession, he studied at the Albany Law School, and afterward in his father's office — that of Beckwith, Johnson & Weed. In May, 1860, he was admitted to practice, and began his long term of service at the Clinton-county bar.

Mr. Beckwith began practice with his father in the firm of G. M. & G. H. Beckwith; and though many changes have taken place in the *personnel* of the firm in the years since passed, the office still remains essentially the same which Mr. Beckwith entered as a student, and in which he began his work as a lawyer. Soon after his admission to the firm the style became Beckwiths & Johnson; after that Mr. Beckwith's brother was taken into partnership, and the firm became known as G. M. Beckwith & Sons; then the two brothers practiced alone as G. H. & B. M. Beckwith; Beckwiths & Reilley,

Beckwith, Barnard & Wheeler, and Beckwith & Wheeler were subsequent associations; and the present firm of Beckwith & Botsford was established in 1892. Aside from the fact that it is one of the oldest in Plattsburgh, the firm is recognized as one of the most trustworthy and efficient; and their clientage throughout Clinton county is extensive, and represents many large interests.

Public affairs have not claimed a large share of Mr. Beckwith's attention, but he served for six years as district attorney of Clinton county. At the expiration of this time he declined a renomination, preferring to devote himself to his private practice. Though he takes little interest in public work of a political nature, Mr. Beckwith is not a man who has no sympathies outside his profession, and who neglects his public duties. During each presidential election he has freely given his services as a speaker in behalf of the Republican party. He is more deeply interested, however, in educational, religious, and philanthropic work; and has done much in various ways to further such undertakings. He has written more or less for the press and the magazines on topics connected with these matters; and has also delivered numerous addresses on public occasions on social, political, moral, and religious subjects, not a few of which have been printed.

During his college course Mr. Beckwith became a member of the D. K. and D. K. E. societies at Amherst, and of the Alpha Delta Phi at Williamstown. He has for years been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, and is a trustee and elder of that body.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— George Henry Beckwith was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 26, 1835; graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1860; was district attorney of Clinton county, 1862–68; married Emeroy E. Vilas of Plattsburgh September 17, 1860, who died July 29, 1891; married Mrs. Harriet Murchison of Baltimore, Md., December 2, 1896; has practiced law at Plattsburgh and New York city since 1860, maintaining an office in each place.

Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater, county judge of Ulster county, and highly regarded throughout eastern New York in both public and private life, is descended from an old Dutch family that has won distinction on both sides of the ocean. His early ancestors took a prominent part in the eighty-years war that established the Dutch republic. The American branch of the family was founded by Jacobsen Klaarwater (according to the old Dutch spelling, which remained in use until about a hundred years ago), who emigrated from Baarn, Holland, and settled in Ulster county in 1664. Together with Rip Van Dam, governor of the province, Adolph Philipse, Dr. Geradus Beekman, and Colonel William Peartree, he procured a patent of 7000 acres of land in the southern part of the county; and the family has been prominent there ever since. Judge Clearwater's great-great-grandfather and his great-grandfather took part in the revolutionary war, and his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Jean Baoudin, a distinguished Huguenot exile.

In professional and public life Judge Clearwater has ably maintained the prestige of the family name. Born at West Point, N. Y., less than fifty years ago, he was educated in New York city and in the academy at Kingston, N. Y. He afterward studied law at the latter place with Judge Augustus Schoonmaker and Senator Jacob Hardenbergh, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has lived in Kingston ever since, and has practiced his profession there with uninterrupted success. During the last twenty years, in fact, he has taken part in nearly all the more important cases in Ulster county, and has gained a reputation as one of the most able lawyers in that section of the state.

Judge Clearwater was elected district attorney of Ulster county in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880 and in 1883, thus serving for nine years as the prosecuting officer of the county. In 1889 he was elected county judge, and has filled the office ever since, having been re-elected in 1895. He possesses an intimate and accurate knowledge of the law, especially as it relates to criminal cases; and this knowledge was recognized and utilized by the late David Dudley Field, at whose request he took an active part in preparing the present code of criminal procedure of the state.

The Republican party has always had a strong supporter in Judge Clearwater. He has frequently served as chairman of the county committee, and has been sent as a delegate to national, state, congressional, senatorial, and judicial conventions. He is president of the Kingston Club, the Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association, and the Citizens' Charity Relief Association of Kingston; and a trustee of the Senate House Association of Kingston. He is a prominent and active member of many of the most exclusive clubs and societies in the country, including the Union League, Metropolitan, and Grolier clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society, all of New York city. He is vice president of the Huguenot Society of America, and was the first vice

president for Kingston of the Holland Society. He was chairman of the Holland Society's committee in the matter of the construction of the monument at Delft Haven, Holland, to commemorate the sailing of the Pilgrims from that port in 1620. In 1888 he visited Europe, and was present at the dinner given to the Holland Society by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Rotterdam, and delivered the response to the burgomaster's address of welcome. Judge Clearwater belongs to the society of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Holland Society, the New York Historical Society, the State Bar Association, and the *Ex Libris* societies of London and Washington. He has delivered many historical addresses, and is a frequent after-dinner speaker at the meetings of the various societies to which he belongs.

Judge Clearwater has been for many years deeply interested in the preservation and publication of data relative to the formative period of this republic, particularly that in which the residents of Ulster county bore a conspicuous part; and at his request the board of supervisors of Ulster county have undertaken and are now carrying on under his supervision the translation of the Dutch records of the county, from 1614 to 1777. He has also taken an active interest in the preservation and publication of the records of the Dutch churches of the county; and it is largely due to his efforts that the records of two of the most famous churches in America, the old Dutch Church at Kingston, and the Huguenot Dutch Church at New Paltz, have been translated and published. The further prosecution of this work is now being carried on by the Holland Society, of which Judge Clearwater was one of the founders, and of which he is one of the most active members.

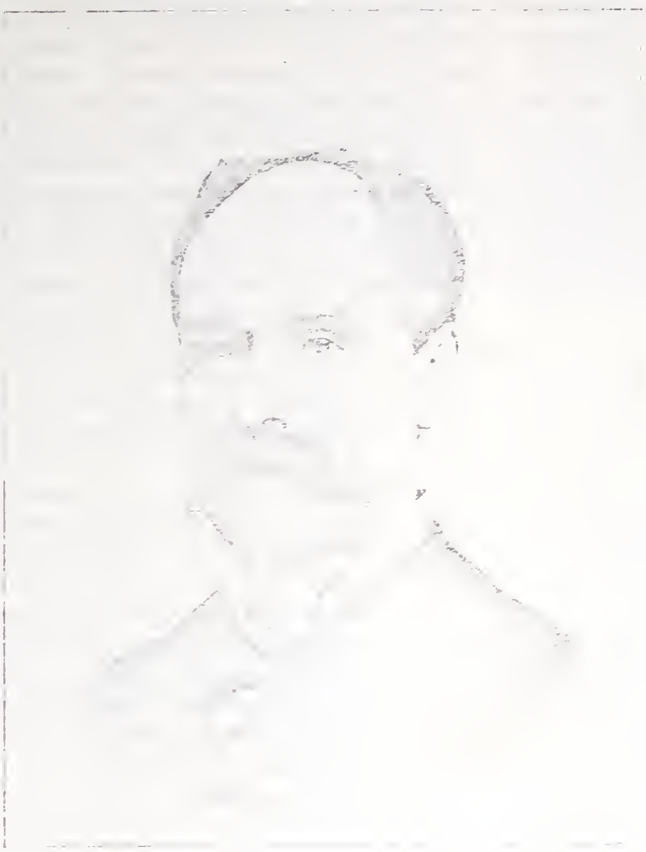
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater was born at West Point, N. Y., September 11, 1848; was educated in New York city and at Kingston (N. Y.) Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Anna Houghtaling Farrand, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., September 29, 1875; was district attorney of Ulster county, 1878–86; has been county judge of Ulster county since January 1, 1890.

ALPHONSO TRUMPBOUR CLEARWATER

Samuel Foster is well known in the legal profession of Troy, where he has practiced most of the time for the last quarter of a century. Born in Rensselaer county fifty years ago, at the age of five he began attending the little country school known in the neighborhood as the "Foster schoolhouse," from its situation near his father's farm. His school life ended when he was only eleven years old; but he studied persistently and successfully by himself, and by the time he was sixteen he was teaching Latin, French, algebra, and geometry. He was engaged in teaching most of the time for the next six years; but in March, 1869, he moved to Troy, and began the study of law.

Admitted to the bar in September, 1871, Mr. Foster at once began to practice in Troy, and devoted himself uninterruptedly to his profession for upwards of fifteen years. During most of that time he was associated with Gilbert Robertson, Jr., and John C. Greene in the firm of Robertson, Greene & Foster. In the spring of 1888 he made a radical change,

moving to Kansas City, and engaging in business in partnership with C. R. Hicks. The depressed financial condition of the country beginning in 1893 rendered this western venture unsuccessful; and in 1896 Mr. Foster returned to Troy, and resumed his law practice. He at once renewed his association with Gilbert Robertson, one of his former partners, but the connection was terminated in a few weeks by Mr. Robertson's death. Mr. Foster then established with John P. Kelly and William Isenberg the firm of Foster, Kelly & Isenberg, which still continues.



SAMUEL FOSTER

Mr. Foster has always been a Republican in politics, and has long been interested in public affairs. January 1, 1876, he was appointed assistant district attorney for Rensselaer county; and in November, 1878, he was elected district attorney for the term 1879–81. He discharged the duties of the office so efficiently that in 1882 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for county judge, but shared in the general defeat of the party in that year.

Mr. Foster has written somewhat for publication, more particularly during the last few years. One article, published in the San Antonio (Tex.) *Chronicle* in 1895, entitled "The Three Voices," and dealing with the political situation, attracted a good deal of attention. He has also occupied the "poets' corner" in several newspapers at different times. Aside from his profession and from public affairs, he has interested himself more or less in scientific and educational matters. He is a Mason, and belongs to Mt. Zion Lodge, F. & A. M., Apollo Chapter, R. A. M., and Kansas Commandery, No. 10, K. T.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Samuel Foster was born at Grafton, N. Y., September 26, 1847; attended common schools; taught school, 1864–69; studied law, and was admitted to the bar September 7, 1871; married Charlotte A. Irving of Troy, N. Y., April 29, 1874; was assistant district attorney of Rensselaer county, 1876–78, and district attorney, 1879–81; has practiced law at Troy since 1871, with the exception of a few years spent in business in Kansas City, Mo.

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C. D. Hammond was born in Allegany county, New York, somewhat more than fifty years ago. He received the ordinary education of the day, attending the district school in childhood, and gradnating from Friendship Academy in his native county at the age of eighteen. He at once began the connection with the railroads of New York state that has continued ever since, with the single exception of a year spent in the army. Becoming first a telegraph operator on the Erie railroad, he worked thus for two years: when he resigned his position, and enlisted as a private in company K, 136th New York volunteers. Soon after entering the army he was detailed for telegraph service, and was employed in the war department at Washington and at different headquarters in Virginia until the close of the war. Returning then to the Erie road, he remained with them as telegraph operator and manager for about seven years: and then, in 1872, entered the employ of the New York & Oswego Midland railroad at Oswego as train dispatcher and assistant superintendent.

In January, 1874, Mr. Hammond first became associated with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.,

going to Troy in the capacity of train dispatcher. The next year he was appointed superintendent of the Susquehanna division of the road, and held the position for eleven years. At the end of that time he was made superintendent of the lines of the Delaware & Hudson company in New York and Vermont, known as the Northern railway department: and he has now occupied that important position for an equal period. Since 1876 his headquarters have been in Albany. During the entire thirty-five years of his business life Mr. Hammond has never asked for a position or a promotion, and has never been without employment; and his continued advancement under these circumstances is sufficient evidence of his able discharge of the duties that have been assigned to him. While connected with the New York & Oswego Midland railroad he established there the system of moving trains by telegraphic orders; and after he entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson company he introduced the same arrangement on the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad, then a part of the Delaware & Hudson system.

Mr. Hammond has not been too busy to interest himself in various kinds of church work for many years. He was a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1896; and he has been a member of the state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years. He is also a Mason and a Knight Templar, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Charles Darius Hammond was born at Rushford, N. Y., March 1, 1844; was educated in district schools and Friendship (N. Y.) Academy; served in the Union army, 1864–65; married Eunice Elnora Babcock of Friendship January 29, 1866; was in the employ of the Erie railroad, 1862–64 and 1865–72, and of the New York & Oswego Midland railroad, 1872–73; has been in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. since 1874, as superintendent of the Northern railway department of that company since 1886.

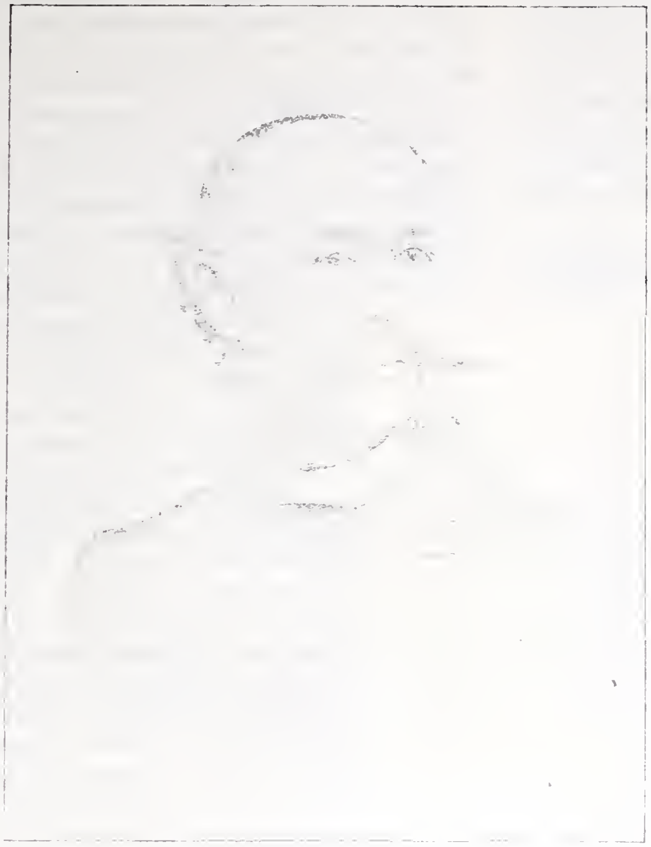
C. D. HAMMOND

Franklin Flint Hathaway, well known in Plattsburgh from his prominence in both professional and political life, comes from good old English stock that was planted in the new world in very early days. On his father's side his first American ancestor was John Hathaway, who settled in Taunton, Mass., in 1630; and his mother traces her family back to Thomas Flint, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., several of whose descendants were prominent in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Hathaway was taken to Plattsburgh when he was but five years old, and received his preliminary education in the common schools and academy of the place. He afterward prepared for college under the Rev. Dr. Coit; and took a business course at Providence, R. I., and a special course in modern languages at Montreal. Although he has long been connected with the law, Mr. Hathaway did not originally contemplate a professional career. After completing his education, he engaged in the clothing business in Plattsburgh in the firm of E. Hathaway & Son for five years, or until compelled by ill health to give up active business life for a while. He then filled the position of assistant assessor of internal revenue for about two years. In 1872, his health

being restored, he returned to business as a member of the firm of Vilas & Hathaway, hardware merchants, and for several years carried on this enterprise.

Mr. Hathaway was thirty-two years old when he made up his mind to abandon mercantile life and become a lawyer. He began his legal studies, accordingly, in the office of his father-in-law, George L. Clark of Plattsburgh; and in due time was admitted to the bar, and began practice in the firm of Clark & Hathaway. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republicans for district attorney of Clinton county, but shared the defeat of his party, though he ran 1000 votes ahead of his ticket. In December, 1883, he was appointed recorder of the village of Plattsburgh, and held the office by successive reappointments until June, 1896. This long term of service indicates unmistakably the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and their appreciation of his fitness for the position. In May, 1897, soon after his retirement from this office, Mr. Hathaway was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of the village of Plattsburgh. For many years he has been a leader of the Republican party in Plattsburgh and the adjoining territory, and a member of the county committee, which he has served as secretary and chairman. In 1890 he prepared the new charter for the village of Plattsburgh, which is deemed one of the best in the state.



FRANKLIN FLINT HATHAWAY

Mr. Hathaway has long been interested in church work, and has acted for twenty-three years as secretary of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Plattsburgh. In 1883 he was president of the Clinton County Bible Society. He is prominent, also, in the different Masonic bodies, and in 1892–93 was Eminent Commander of De Soto Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar, of Plattsburgh. He is a member of Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy, N. Y., and a charter member of the Society of Founders and Patriots of New York State.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Franklin Flint Hathaway was born at Fall River, Mass., May 2, 1845; married Sarah Imogen Clark of Plattsburgh, N. Y., September 28, 1869; engaged in business in Plattsburgh, 1865–70 and 1872–77; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was recorder of Plattsburgh, 1883–96; was appointed postmaster of Plattsburgh May 28, 1897; has practiced law in Plattsburgh since 1880.

* * *

Arthur Jenkins, president and general manager of the Herald Company of Syracuse, owes his successful career in the newspaper world and his present prominence therein solely to his own efforts, and to the fortunate circumstance that he made an early choice of a calling for which he proved to be peculiarly well fitted. Born in Buffalo in 1851, he was taken to Milwaukee in childhood. His education, which ended when he was about fourteen years old, was obtained in the Milwaukee public schools, and his first employment was that of messenger for a firm of commission merchants in the same city. He then worked for a short time in the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and afterwards in the wholesale drug house of Bosworth & Sons. He was little more than

sixteen, however, when he entered the press room of Starr & Sons, printers, and he has ever since been connected with the printing trade. Soon after, he obtained employment in the composing room of the Milwaukee *Daily News*, and there completed his training as a practical printer, gaining at the same time his first insight into newspaper work.

For the first three or four years of his life as a printer, Mr. Jenkins managed to see a good deal of the world while following his chosen vocation. He worked in Chicago and in Madison, Wis., through Illinois and the Ohio valley to Pittsburg and the oil regions, and finally reached Syracuse in the spring of 1871. He was not yet twenty years old, but he had gratified his youthful desire for change and novelty, and felt ready to "settle down." After several years spent in Syracuse, during which he acquired thorough familiarity with newspaper management and made many friends, he determined to make a bold venture on his own account. Accordingly, in January, 1877, he started the Syracuse *Evening Herald*. He was entirely without capital of his own, but borrowed $265 from those who had faith in his ability. In June of the next year he formed the Herald Company, and assumed his present positions of president and general manager. It was soon evident that the step, though a bold one, was not rash. In addition to a practical knowledge of printing in all its branches, Mr. Jenkins possessed the sound business judgment and executive ability necessary for the conduct of such an enterprise: and the business was successful from the start. In the twenty years of its existence the *Evening Herald* has become one of the leading dailies of Syracuse, and an active force in molding the public opinion of central New York. In May, 1880, the Sunday edition of the *Herald* was started, and is now as prosperous as the evening paper.

Mr. Jenkins was among the first to recognize the benefits to be derived by newspaper publishers from co-operation. He was a charter member of the National Associated Press, formed about 1878, and one of the directors of the organization. He was also instrumental in starting the United Press, became one of its directors, and acted as its business manager for a short time in 1882. Outside of his chosen profession he has been somewhat interested in railroad-signal inventions, and in horse and electric railways. He is a member of the Adirondack League Club, of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse, and of several athletic and sporting clubs in the same city; and he belongs to the order of Elks.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Arthur Jenkins was born at Buffalo July 23, 1851: was educated in Milwaukee (Wis.) public schools; learned the printer's trade in 1868, and worked at the same in various places, 1868–76; married Emma Hogan of Syracuse June 11, 1874; established the Syracuse "Evening Herald" in 1877, and has been president and general manager of the Herald Company since 1878.

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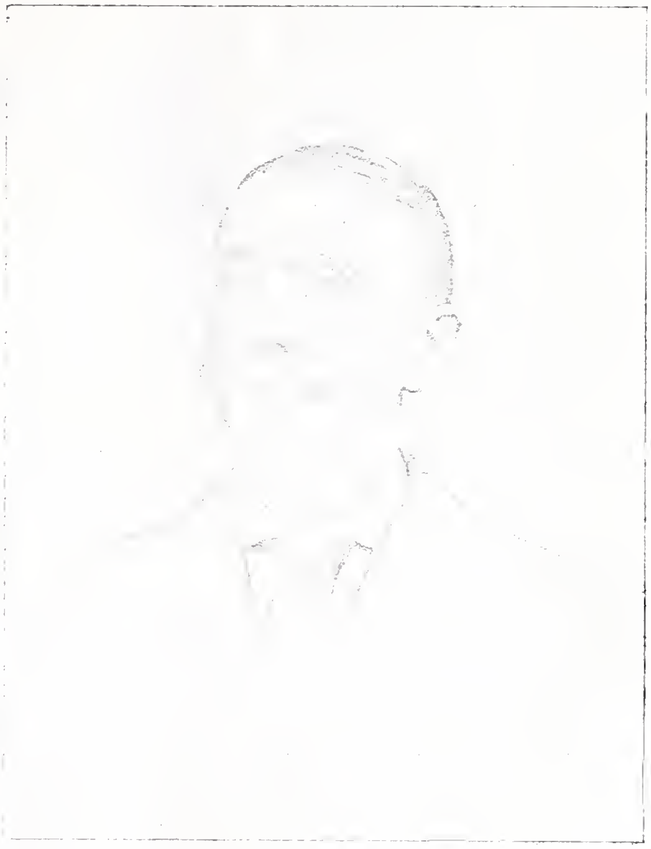
Jesse S. L'Amoreaux is a descendant of old Huguenot stock, his ancestors having left France at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and settled in America. He was born in Saratoga county about sixty years ago, and has always made his home there. He attended the common schools of his



ARTHUR JENKINS

native town, and afterward Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; and then taught school for a time at Wilton and at Schuylerville.

Having chosen the law as a profession, Judge L'Amoreaux began practice at Schuylerville April 1, 1857, when less than twenty years old. The next year he moved to Ballston Spa, where he has since resided. For about two years he was associated with C. C. Hill. Afterward, in February, 1861, he formed a partnership with George W. Chapman that lasted until Mr. Chapman's retirement from the bar in October, 1863. For several years thereafter Judge L'Amoreaux practiced alone, but in 1867 he associated himself with Alvah C. Dake. This connection lasted about twenty years, and during five years of that time Seth Whalen was a member of the firm, which was then known as L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalen. Of late Judge L'Amoreaux has practiced alone. He has attained an extensive practice, devoting much of his time for the past ten years to corporate work. During the early years of his practice he gave some attention to criminal law, and has taken part in several famous criminal trials.

JESSE S. L'AMOREAUX

Judge L'Amoreaux's standing in his profession and in the community was shown by his election, without opposition, in the fall of 1882, to the office of county judge of Saratoga county. He held the position for the term of six years beginning January 1, 1883. In 1887 he received the nomination for comptroller of the state of New York; but was defeated with his party at the following election.

Aside from his profession, Judge L'Amoreaux has taken great interest in the business and religious life of the community. He has been vice president of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa ever since 1880, and a member of its board of directors for nearly thirty years. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ballston Spa for over thirty years, having joined the society soon after taking up his residence there; and he has been a Royal Arch Mason for a quarter of a century.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Jesse S. L'Amoreaux was born at Wilton, N. Y., December 11, 1837; was educated at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; married Ellen S. Holbrook of Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 8, 1865; was county judge of Saratoga county, 1883–88; has been vice president of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa since 1880; has practiced law at Ballston Spa since 1858.

◆

James Lansing, one of the leading lawyers at the bar of Rensselaer county, was born in Otsego county, New York, sixty-odd years ago. The family, founded originally in 1666 by Gerret Lansing from the neighborhood of Zwolle, Holland, lived for many years in the southern part of Rensselaer county: but Mr. Lansing's father, James E. Lansing, moved in early life to the village of Decatur, where our present subject was born.

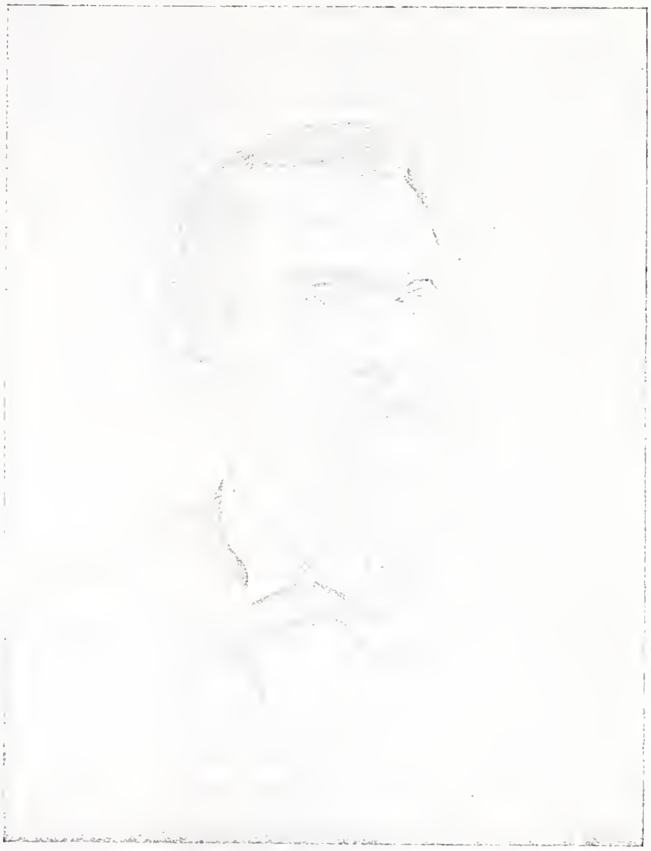
When he was twelve years old James Lansing became a clerk in his father's store, at the same time working on the home farm, and attending select schools during the winter as he had opportunity. He was anxious to secure a thorough education, and soon became ambitious to become a lawyer; but the lack of sufficient means necessitated many

interruptions and delays in the fulfillment of this purpose. For several years he occupied alternately the positions of student and teacher, finally going South in order to pursue this system more advantageously. He was unusually successful as a teacher, acting as assistant in the academy at Byhalia, Miss., and afterward as principal of a school at Mount Pleasant in the same state. When the war broke out the sectional feeling was so strong that Mr. Lansing and his wife, who assisted him in his teaching, were obliged to abandon the work and leave the town.

In 1862 Mr. Lansing returned North, and took up his long-deferred project of entering the legal profession. He had already partially prepared himself by private study; and he began systematic training in the Albany Law School with a mind excellently fitted for the task. Graduating thence in May, 1864, he entered the office of Warren & Banker of Troy in order to familiarize himself with the practical conduct of legal business. Moses Warren, the senior member of the firm, was at that time surrogate of Rensselaer county, and he offered Mr. Lansing the position of clerk of the Surrogate's Court, which he occupied for nearly two years. He then formed a partnership with Robert H. McClellan, and began the active practice of his profession. This association lasted for fourteen years. Later Mr. Lansing practiced with William P. Cantwell, Jr.; and upon the death of Mr. Cantwell he formed his present partnership with John B. Holmes, under the style of Lansing & Holmes. Mr. Lansing's practice has been chiefly concerned with court litigation, in which he has gained some notable triumphs. His reputation for legal learning and for painstaking and laborious effort in the preparation of his cases is unsurpassed; and he is an effective speaker before either judge or jury. He is an excellent fighter as well, never willing to acknowledge himself defeated until his cause has been carried to the court of last resort. In 1891, on the occasion of his presentation of an argument in a case then pending in the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Lansing was admitted to practice in that court, upon motion of William M. Evarts, at that time United States senator for New York state.

In politics Mr. Lansing is a stanch Democrat, and in 1889 he was elected surrogate of Rensselaer county for a term of six years. He was a candidate for re-election in 1895; but was defeated, though he ran ahead of his ticket by a large number of votes. He presided over the court with admirable dignity, and with a courtesy and fair-mindedness that won the approval of all men irrespective of party. In 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for county judge.

Some results of Mr. Lansing's work as surrogate will long remain as a benefit to the state, and a monument to his industry and learning. He prepared and published a large number of opinions in the more important cases that came before him; and these have been well received by the profession, and cited in such prominent legal publications as Bliss's "Annotated Code of Civil Procedure," and Redfield's "Law and Practice in Surrogates' Courts." He also secured the passage in the legislature of 1895 of certain amendments to the civil code that are generally recognized as of decided value.



JAMES LANSING

In private life Mr. Lansing is deservedly esteemed for his upright character. He is a Presbyterian, and has been for many years president of the board of trustees of the Mt. Ida Memorial Presbyterian Church of Troy. He is also a trustee of the Albany Law School. He was one of the delegates from Rensselaer county to assist in organizing the New York State Bar Association in 1876, and for many years was a member of one of its principal committees.

THOMAS A. MEEGAN

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Lansing was born at Decatur, Otsego county, N. Y., May 9, 1834; became a clerk in his father's store in 1846; attended school, taught, and read law, 1850–64; married Sarah A. Richardson of Poultney, Vt., July 4, 1857; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864, and was admitted to the bar; was surrogate of Rensselaer county, 1890–95; has practiced law in Troy, N. Y., since 1866.

* * *

Thomas A. Meegan, justice of the City Court of Albany, was born in that city thirty-five years ago. He grew up there, received his education there, and has practiced there ever since his admission to the bar; and he may therefore be regarded as thoroughly identified with the capital city. He began school attendance at an early age, and finished his general education at the Christian Brothers' Academy when he was seventeen years old.

Mr. Meegan's uncle, Edward J. Meegan, was at that time a prominent member of the Albany-county bar, and had attained distinction as corporation counsel of the city during several terms; and Thomas Meegan determined to follow in his steps in the legal profession, and also to place himself under his able tutelage. He remained in his office, accordingly, for several years, reading Blackstone and Kent and other legal authorities, and making the most of the practical training that a busy lawyer's office supplies; and in May, 1883, shortly after reaching his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y. From that time on he practiced in Albany with increasing success. Unlike most lawyers, he has not availed himself of partnership assistance, but has carried on his practice alone; and he is therefore entitled to the sole credit for the position he has attained. He has given his whole attention to his profession, and has not concerned himself with business or other outside enterprises.

Mr. Meegan had long taken an intelligent and active interest in public affairs in his native city; and in April, 1893, both his legal ability and his services to the Democratic party were recognized by his nomination and election to the position of justice of the City Court. His term of office was three years, but before the expiration of that time both the length of term and the date of election were altered; and in November, 1895, he was again elected, this time for a term of six years beginning January 1, 1896.

Mr. Meegan believes in fraternal organizations, and is an active member of several such bodies. Among these may be mentioned Colonie Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Albany; Albany Council, Royal Arcanum; Lodge No. 49, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Albany; Division No. 9, Ancient Order of Hibernians; and the Catholic Union of Albany. He is also judge advocate of the

Albany Jackson Corps, and a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

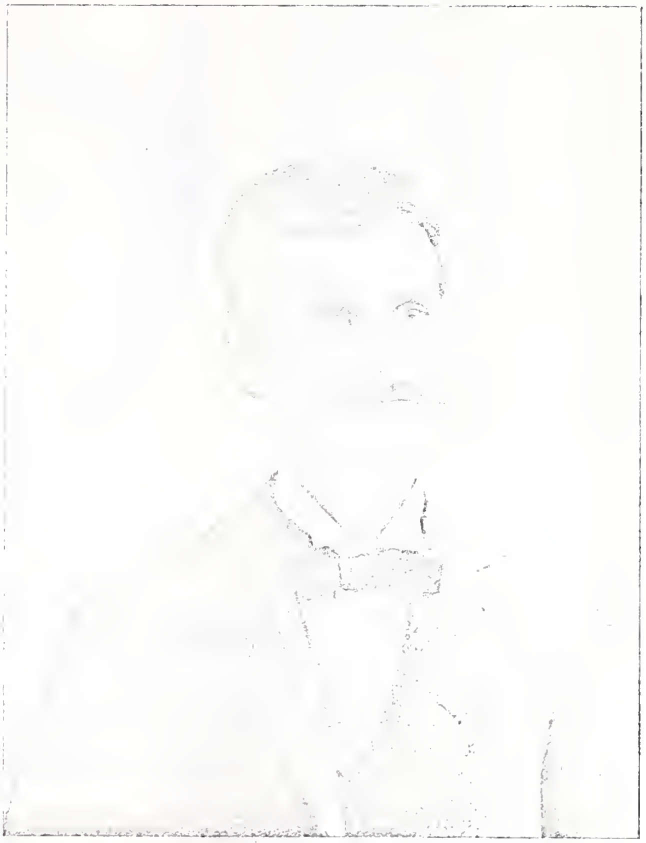
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Thomas A. Meegan was born at Albany February 3, 1862; was educated at the Christian Brothers' Academy, Albany; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; has been justice of the City Court of Albany since 1893; has practiced law in Albany since 1883.

* * *

Frederick Gove Paddock, one of Malone's most successful lawyers, and district attorney of Franklin county, was born in that county less than forty years ago, in the village of Fort Covington. When he was six years old his parents moved to Malone, the county seat, and he has lived there ever since. He attended the public schools of Malone, and graduated from Franklin Academy in 1879. He had prepared himself for college, and entered Cornell, but remained only a year as his health would not permit him to finish the course.

Mr. Paddock's father was a lawyer, and the young man grew up in his office, and imbibed his early knowledge of the profession almost unconsciously. In 1881, however, after returning from Cornell, he filed his formal certificate as a law student in the office of Cantwell & Paddock, and began to prepare in earnest for the legal profession. The next year he entered Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of LL.B. In May of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., and at once began practice in Malone. After serving as a clerk with the late Judge Hobbs and with Judge Taylor, he formed a partnership with Leslie C. Wead in 1886 that lasted four years. At the end of that time Mr. Wead went to Boston, and Mr. Paddock associated himself with M. E. McCleary in the firm of McCleary & Paddock. This partnership was dissolved in 1895, and since then Mr. Paddock has practiced alone.

In 1891–92, when the new ballot law went into effect, Mr. Paddock was chairman of the Franklin-county Republican committee, and did some very effective work in instructing voters in the use of the new system. In each election district in the county he erected a voting booth and established an election board, holding a meeting at which he answered all questions regarding the working of the system, and allowing those present to go through the form of voting in order to familiarize themselves with the process. The practical result of this work was seen on election day, when Franklin county cast 95 per cent of its regular vote, while the other counties of the state cast from 60 to 70 per cent. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Paddock was nominated and elected district attorney of Franklin county. He discharged his duties as prosecuting officer so efficiently that at the expiration of his term in 1895, he was re-elected for the years 1896–98. He has always been a firm believer in Republican principles, and an earnest worker in behalf of the Republican party; and has frequently been a delegate to county, state, and congressional conventions, a position he is well qualified to fill.



FREDERICK GOVE PADDOCK

Aside from his professional and public duties, Mr. Paddock has one interest that is somewhat unusual, and that is his fondness for taxidermists' work. He has taken this up as an amusement and recreation,

and has mounted many native birds and animals with much success. He is an active member of the Malone Congregational Church, and has been the clerk of the society for the last five years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frederick Gove Paddock was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., April 15, 1859; was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., and at Cornell University; graduated from Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1884; married Katherine L. Barnhart of Potsdam, N. Y., April 7, 1890; has practiced law at Malone since 1884; has been district attorney of Franklin county since January 1, 1893.

DELCOUR S. POTTER

* * *

Delcour S. Potter, widely known in political circles in northern New York as an active member of the Republican party, was born in Saratoga county fifty-odd years ago. After attending the common schools and academy of his native town of Schuylerville, he completed his education at Fort Edward Institute, and then took up the study of law. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar at Canton, St. Lawrence county, and opened an office in Schuylerville as attorney and counselor at law.

For almost a quarter of a century Mr. Potter practiced his profession in that village, and established a reputation as an able attorney throughout the county and beyond. In 1879, with General Charles Hughes, he successfully defended Jesse Billings of Ballston Spa, on trial for his life under a charge of wife murder; the jury disagreeing on the first trial, but acquitting the prisoner on a second trial. Mr. Potter's masterly conduct of this case did much to enhance his growing reputation, and to place him in his present high position at the bar of northern New York. In 1890 he determined to change his residence to some place from which he could more easily cover his extensive field of professional work; and he accordingly moved to Glens Falls, which has since been his home. In May, 1894, he formed a partnership with Joseph A. Kellogg, under the style of Potter & Kellogg, that still exists. The association has been a most fortunate one, and the firm to-day has probably as large an amount of legal business as any in that part of the state.

Mention has already been made of Mr. Potter's prominence in political life, and his active work in the interest of the Republican party. In 1879 he was elected to the assembly from Saratoga county, and was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1881, receiving thus the unusual honor of three successive terms in the state legislature. He took a prominent part in public affairs, also, in 1893, when his earnest advocacy of the name of Addison B. Colvin for the office of state treasurer was effective in securing that gentleman's nomination. Since Mr. Colvin's election to the office mentioned Mr. Potter has taken but little part in political affairs, preferring to devote himself to the claims of his extensive law practice. He still holds the position of commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, which he has filled for many years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Delcour S. Potter was born at Schuylerville, N. Y., April 19, 1843; attended Schuylerville Academy and Fort Edward Institute; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; married Anna M. McNaughton of Schuylerville March 12, 1866; was member of

assembly in 1880, 1881, and 1882; practiced law in Schuylerville, 1866–90, and has practiced in Glens Falls, N. Y., since 1890.

* * *

Albert Duane Shaw has had an unusually varied career, and one that is full of interest. Born in Jefferson county, New York, about fifty-five years ago, of good old revolutionary stock, he was educated in the public schools, and was a student at Belleville Union Academy when the Civil War broke out. Though not yet twenty years old, he at once enlisted in company A, 35th New York volunteers — the first man from the town of Cape Vincent to volunteer for the great struggle. He took part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburgh, and in a number of smaller engagements. After serving his term of two years as a private and noncommissioned officer, and making a fine record as a faithful and gallant soldier, he was appointed a special agent of the war department in the office of the provost marshal at Watertown, N. Y., where he remained until the close of the war engaged in the work of raising troops.

Released from this duty by the termination of the war, Colonel Shaw betook himself to the St. Lawrence University to complete his education. In 1866 he was elected a member of the state legislature from Jefferson county, and in the session that followed was a warm advocate of a protective tariff. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Fenton colonel of the 36th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., but resigned the position the next year, when he began his long term of consular service. After representing the government of the United States at Toronto, Ont., for ten years with conspicuous credit, he was promoted to the more honorable post of consul at Manchester, England, where he remained until 1886. His conduct of the office was able and efficient, and his reports to the home government were valuable contributions to the commercial and industrial discussions of the time.

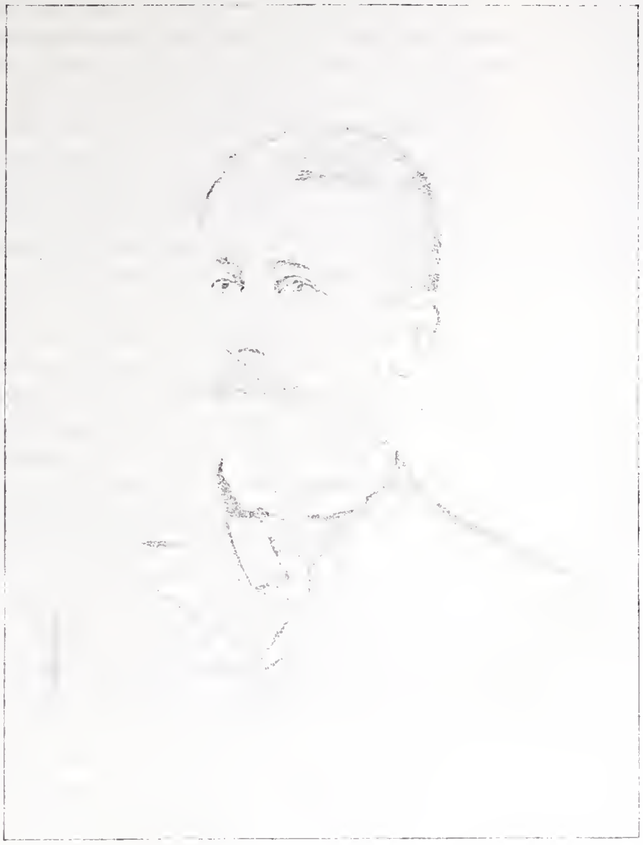
On his return from England Colonel Shaw took up his residence in Watertown, the county seat of his native county, which has since been his home. For several years past he has been largely interested in the development of electric power at Niagara Falls, a project in which he was one of the pioneers. He is the president of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., which secured from the government of Ontario a lease of the water power within the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for a term of a hundred years.

Colonel Shaw has also gained considerable fame, both at home and abroad, as a lecturer, his best-known productions being "Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished Men" and "Norway — Its Scenes and People." The former lecture is of special interest, the author having known personally, and not simply in his public capacity, such men as John Bright, Dean Stanley, Lord Roseberry, Cardinal Manning, Baron De Lesseps, and Sir John McDonald: as well as James Russell Lowell, Frederick Douglas, Ole Bull, President Hayes, and generals Grant and Sheridan in his own land.

ALBERT DUANE SHAW

Ever since his return to the United States in 1886 Colonel Shaw has been a prominent member of the

Grand Army of the Republic; and has worked loyally and devotedly with both voice and pen in the interests of his comrades, and especially in behalf of liberal pensions for war veterans. In 1895 he was elected a delegate at large to the National Encampment at Louisville, and became a member of the national pension committee of the organization from New York state. In May, 1897, he was elected department commander of the Grand Army for New York state, receiving the enthusiastic support of the members of the organization in his section of the state. Colonel Shaw is a member of the Baptist church, and his high standing in the community is owing no less to his private character than to his public services.



EDWIN M. WELLS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Albert Duane Shaw was born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 27, 1841; was educated at Belleville (N. Y.) Union Academy and St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; served in the Union army, 1861–65; was a member of the New York state assembly in 1867; married Mary Sherwood Keith of Chicago October 12, 1872; was United States consul at Toronto, Ont., 1868–78, and at Manchester, Eng., 1878–86; has been engaged in the development of Niagara water power since 1890; was elected department commander of the G. A. R. for New York state in 1897.

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Edwin M. Wells is a distinguished attorney and counselor at law of Syracuse, a city whose bar has long been renowned throughout the Empire State for its ability and high character. In the dozen years in which he has practiced his profession in central New York, Mr. Wells has drawn to himself an ever increasing clientage, and has won success beyond the fortune of most practitioners. He is a man of classical training, and was prepared at the union school in Dryden, N. Y., to enter Syracuse University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years after his graduation his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary title of Master of Arts.

Mr. Wells pursued his legal studies in the office of Clarence V. Kellogg of Syracuse, and after two years of careful reading and attention to office work he successfully passed an examination for admission to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Utica in September, 1884. His old preceptor in legal studies showed his confidence in the young man by at once admitting him to partnership. The law to-day has become a specialized science, and young lawyers appreciate the advantage of association with older members of the profession. The office of attorney and that of counselor are in these modern days resuming their early significance; and we now find in America, as in England, lawyers of high repute who seldom or never appear in court, but confine their work to their own chambers. Mr. Wells recognized the tendency of the times in the direction of specialization, and during the greater part of his professional career he has been a member of a legal firm. In 1887 J. E. Smith associated himself with the firm, and the style became Smith, Kellogg & Wells. Upon the retirement of Mr. Smith in 1891, Edgar N. Wilson took his place. Two years later Mr. Kellogg retired, and the firm of Wilson & Wells continued the business until 1895.

In that year D. R. Cobb was admitted to the firm, and the style of Wilson, Wells & Cobb was adopted. On January 1, 1897, Mr. Wells withdrew from the firm and has since practiced alone. In the branch of his profession known as commercial law he is especially noted for sound judgment and discretion. He is connected with the Empire State Mining Co., in which he holds the office of vice president.

Notwithstanding the cares of a busy professional life Mr. Wells has found time to participate in politics. He was one of the supervisors of Syracuse in the years 1882–84, and held the same office for the four years ending in 1895. In the fall of that year he was elected to the assembly on the Republican ticket by a substantial plurality, and was assigned to the committee on codes and to that on affairs of cities. He introduced the following bills in the session of 1896: one relating to public baths in Syracuse; one permitting the city to issue bonds for school sites; one regarding taxable sales of real property in Onondaga county; one providing for the construction of a hoist bridge at Salina street, Syracuse; and one for the improvement of the Oneida-creek channel. In November, 1896, he was reelected to the assembly, obtaining his seat this time by an increased plurality. In the session of 1897 he retained his membership in the committee on cities, and was also a member of the important committee on ways and means.

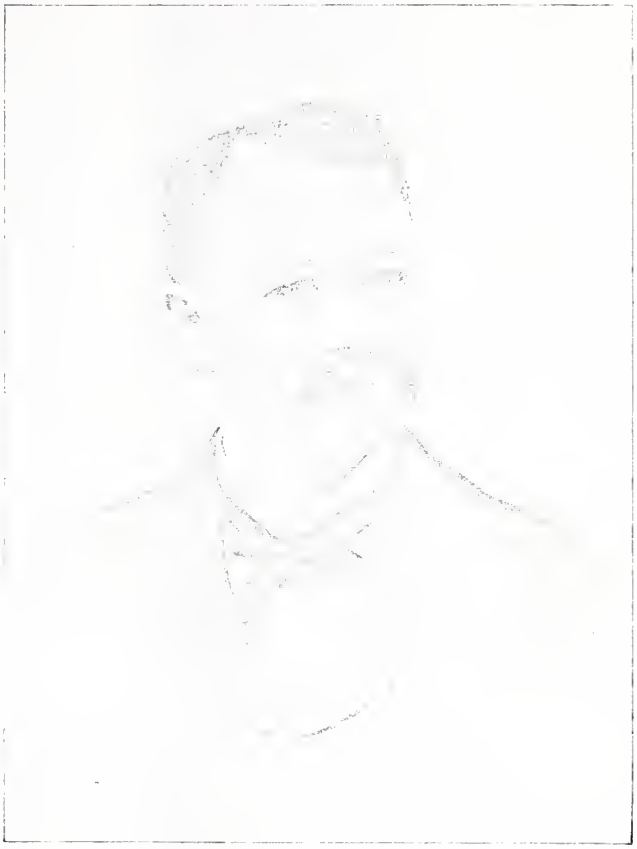
Mr. Wells is a man of quiet habits and unobtrusive manners. In college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon society, and he is now a member of the order of Elks.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Edwin Marvin Wells was born at South New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., August 2, 1857; graduated from Syracuse University in 1882; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Utica in September, 1884; married Nellie S. Morgan of Syracuse January 23, 1893; was supervisor of Syracuse, 1882–84 and 1893–95; was member of assembly, 1896–97; has practiced law in Syracuse since 1884.

* * *

J. B. Wise, mayor of Watertown, N. Y., and prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of the city, was born in Branford, Conn., less than forty years ago. His education was begun in the common schools of his native town, and continued in the grammar schools of Watertown, whither his father moved when the boy was about eleven years old. He gave up regular school attendance at the age of fourteen, but afterward took a course in a Watertown business college. His practical business training began early in life, since he was employed in folding, carrying, and selling newspapers soon after going to Watertown. A few years later he kept a news stand in the Watertown railroad station, and at the age of seventeen he operated a line of news agents on the Lake Shore division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad between Oswego and Niagara Falls.

Mr. Wise had thus had some valuable experience in the actual conduct of business affairs when he went into business with his father, Joseph Wise, soon after his eighteenth birthday. Confining themselves at first to the manufacture of locks, hinges, and other fittings for sewing machines, they afterward included in their output a large line of light hardware made from sheet metal. The father died



J. B. WISE

in October, 1886; and Mr. Wise succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted with increasing success, until it has become one of the large manufacturing concerns of Watertown.

The man who can manage profitably a large business of his own, is sure to be called upon to assist in the management of other commercial enterprises, and Mr. Wise's business career is no exception to this rule. At the present time he is president of the Singer Fire Alarm Co., and of the Watertown Brass & Manufacturing Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Ryther Manufacturing Co.; and a director in the Union Carriage & Gear Co., of which he was for three years vice president. This latter corporation is one of the strongest in Watertown.

In political affairs Mr. Wise is a strong adherent of the Republican party. His first public office was that of alderman from the 2d ward, Watertown, which he held in 1889 and 1890. In the fall of the latter year he was the Republican candidate for mayor, but was defeated. His party, however, had faith in his real strength as a candidate, and placed him at the head of the city ticket again in 1891, when he was once more defeated. In 1892 the nomination was offered to him, but he declined to accept it. In 1894, however, he yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and allowed his name to be used once more; and this time he carried the Republican banner to victory against three competitors. His re-election in 1895 and again in 1896 — the last time by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for mayor in Watertown — is a proof that he has displayed in municipal affairs the same good judgment and ability that have brought him success in his private business undertakings. The voters of our cities are coming more and more to realize that a city can best be governed by business methods, like any other corporation; and that the great public questions which play an important part in national politics have little or no essential connection with municipal affairs.

With his many business interests and exacting public duties, Mr. Wise has scant time for outside matters of a purely social nature. He is, however, an Odd Fellow and a Mason, belonging to the Knights Templar and to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — James B. Wise was born at Branford, Conn., December 27, 1858; was educated in common schools and a business college; was a news agent, 1872–77; engaged in the manufacture of hardware with his father, at Watertown, N. Y., in 1877; married Hattie C. Willard of Watertown September 8, 1881; was an alderman of Watertown, 1889–90, and has been mayor of the city since January 1, 1895; is now engaged in various manufacturing enterprises in Watertown.

John B. Judson of Gloversville is one of the most energetic, progressive, and public-spirited citizens of that thriving little city. Though barely thirty-six years old, he has achieved prominence in political circles throughout the state by reason of his service in the Democratic party, of which he is an enthusiastic supporter.

Mr. Judson was born at Kingsborough, which is now in the city of Gloversville. He attended the common schools and Kingsborough Academy, and completed his education at the seminary at Williston, Mass. At the early age of sixteen he became proprietor of a job-printing office in Gloversville, which he has conducted ever since. He acquired at the start a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its different branches; and in the twenty years since it was opened the office has become one of the best in the state. Fine color printing and embossing are among Mr. Judson's specialties; and this work is largely in demand among the glove makers of Gloversville and elsewhere, and constitutes one of the principal products of the establishment.

The growth and prosperity of Gloversville are matters very near to Mr. Judson's heart, and he has had a part in most of the recent projects for developing the resources of the city. He has interested himself largely in real estate; and has been instrumental in opening up and placing on the market a considerable tract of land on the high ground in the eastern part of the city, which seems destined to become one of the most popular residence districts of Gloversville. His connection with this enterprise is evidenced in the name of the locality — Judson Heights. Mr. Judson is also a director of the Cayadutta electric railroad, and of the Gloversville and Broadalbin railroad, and a member of the Gloversville Business Men's Association.

For so young a man, Mr. Judson has had an interesting political career. This began in 1888, when he was elected a delegate to the Democratic state convention. He was also a delegate in 1892 to the February convention held at Albany. From 1890 to 1894 he was the secretary of the Fulton-county committee, and he is now the chairman of that committee. He was chosen a member of the Democratic state committee in 1893 from the 22d congressional district, comprising the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, and St. Lawrence, and was made a member of the executive committee. In 1894 he was again elected to the state committee, and was unanimously

chosen its secretary. This honor was a recognition of his sound judgment and devotion to his party; and his uniform courtesy and superior executive ability gave such general satisfaction that in 1896 he was again unanimously chosen to fill the same position.

Early in 1895 Mr. Judson's name was prominently put forth by the Democrats of northern New York for the responsible post of state comptroller; and at the convention held in Syracuse in September of that year he was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 312 to 98, which was afterward made unanimous. In the election that followed he received the enthusiastic support of his party throughout his section of the state, and ran considerably ahead of his ticket there. Mr. Judson possesses decided talent for political life, and is well qualified to serve his party and the public generally in important positions; and it may safely be predicted that his career in this direction is only well begun.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Brown Judson was born at Kingsborough (now Gloversville), N. Y., August 20, 1861; was educated at Kingsborough Academy and Williston (Mass.) Seminary; married Isabelle Stewart of Johnstown, N. Y., September 19, 1882; was secretary of the Fulton-county Democratic committee, 1890–94, and chairman of the same committee, 1894–97; was secretary of the Democratic state committee in 1894, 1896, and 1897; was a candidate for the office of state comptroller in 1895; has carried on a job-printing office at Gloversville since 1877.

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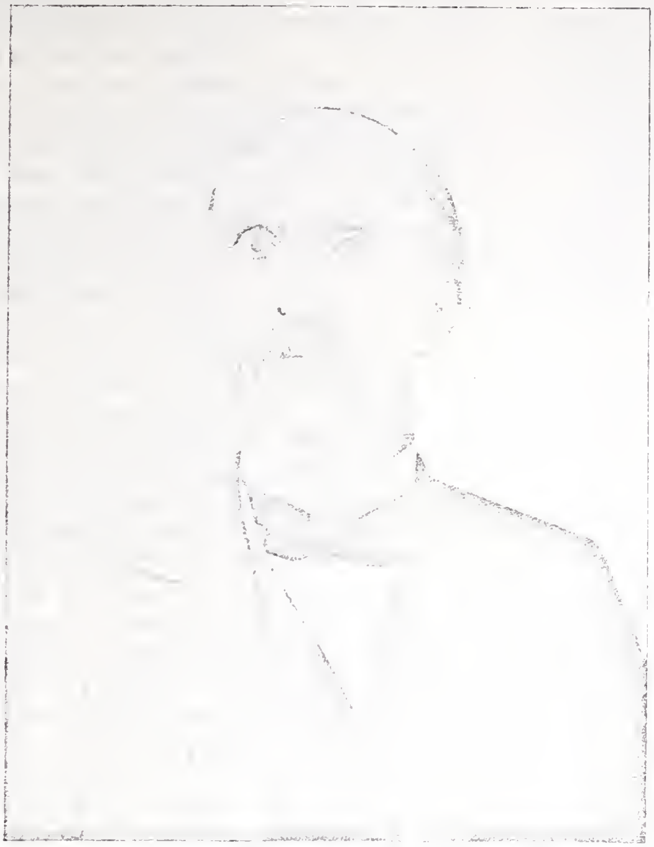
Jeremiah Keck, for the past fourteen years county judge of Fulton county, is descended from a family that has been honorably prominent in Johnstown, N. Y., from very early times. His paternal ancestors settled there in the time of the renowned Sir William Johnson; and his great-grandfather, George Keck, fought in the war of the Revolution. Judge Keck was born about fifty years ago at Keck's Center, in the old town of Johnstown. His father was Isaac Keck, a farmer; and his mother, Eliza Ann Burns, was of Scotch descent, and died in 1857. Isaac Keck was anxious to give his sons the best education that his means afforded: and Jeremiah, after studying at the neighboring district school, attended Clinton Liberal Institute and Whitestown Seminary.

Judge Keck was only sixteen when the Civil War broke out; but he immediately left school, and enlisted in company C, 77th New York volunteer infantry. He served with his regiment at Yorktown, Fair Oakes, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, and throughout the Peninsular campaign; and was honorably discharged by reason of disabilities contracted in the service.

JOHN B. JUDSON

Returning North with impaired health and little money, Judge Keck had some difficulty in carrying out his determination to become a lawyer. All obstacles were happily overcome at length, however: and in April, 1868, he became a student in the office of Wells & Dudley of Johnstown. He was admitted to the bar at Schenectady April 7, 1869, and at once commenced practice, forming a partnership with the gentlemen mentioned, under the style of Wells, Dudley & Keck. This connection lasted until January 1, 1877, when Judge Keck formed a partnership with Philip Keck, a younger brother, under the firm name of J. & P. Keck, that continued for six years.

Judge Keck became well and favorably known in his profession in the early days of his practice; and in the fall of 1874, five years after his admission to the bar, he was nominated and elected district attorney of Fulton county. He was re-elected in 1877, thus holding the position for six years. In 1880 he returned for a short time to private life; but he had made many friends during his service as prosecuting officer, and had displayed marked ability in conducting public affairs, and the people of the county soon placed him in a more important position. In 1883 they elected him county judge and surrogate, and he has filled the position ever since, having been re-elected in 1889 and again in 1895. This long service on the bench is a proof of Judge Keck's popularity among all classes in his native county, and a tribute to his professional ability and general high standing. He has indeed administered the affairs of his jurisdiction with great fairness and impartiality, and has proved himself thoroughly qualified in all respects for the position he holds.



JEREMIAH KECK

Judge Keck has succeeded, through natural ability, persistent industry, and strict integrity, in attaining at a comparatively early age a position of trust and honor in the community; and his kindly and courteous disposition has gained for him a host of friends. He has been for many years a member of the State Bar Association, and for the past five years has been one of its executive committee. He is a Mason, belonging to St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M.; Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; and Gloversville Commandery, K. T. For the past twelve years he has been commander of Martin McMartin Post, No. 256, Grand Army of the Republic. He attends the United Presbyterian Church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Jeremiah Keck was born in the town of Johnstown, N. Y., November 9, 1845; was educated at Clinton Liberal Institute and Whitestown Seminary; served in the Union army during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869; married Jennie A. Kibbe of Johnstown June 10, 1874, who died in October, 1888; married Sara R. Riggs of Detroit, Mich., in November, 1890; practiced law in Johnstown, 1869–83; was district attorney of Fulton county, 1875–80; has been county judge and surrogate of Fulton county since January 1, 1884.

James B. Lyon, well known to the legislators of the Empire State from his long service as public printer, was born in Washington county, New York, less than forty years ago. He is of Irish parentage, and inherited the best traits of that interesting race — their sturdy honesty, indomitable courage, and undaunted pluck. It must be largely owing to these qualities, which constitute a better heritage than any amount of wealth, that Mr. Lyon has succeeded so conspicuously in the battle of life: for he possessed no other advantages or opportunities that thousands of boys do not possess. Young men sometimes forget that those succeed who make opportunity: the many fail who wait for it to come of its own accord.

Mr. Lyon was a farmer's son; and as soon as he became old enough he was put to work on the farm in summer, and in winter trudged to the neighboring district school, where he obtained an elementary

education. He also spent a little time at Masson College, Terrebonne, Canada; but began to work for his living at fourteen years of age, becoming a clerk in a bookstore in Gloversville, N. Y., where he remained five years. He was ambitious all the time, however, for a more independent position, and one where his abilities could have full scope; and in 1876 he sought a wider field of enterprise in Albany, where he has since resided.

Mr. Lyon's first business venture in the capital city was a modest one, but it was successful from the start. He began by selling stationery and blank books from office to office, and from store to store. He quickly established a reputation for fair, prompt, and honest dealing; and business men recognized in him a boy who was bound to get on in the world, and were glad to help him so far as lay in their power. The next year he became the proprietor of an "establishment" consisting of himself and a man, and began to make his blank books; thus securing the additional manufacturer's profit, and evincing the business capacity that so signally marked his subsequent career. From that plant, started with no capital and some second-hand machinery, has grown in less than twenty years, one of the largest and best equipped printing and binding establishments in America, capable of handling with accuracy and promptness the vast amount of legislative printing of the state of New York, and of printing and binding thousands of law books annually. Of this great establishment Mr. Lyon is the sole proprietor.

Mr. Lyon's official work began in 1888, when he received the contract for the printing for the state; and for eight years he held this important position. He is now publisher for the state of the New York Court of Appeals reports, the miscellaneous reports, and the session laws, and the printer of the Appellate Division reports; and he made possible that boon to the legal profession known as the "Combined Official Series of New York State Reports and Session Laws," issued weekly, and giving prompt and reliable information concerning many matters of moment.

From the beginning of his residence in Albany Mr. Lyon has identified himself with plans for the development of the city along business lines. In 1893 he organized a company with a capital of $100,000, of which he was the principal subscriber, for the purpose of attracting manufacturing industries to the city. He also built, in connection with his printing establishment, a factory supplied with heat, light, and power; offering exceptional inducements to outside manufacturers, which resulted in the establishment of several new industries furnishing employment to hundreds of men. It is Mr. Lyon's belief that industry is the road to contentment as well as to wealth; and that to give employment to labor is the truest charity, and the best means of ensuring the prosperity of a community.

Although many times tempted with offers of political preferment, Mr. Lyon has steadfastly refused to become engulfed in the maelstrom of politics. He is a friend of good government, and devotes much time to the consideration of social and economic questions. When not attending to business he forgets its cares in the charms of rural life at his beautiful home on the banks of the Hudson.

JAMES B. LYON

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — James B. Lyon was born at Middle Granville, N. Y., March 25, 1858; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in a bookstore at Gloversville, N. Y., 1872–76; moved to Albany in 1876, and began manufacturing and selling blank books and stationery; was public printer for the state of New York, 1888–95; married Anita Thompson of Albany February 18, 1890; has been proprietor of a printing and binding establishment at Albany since 1876.

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ROBERT TOWNSEND McKEEVER

Robert Townsend McKeever, though little more than thirty years old, has had an active business career extending over the past dozen years; and has been connected during most of that time with various departments of railroad management in different parts of the West and in eastern New York. He is an excellent type of the modern practical, progressive man of affairs, interested in many enterprises, and giving to each the attention necessary for its successful conduct.

Mr. McKeever was born in Putnam county, New York; and after attending a private school in New York city for several years, he entered St. John's School, Sing Sing, from which he graduated in 1885. He began business life at once as billing and shipping clerk in a New York office, where he remained for about three years. Having obtained there a general insight into business methods, he went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1888 as clerk in the office of the auditor of disbursements of the Northern Pacific railroad, beginning thus his connection with the business of transportation. The next year he spent a short time at Yellowstone Park in the employ of the same company, and in the fall of 1889 entered the office of the general manager of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway at Winnipeg.

By this time Mr. McKeever had seen a good deal of life in the West, and had experienced its disadvantages as well as its advantages. He was quite willing, therefore, when opportunity offered, to return to his native state; and in 1891 he accepted the position of assistant to the general manager of the Adirondack & St. Lawrence railway, with headquarters at Herkimer, N. Y. The next year he became train master and assistant superintendent of the same road. In April, 1893, he became a director and the general superintendent of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad, which runs from Fonda on the New York Central road across Fulton county to Northville, and connects the thriving cities of Johnstown and Gloversville with the main line. Mr. McKeever has made his home in Gloversville since assuming the management of this line; and, though comparatively a newcomer, he has become closely identified with the transportation interests of that part of the state. Of late years the use of electricity as a motive power has been widely adopted, and has largely altered the traffic conditions in many sections of the country. The Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville road was quick to take advantage of this new development, and organized an electric division which is an important factor in its prosperity. To this division belong the Johnstown, Gloversville & Kingsboro Horse Railroad Co., of which Mr. McKeever is a director; and the Cayadutta Electric Railroad, of which he is general manager and also a

director. He is secretary and treasurer and a director of the Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort electric railway, which does an extensive business between the towns mentioned.

Mr. McKeever's calling has brought him much into public notice in his new home, and he has become generally and deservedly popular for the obliging and efficient manner in which he conducts the affairs of the different corporations under his charge. While not engaging actively in politics, he has taken a proper interest in public matters; and in 1896 he was the candidate of the sound-money Democrats for member of assembly in his district. He is a member of Christ Church, Gloversville; and belongs to various Masonic and other bodies, including Herkimer Lodge, No. 423, F. & A. M.; Iroquois Chapter, R. A. M., Ilion, N. Y.; Little Falls Commandery, No. 26, K. T.; Ziyara Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Utica, N. Y.; and Gloversville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Calumet and Transportation clubs of New York city, and the Eccentric Club of Gloversville.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Robert Townsend McKeever was born at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., July 20, 1866; was educated at St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y.; was a clerk in a New York house, 1885–88; was connected with various railroads, East and West, 1888–93; married Frances Converse Webb of New York city at Shelburne, Vt., October 7, 1893; has been director and general manager of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad, with headquarters at Gloversville, N. Y., since 1893.

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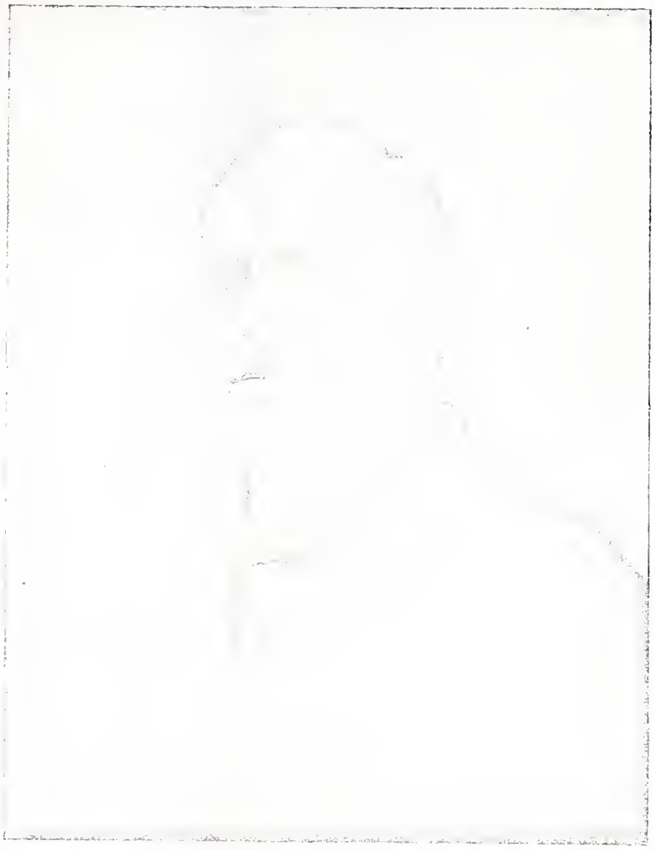
Willard D. McKinstry, editor of the Watertown *Daily Times*, was born in Chautauqua county, New York; and his general education and early newspaper training were received in that part of the state. After attending the district school and academy of his native town, he took a course at the Fredonia Normal School. Then followed a year's service as clerk in the Fredonia post office, where his father was postmaster, after which he took up what has since been his life-work.

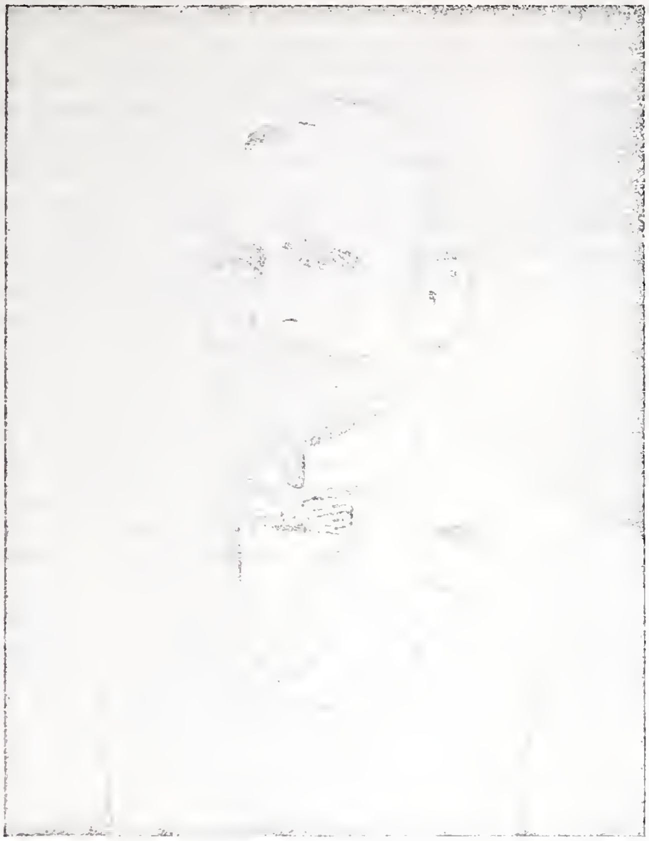
Mr. McKinstry had already had some little experience in newspaper work in the office of the Fredonia *Censor*, and he did not deem it necessary to undergo a further apprenticeship. Accordingly he bought the Dunkirk *Journal* March 1, 1872, and became its editor and publisher. He conducted this enterprise successfully for ten years on his own account, and then admitted to partnership in the business Henry D. Jarvis. Three years later he sold the paper, and it was afterward consolidated with the Dunkirk *Observer*.

Having thus disposed of his property in Dunkirk, Mr. McKinstry in 1886 moved to the other end of the state, taking up his residence in Watertown, and becoming connected with the Watertown *Daily Times*. For six months he acted as news editor, and at the end of that time became associate editor with the late Beman Brockway. On the death of Mr. Brockway in December, 1892, Mr. McKinstry assumed his present position of editor in chief of the paper. He is also president of the Brockway Sons Co., publishers of the *Daily Times* and of the semi-weekly *Times and Reformer*.



WILLARD D. McKINSTRY

Mr. McKinstry has been connected more or less with public affairs for many years. While publishing the Dunkirk *Journal* he acted as inspector at the Dunkirk customhouse for two years. In 1884 he was clerk of the judicial committee in the state assembly, and in the next session he was clerk of the ways and means committee, the chairman in both cases being General Husted. In November, 1892, Governor Flower appointed Mr. McKinstry the Republican member of the state civil-service commission, and he held the position until January 1, 1896. His associates under Governor Flower were E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica and De Forest Van Vleet of Ithaca; and when these gentlemen retired at the close of Governor Flower's term, Governor Morton appointed Willard A. Cobb of Lockport and Silas W. Burt of New York city as Mr. McKinstry's co-workers. Mr. McKinstry devoted much time and thought to his duties as a commissioner, and had a large part in the important work of the commission in rendering the civil-service law effective. The enforcement of the law had been hindered by the fact that the statute provided no penalty for its violation; and Mr. McKinstry and his associates under Governor Flower secured the passage of an amendment which authorized the state comptroller to pay salaries only on a certificate from the commission that the law had been complied with. This amendment greatly facilitated the work of the commission, and under Governor Morton's administration the civil-service reform system in the state was brought to a high degree of excellence. Mr. McKinstry takes just pride in the effective part taken by himself and his associates in this work.



DOUGLAS C. MORIARTA

Journalism is one of the most exacting professions, and Mr. McKinstry, who has been an editor since his twenty-second year, has had no time for outside enterprises. He takes an active interest, however, in public affairs in Watertown, and is ready to help forward any worthy movement both professionally and privately. At the present time he is vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Watertown. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Episcopal church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Willard D. McKinstry was born at Fredonia, N. Y., October 1, 1850; attended Fredonia Academy and Fredonia Normal School; was editor and publisher of the Dunkirk "Journal," 1872–85; became news editor of the Watertown (N. Y.) "Daily Times" in 1886, and associate editor in 1887; was state civil-service commissioner, 1892–95; married Mary A. Lawyer of Watertown April 25, 1895; has been editor in chief of the "Daily Times" since December, 1892.

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Douglas C. Moriarta, one of the ablest young physicians in eastern New York, was born in Saratoga Springs less than forty years ago, and has always lived there. He is a son of Peter M. Moriarta, and a grandson of the Rev. John D. Moriarta. Dr. Moriarta began his education in the district schools at an early age, and continued his attendance there for about ten years. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, and a few months later entered a drug store in a similar capacity. After this he was able to go on with his education, and for that purpose attended the high

school of his native town for two years. His experience as a drug clerk had developed a natural taste for work in that line; and he accordingly entered the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1882. The class comprised about two hundred pupils, and he had the distinction of ranking second in all that number.

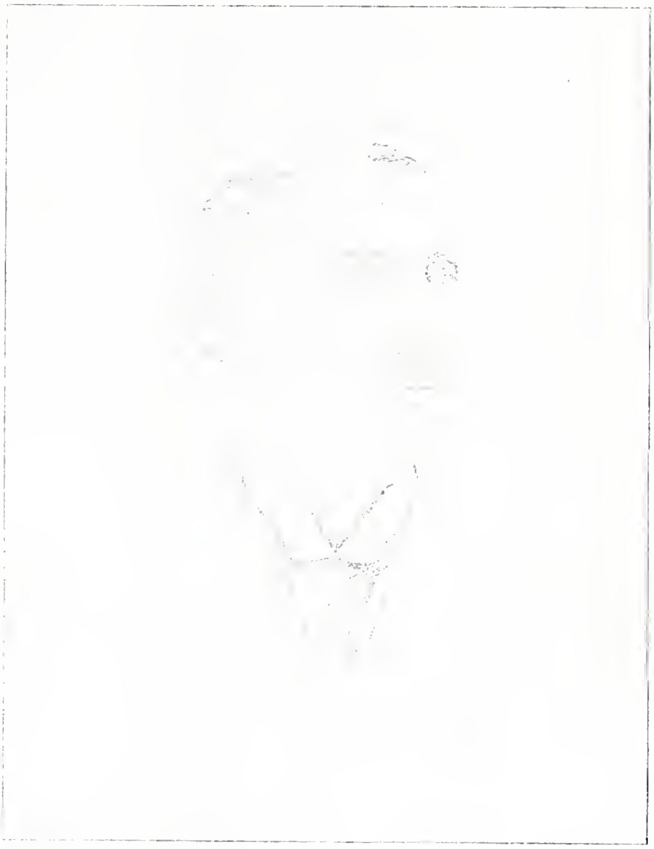
By this time the young man had decided to pursue his studies further, and to become a physician. For this purpose he went to Albany, and matriculated at the Albany Medical College, graduating in 1885 at the head of his class. Dr. Moriarta made choice of his native place as the field of his professional labor, and for the past dozen years he has practiced at Saratoga Springs with uninterrupted success. In addition to his general private practice, his services have been largely in demand in various official capacities. He has been the district or town physician ever since he began practice, and the village health officer since 1894. He has also occupied the post of surgeon at the St. Christina Hospital throughout his medical career, and attending surgeon at the Saratoga Hospital since its organization. In the fall of 1886 he was nominated and elected coroner of Saratoga county, and held the office for three years.

Dr. Moriarta is a member of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Association, as well as the local Medical Society of Saratoga Springs. Throughout his professional career he has written more or less for medical journals and for the various societies to which he belongs; but in the main he has devoted himself to active practice, in which he has been unusually successful.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Douglas Calhoun Moriarta was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 8, 1859; was educated in public schools; was a clerk in Saratoga Springs, 1876–77; graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1882 and from the Albany Medical College in 1885, and took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic; has been district physician since 1885, and health officer of Saratoga Springs since 1894; was coroner of Saratoga county, 1887–89; married Harriet Frances Merchant of Saratoga Springs September 24, 1890; has practiced medicine in Saratoga Springs since 1885.

C. M. Parke of Gloversville, N. Y., is a native of Saratoga county, having been born in Clifton Park in 1847. After acquiring all the education that could be gained from the district schools of forty years ago, with their somewhat meager equipment, he went to Hamilton, Madison county, in the fall of 1863, and spent a year in a preparatory school there. He then entered Madison (now Colgate) University, from which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of A. B. Three years later the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

His general education thus completed, Mr. Parke read law for two years with Bullard & Davenport of Troy, N. Y. This firm, consisting of General E. F. Bullard and Nelson Davenport, carried on an extensive business; and with them Mr. Parke had an excellent opportunity to familiarize himself with the practical work of a busy office, at the same time that he read Kent and Blackstone, and other legal authorities. Having been admitted to the bar in 1870, he began looking about for a suitable opening for a



C. M. PARKE

young lawyer, and finally decided in favor of Gloversville. In the spring of 1871 he commenced practice there in a very small way, sleeping in his office for the first year, and attending to such business as came to him. The next year he formed a partnership with H. C. McCartey; but this lasted only a twelvemonth, and ever since then he has practiced alone.

Although he had not the advantage of a wide acquaintance in the neighborhood, nor yet of important professional connections, Mr. Parke soon attained a high standing at the Fulton-county bar, and laid the foundations of his present extensive practice. In the twenty-five years of his professional life he has conducted many important cases, and has met with a large measure of success. A legal triumph in which he takes special pride is the argument of a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he was successful against Francis Kernan of Utica, that great lawyer and statesman, then senator. Mr. Parke is a scholarly man, and has given considerable time to literary work connected with his profession, having assisted William Wait in preparing his "Annotated Code" and his work on "Practice."

Official life has not claimed any great share of Mr. Parke's attention, though he has held several positions connected with his profession. He was clerk of the village of Gloversville for two years, and afterward village attorney for a time. In the fall of 1880 he was elected district attorney of Fulton county, and was re-elected in 1883, serving for six years in that position. For the last ten years he has devoted himself wholly to the care of his private practice.

Mr. Parke is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternities, but otherwise he has not interested himself in clubs or societies. He belongs to the Baptist church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Clayton More Parke was born at Clifton Park, N. Y., December 2, 1847; graduated from Madison University in 1868; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; married Alice M. Clark of Eaton, N. Y., November 2, 1875; was district attorney of Fulton county, 1881–86; has practiced law at Gloversville, N. Y., since 1871.

A. H. Sawyer of Watertown, N. Y., is prominent alike in legal, commercial, social, and religious circles in that city, where he has lived for forty years; and no man in the community is more highly respected than he. His paternal ancestors came from England in 1636, and settled in Massachusetts. Members of the family took part in the Indian and Colonial wars, and Judge Sawyer's great-grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary army; while both of his grandfathers served in the American army in the war of 1812.

Judge Sawyer was born at Potsdam, N. Y., a little more than sixty years ago. He prepared for college at Lowville (N. Y.) Academy; but his further studies were interrupted by long-continued ill health, and he was finally obliged to complete his education under private tutors. At the age of twenty he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857. In July of the same year he went to Watertown, and began his long service at the Jefferson-county bar, forming a partnership with James F. Starbuck. Mr. Starbuck was one of the ablest lawyers in the state; and the firm of Starbuck & Sawyer, which lasted until the death of its senior member in December, 1880, became widely and favorably known, and gained an important clientage throughout an extensive territory. Since the death of his partner Mr. Sawyer has carried on his practice alone, and has ably maintained the prestige of the old association. Of late years his work has been largely connected with corporation law, a branch of the profession that has rapidly increased in importance with the modern tendency in the business world toward the formation of such organizations.

During the Civil War Judge Sawyer took an active part in public affairs, serving as president of the Union League of Watertown throughout the conflict, and as chairman of the Union and Republican county committees from 1861 to 1867. In the latter year he was nominated by acclamation for county judge of Jefferson county, and was duly elected; and at the expiration of his term in 1871 he was renominated in the same flattering manner, and re-elected. In 1877 he retired from the bench, and has since devoted himself to private practice.

For many years Judge Sawyer's advice and assistance have been sought in business circles in Watertown, and he has been conspicuous for his able and untiring advocacy of all measures for the public welfare. He has served as a director in various banks, insurance, railroad, and manufacturing corporations; and is now vice president and general counsel of the Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. He was a member of the board of education of Watertown for nine years, and president of the board during part of that time. He is well known in Masonic circles, and has been Master of the Watertown Lodge, and Eminent Commander of Watertown Commandery of Knights Templar, as well as District

Deputy Grand Master of Masons in New York state. He belongs to the society of Sons of the American Revolution, and to the Founders and Patriots of America.

In religious belief Judge Sawyer is an Episcopalian, and he has long been prominent in the affairs of the diocese of Central New York. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of its standing committee, and is now the chancellor of the diocese. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a warden of Trinity Church, Watertown. Hobart College conferred upon him in 1896 the degree of LL. D.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Azariah H. Sawyer was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 19, 1834; was educated in public schools and by private tutors; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857; married Caroline M. Buckley of Watertown, N. Y., November 3, 1859, who died in April, 1867; married Frances C. Fox of Pulaski, N. Y., December 15, 1869; was county judge of Jefferson county, 1868–78; has practiced law at Watertown since 1857.

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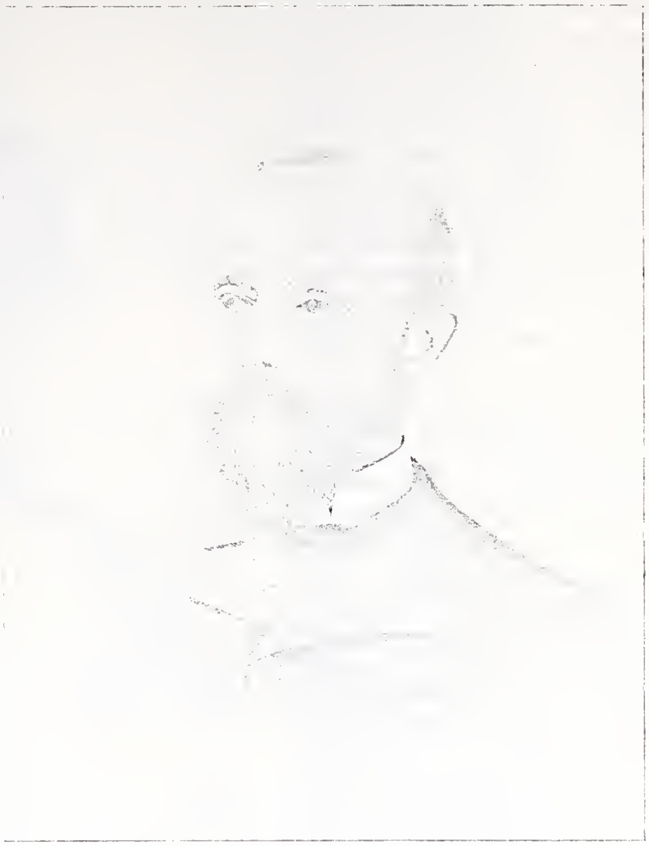
Frederick Stephan, Jr., prominent among the younger members of the legal profession in Kingston, N. Y., is the son of Frederick Stephan, ex-member of assembly of Ulster county, and Magdalena, eldest daughter of Major George F. Von Beck. Born in Rondout less than forty years ago, he attended the common schools of the place in childhood, and afterward graduated from the Ulster Academy there. Having decided to make the legal profession his life-work, he began his training therefor in the office of William Lawton, then county judge, and his partner, Seymour L. Stebbins. Unexpected financial obstacles arose, however, and Mr. Stephan was compelled to abandon his studies for a time. Moving to Boston he obtained employment as a bookkeeper, and worked thus for about four years.

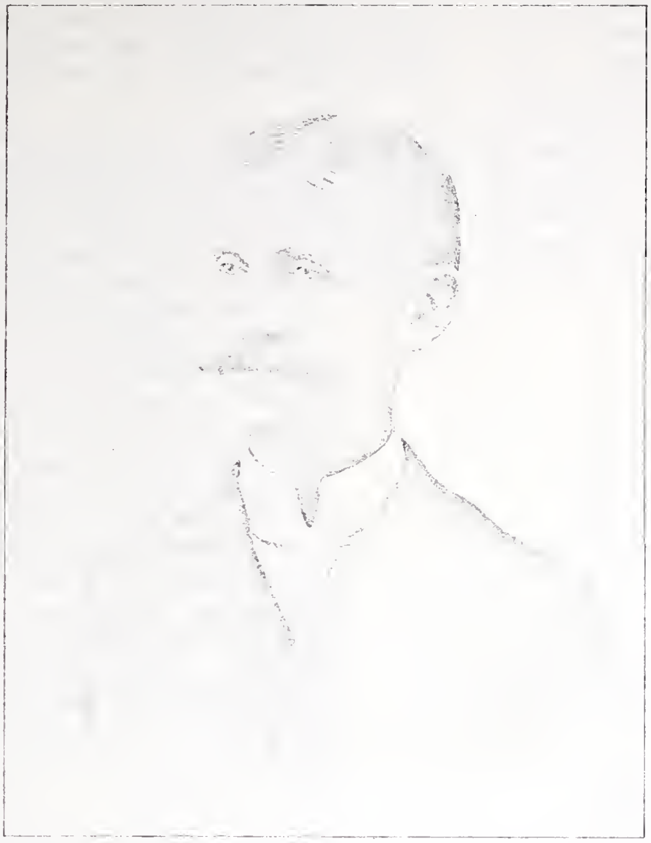
During this time Mr. Stephan succeeded by the strictest economy in accumulating enough capital to enable him to finish his legal studies. In 1884, accordingly, he entered the law department of Union University at Albany, graduating thence the next year, and opening an office in Kingston in May, 1886. In the decade since elapsed he has firmly established himself in his profession, building up an extensive and lucrative practice by his untiring energy and tried legal ability. He has always practiced alone, and has followed a general line of law business.

Such time as it has been possible to spare from the exacting demands of his profession, Mr. Stephan has given to politics for some years past. He was at one time the Republican candidate for the office of city recorder, but was unable to overcome the strong Democratic sentiment in the community. He was counsel for the Ulster-county board of supervisors in 1895; and in the same year was elected city judge of the city of Kingston by a large majority, and has filled the position since. Kingston is usually strongly Democratic, and Mr. Stephan's election may be regarded as a personal triumph. Other political offices have been within his reach, notably that of alderman, which he has several times refused; but he has felt it necessary to devote himself chiefly to the interests of his clients, and has therefore abstained from taking any very active part in public affairs.



A. H. SAWYER

In 1889 Judge Stephan helped to organize the Home Seekers' Savings and Loan Association of Kingston, which has proved to be a great success and a benefit to the city. He became one of its charter members, and has served as attorney for the institution ever since. He is a member of Rondout Lodge, No. 343, Free and Accepted Masons, and was Master of the same in 1892. He is also a Knight Templar and a member of Cyprus Temple, Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Rondout Club.



FREDERICK STEPHAN, JR.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frederick Stephan, Jr., was born at Rondout, N. Y., May 20, 1859; was educated in common schools and Ulster Academy, Rondout; worked as a bookkeeper in Boston, 1880–84; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1886; married Alice Vignes of Kingston, N. Y., February 22, 1888; has practiced law in Kingston since 1886, and has been city judge since January 1, 1896.

Martin Ingham Townsend of Troy, New York, is a son of Nathaniel Townsend of Massachusetts, through whom he inherited the blood of the Inghams of eastern Connecticut and of the Trains of Massachusetts; and through his mother, Cynthia Marsh Townsend, he traces his descent from Henry Adams of Braintree and Miles Standish of Plymouth and Duxbury, Mass.

In 1816 Mr. Townsend's parents moved to Williamstown, Mass., and the three sons all graduated at Williams College, and all became lawyers. The eldest brother, Rufus M. Townsend, practiced in partnership with Martin I. Townsend at Troy from 1836 to 1882, and continued active professional work until his death at the age of eighty-one and a half years. The third brother, Randolph W. Townsend, is still a practicing lawyer in New York city at the age of eighty-five. Martin I. Townsend graduated from college in 1833, studied law under David Dudley Field of New York and Henry Z. Hayner of Troy, and has practiced his profession in the latter city since 1836.

Mr. Townsend was for four years an alderman of Troy, was district attorney of Rensselaer county from 1842 to 1845, delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1867, a member of congress from 1875 to 1879, United States district attorney for the northern district of the state of New York from 1879 to 1887, and a member of the constitutional commission of 1890. Williams College conferred upon him in 1866 the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he has been a regent of the University of the State of New York since 1873. Until 1848 he was a Democrat in political belief; but in June of that year, in union with Thomas V. Carroll and Charles R. McArthur, he called and held the first meeting in the United States to protest against the nomination of Cass on a pro-slavery platform, and he has ever since been an ardent, unwavering Republican.

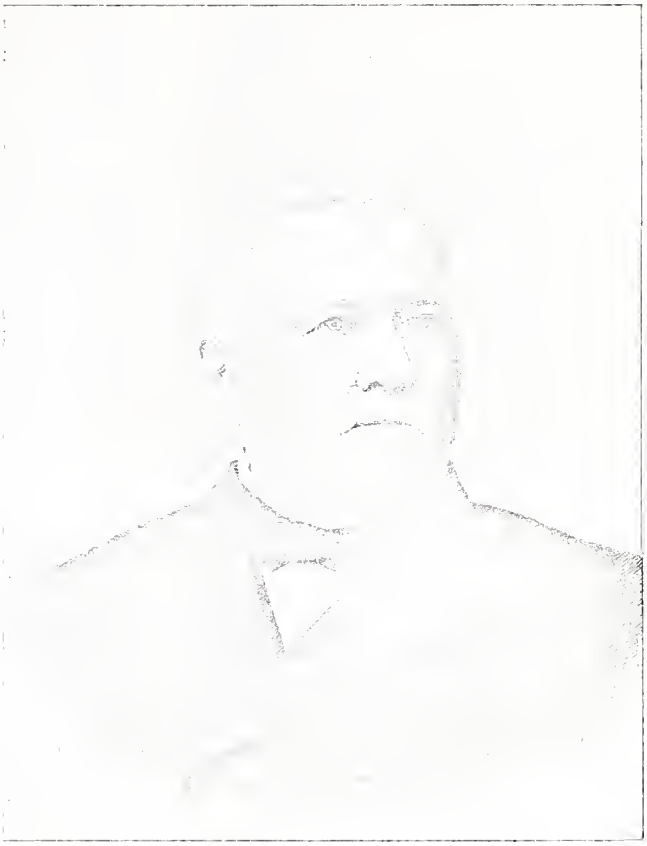
In the threefold attributes of citizen, lawyer, and statesman, Mr. Townsend has been generally accepted for half a century as the representative man of his county. His intellectual equipment is marked by quickness and breadth of comprehension, originality of conception, sound common sense, and power of presenting and enforcing his views. His temperament is nervous and enthusiastic, his spirit

inquisitive and aggressive, his moral sense hearty and sincere. He has always combined the enthusiasm of a Huguenot and the steadfastness of a Covenanter. These qualities have made him a leader of men from his youth, and his talents are of that large degree that approaches to genius. A born radical, not of the destructive type but of the reforming, in municipal matters, in the law, and in the affairs of the nation, he has ever been among the foremost to recognize and advocate every movement toward amelioration.

Mr. Townsend's physical energy has always been so abounding, and his mind so broad, that he has not relished the deep and narrow digging in a single direction that is needed in order to become what is known as a "learned lawyer." Still, the law books show a highly respectable number of leading cases in which he has originated and successfully enforced unfamiliar doctrines. Probably the most celebrated of these are the Marshall will case and the Meneely bell case, involving respectively the doctrines of charitable trusts and unfair trade competition. As a jury lawyer he has been more in his element. In his best moments he can never have been excelled. Although he disdains the arts of polished rhetoric and declamation, his quickness and adroitness, versatility, courage, presence of mind, irresistible wit, and knowledge of human nature, have enabled him to rise to great heights of forensic power, frequently producing a tremendous and ineffaceable impression. His career at the bar has been one of exceptional success, for he has always had the foresight and wisdom to try in public none but good cases: the others he has settled or tried out of court. Much of his success has been due to his invariable habit of cross-examining his own client before he has embarked in a suit. Every legal reform in the state has found in him an earnest and unwearied advocate; and it is largely due to him that married women have their rights, and that parties can testify in their own suits.

Comparatively little as Mr. Townsend has cared for the books of the law, he has always loved most others; and from his youth has read nearly everything, by night and by day, in science, history, literature, and theology; so that he has acquired a rare fund of exact and general knowledge which, by the aid of an infallible memory, is always readily at command. He has also loved and practiced farming on a large scale, and in these two avocations he has found the solace of his long life.

Few men have taken so commanding a position in congress in a first or second term as Mr. Townsend. In this he has overcome the tradition that a new "M. C.," like children, "should be seen and not heard." Something of this was due to his mature age, and more to his tact and wit. In his short congressional career he acquired a national reputation that was the wonder of the old members, and the despair of the new. In the state constitutional convention he took and maintained a similar preeminence. He has never cared for office, and the state and the nation have been the losers, because he has lacked and despised some arts necessary to the successful politician.



MARTIN INGHAM TOWNSEND

High as is his intellectual stature, it is of Mr. Townsend's grand moral qualities that his

contemporaries best love to speak, and for which he will be long remembered. Most prominent and most essential among these is his broad humanity. Like Abou Ben Adhem, Mr. Townsend loves his fellowmen. He even loves the cattle on the hills; and Cowper would call him friend, for he would not "needlessly set foot upon a worm." This union of tenderness and aggressiveness is rare and always strongly attractive. His large humanity led him in 1848 to cast off the shackles of party allegiance, and almost alone to declare the unpopular doctrine of restriction of slavery. He gloried in defying the wicked Fugitive Slave law. In the early and discouraging years of the great Civil War his was one of the clarion voices that never faltered in its patriotism. Having convictions, he has always had the courage of them, and a grand contempt of wrong. Never has he taken counsel save from his own conscience and from God. On occasion these qualities have made him seem irascible, and impatient of mean motives and dull and mercenary men; but generally this defect has been overbalanced by his incisive wit and exuberant sense of humor, which have salved the sores that his unsparing probe may have made.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Martin Ingham Townsend was born at Hancock, Mass., February 6, 1810; graduated from Williams College in 1833; married Louisa B. Kellogg of Williamstown, Mass., May 10, 1836; was district attorney of Rensselaer county, 1842–45, member of congress, 1875–79, and United States attorney for the northern district of New York, 1879–87; has been a regent of the University of the State of New York since 1873; has practiced law in Troy, N. Y., since 1836.

John Edgarson Van Etten, one of the ablest lawyers of eastern New York, is of pure Knickerbocker descent. His first American ancestor was Jacob Jansen, who came to this country in 1664 from the city of Etten in Brabant, Holland, and settled in Ulster county, New York. The record of his marriage to one of his countrywomen on January 4, 1665, may still be seen in the old records of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, where he is spoken of as Jacob Jansen von Etten; and from this early entry may be traced the origin of the family name. John Van Etten, the grandfather of our present subject, was a direct descendant in the fourth or fifth generation of the founder of the American line. He was born May 31, 1759, and at the age of eighteen took part in the battle of Saratoga as one of Morgan's regiment of sharpshooters. Though a mere boy, he was already distinguished by the great strength for which the family has long been famous, as may be judged from the gun that he used in that battle. This ancient weapon, now in possession of his grandson, measures seven feet in length and weighs sixteen pounds. It was called "Tower Hill," and was considered the best gun in the regiment, being the only one that would carry a ball across Saratoga lake.

After the close of the revolutionary war John Van Etten married, and had three sons, one of whom was a soldier in the war of 1812. The youngest, John Aaron, born May 19, 1801, was married October 19, 1826, to Rebecca, daughter of Peter Vredenburgh, and settled on a farm in Vaudale, Ulster county, afterward called Aaronton out of respect for him. In 1869 he sold his farm, and moved to Kingston, where he died at the age of eighty-seven. He was the largest and strongest of a family noted for size and strength, and these qualities more than once saved his life. He was at the same time gentle and kindly in disposition, generous, brave, sincere, and honest.

John E. Van Etten, the son of this modern Samson, was born on his father's farm in 1830. His early education was received in the common schools of the neighborhood, and he afterward studied at the Albany Normal College under George R. Perkins. He graduated thence in 1850, and after a year of further classical study, he prepared himself for the legal profession under Erastus Cooke, late justice of the Supreme Court. In 1856 he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state, and in 1867 in the United States courts.

Mr. Van Etten has now followed his profession in Kingston for forty years, and has given his whole time and talent to it. He has his reward in the distinguished position he has attained at the bar and in the public regard. His learning and ability are amply attested by the legal records of Ulster county, where he has won many cases involving intricate points of law, and requiring an intimate and accurate knowledge of the principles concerned. A few of the more important must be briefly referred to, though lack of space forbids more than a passing mention.

In the case of Whitaker *vs.* Burhans, involving the title to lands received by patent from George III., Mr. Van Etten, after being beaten in the Circuit Court and in the General Term, secured a reversal before the Court of Appeals, thus overturning two previously reported decisions on which he had first been defeated. In the case of Weyman *vs.* Smead, involving the question of the rights of an assignee, Mr. Van Etten lost his case in the Circuit Court, but secured a reversal in the General Term upon the

point that the assignee of a mortgage, though a purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration, stands in no better position than his assignor. In the case of Tillson *vs.* Terwilliger, reported at page 273 of volume 50 of the New York Court of Appeals reports, Mr. Van Etten carried his case on a point then new in the law. He secured another hardly won victory in the case of Donovan *vs.* Van Demork, which involved the complicated subject of trusts. In the lower courts it was held that the trust in question was passive, and therefore void; but in the Court of Appeals Mr. Van Etten secured a reversal of the decision, and established his claim that the trust was active and valid. The late Judge Nelson, who had a somewhat similar case soon after, paid Mr. Van Etten the high compliment in open court of resting his case entirely upon Mr. Van Etten's argument; and Judge Ingalls stated that in the twenty-five years he had been on the bench, he had never seen a better brief. This case was carried a second time to the Court of Appeals; but Mr. Van Etten was still successful, thereby overturning two previous sheriff's sales and a previous mortgage and judgment of foreclosure, with the deeds given thereunder.

Mr. Van Etten has never filled a political office, but he holds a high position in the community where he has lived so long. His home in Kingston occupies a commanding situation from which a magnificent view of the Catskill and Berkshire mountains is obtained, and which has been named Mt. Cælum on that account. Here he has gathered an extensive library, and devotes his leisure time to his books and to rural affairs, in which he takes great interest.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Edgarson Van Etten was born at Vaudale, Ulster county, N. Y., April 2, 1830; was educated at the Albany Normal College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856; married Adelaide Green of Kingston, N. Y., April 28, 1858; has practiced law at Kingston since 1856.

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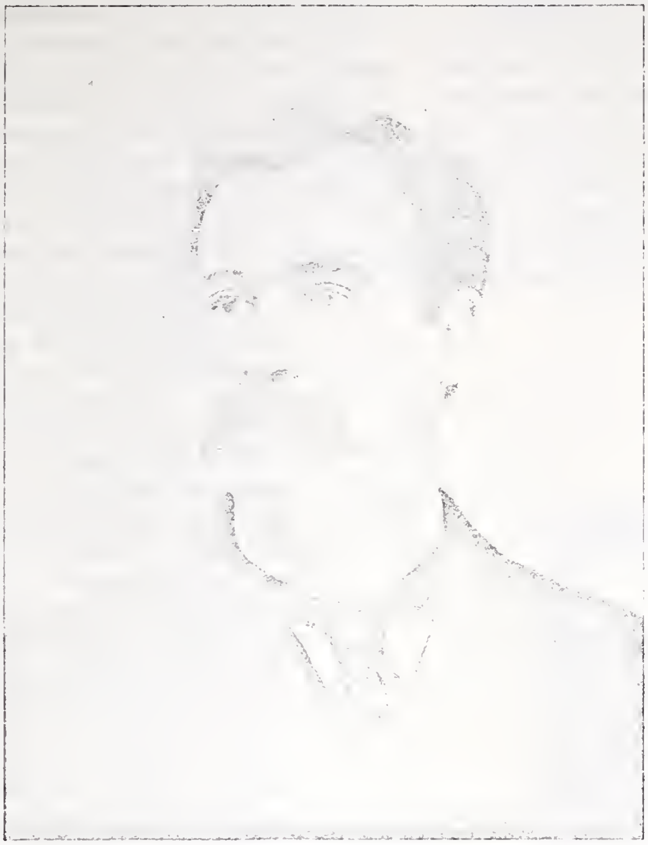
Francis A. Willard, editor of the Newburgh *Daily Register*, was born in Kentucky about forty years ago. He did not stay long in the South, however, but was brought to New York state in childhood, his parents settling in Boonville, Oneida county. There he attended the common schools, and afterward the village academy, and finally completed his education at Whitestown Seminary.

JOHN EDGARSON VAN ETTEN

In 1880 Mr. Willard began his connection with the newspaper world as telegraph editor of the Watertown *Morning Dispatch*, and the next year he was made managing editor of the paper. During the political campaign of 1882 he had charge of the editorial columns of the Utica *Daily Press*, then just organized. In the fall of 1882 he returned to Boonville, and became a member of the firm of Willard & Sons, proprietors of the Boonville *Herald*. He continued his connection with this paper for nearly ten years, gaining a great deal of valuable experience, and helping to build up an excellent country paper.

But Mr. Willard's talents as an editor and publisher could not find scope in the management of so small an enterprise: and when, in 1891, an opportunity presented itself to purchase the Newburgh *Register*, he sold his interest in the *Herald* and

sought a wider field of activity. When he took charge of the *Register* the paper was in a condition far from flourishing, but under his able and vigorous management it has become a prosperous and thoroughly well conducted journal. Commodious and attractive quarters have been secured, modern machinery has been put in operation, and improved methods of conducting the work have been adopted; so that to-day the *Register* is conceded to be the leading newspaper between New York and Albany. Mr. Willard exercises a general supervision over every branch of the large establishment; but the editorial department is under his immediate charge, and his forceful articles regarding public questions are quoted by leading Democratic papers throughout the state.



FRANCIS A. WILLARD

Mr. Willard's public service began soon after he reached his majority, when he acted for two years as clerk of the village of Boonville. In 1885 he was the Boonville member of the Oneida-county board of supervisors, being the first Democrat elected to that office on the regular party ticket since the war. He took a prominent part in the work of the board, and although one of its youngest members, was recognized as the leader of the Democratic minority. His popularity with his party was shown by his nomination in the same year as member of assembly from the third Oneida-county district, but this nomination he refused to accept. In August, 1886, President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Boonville, and the appointment gave great satisfaction to the people of the place. On his removal to Newburgh he at once took an active part in the public life of the city, and soon became one of the leaders of his party there. Before he had been in the city two years he was selected as chairman of the Democratic city committee in one of the most closely contested conventions ever held there. His advice and counsel are always at the service of his party, and are highly respected and frequently sought. For three years he held the position of statistician in the bureau of labor statistics at Albany.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Francis A. Willard was born at Midway, Ky., August 23, 1856; was educated at Boonville (N. Y.) Academy and Whitestown Seminary; was clerk of the village of Boonville, 1878–79; married Caroline L. Müller of Boonville February 27, 1880; was connected with the Watertown "Morning Dispatch" and the Utica "Daily Press," 1880–82; was one of the editors of the Boonville "Herald," 1882–91; was a member of the Oneida-county board of supervisors, 1884–85, and postmaster of Boonville, 1886–91; has been editor and senior proprietor of the Newburgh "Daily Register" since 1891.

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Horton D. Wright of Gloversville, prominent among the younger lawyers at the Fulton-county bar, is the son of Daniel H. Wright, who came to the United States from Stratford-on-Avon in 1845, and settled in Troy, N. Y., where he married Sarah Abbott of Brunswick, Rensselaer county. Horton Wright was born in Brunswick thirty-five years ago, and received his early educational training in the union school at Salem, N. Y. He afterward prepared for college at the Hoosick Falls High School, and at the age of eighteen entered Cornell University, where he remained for two years. He then read law at Troy, N. Y., and at

Hoosick Falls; and in September, 1886, was admitted to the bar.

With this excellent intellectual equipment Mr. Wright began his career as a lawyer. The important question of a field of activity he decided in favor of Gloversville, a thriving little city that afforded abundant opportunity for achieving success in his chosen profession. He accordingly opened an office there in October, 1886, and has practiced there continuously during the decade since elapsed. He has always conducted his practice without associates, and has built up an important clientage. In 1892, when barely thirty years old, he was elected district attorney of Fulton county, and filled the position for three years with distinguished ability.

Mr. Wright has had considerable experience in criminal cases, both in his private practice and in his capacity as prosecuting officer of the county; and he has been particularly successful in this line. He has conducted no less than five murder trials. In the case of Josef Zlamel he acted as counsel for the people, and secured the execution of the prisoner. In the other four cases he conducted the prosecution as district attorney, and in three of them he obtained a heavy sentence against the defendant. In the case of Walter Brown, charged with the murder of Hiram Osborn, a rival hotel keeper, John L. Hill was associated with Mr. Wright in the conduct of the case. When first elected district attorney, Mr. Wright, with the assistance of Matthew Hale, conducted the prosecution of Daniel E. Sutliff, ex-sheriff of Fulton county, for presenting to the board of supervisors a bill containing fraudulent items.

Aside from professional work Mr. Wright is prominent in many ways in the life of Gloversville. He belongs to the Free Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Baptist church. His great diversion and relaxation from the cares of business is chess; and in this difficult field he has gained considerable distinction, and has established a reputation as the best player in his part of the state. He is fond of books, reading largely outside of professional subjects; and is steadily accumulating an excellent private library.

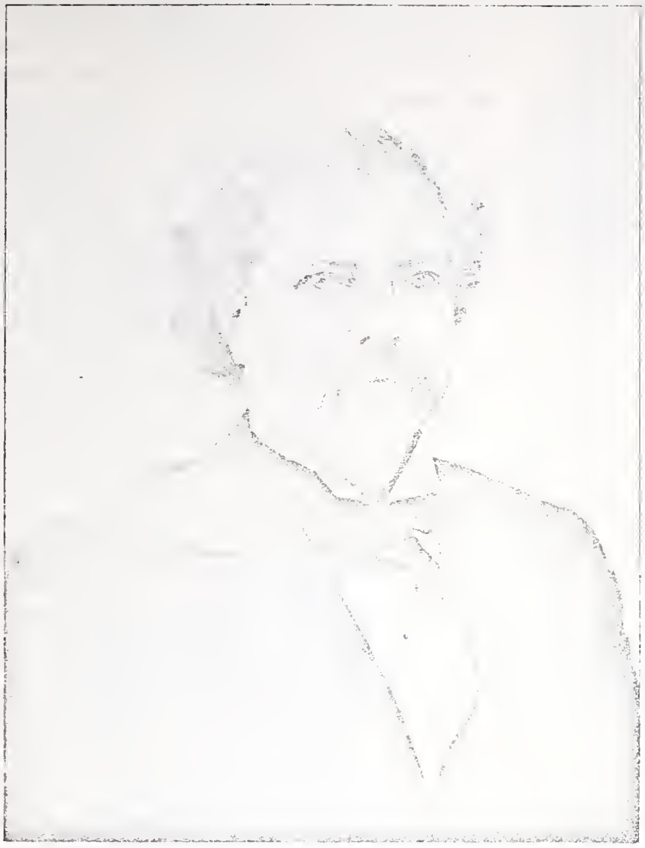
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Horton D. Wright was born at Brunswick, N. Y., December 7, 1862; was educated at the Hoosick Falls High School and Cornell University; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1886; married Gertrude A. Carnrick of Arietta, N. Y., May 27, 1885; was district attorney of Fulton county, 1893–95; has practiced law at Gloversville, N. Y., since 1886.

HORTON D. WRIGHT

* * *

Maurice L. Wright, justice of the New York state Supreme Court, and widely known throughout northern New York for his ability at the bar and on the bench, was born in Oswego county little more than fifty years since. The family is of Scotch-English descent, his great-great-grandfather, Caleb Wright, having emigrated to the United States in 1746, and settled in Connecticut. Caleb Wright, jr., the next of the line, took part in the battle of Bennington, supplying himself with bullets by melting the weights of his eight-day clock. Lauchlin Wright, the son of this revolutionary hero, lived in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y.; and his son, David P., was the father of our present subject. On

his mother's side Justice Wright is descended from Walter Woodworth, a native of Kent, England, who settled in Scituate, Mass., sometime prior to 1635. In this line, also, we find a revolutionary soldier; Captain William Woodworth of Westchester county, New York, having served under General Washington, and commanded for a time the Charlotte precinct in his county. His son, Major Lott Woodworth, took part in the war of 1812, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Plattsburgh.



MAURICE L. WRIGHT

Justice Wright began his education in the common schools, afterward attending the academy at Mexico, N. Y., and Falley Seminary, where he prepared for college. He gave up for a time, however, his plans for further study; and in the summer of 1864, before he was nineteen years old, enlisted in the United States navy. He was assigned to duty on the gunboat "Valley City" in the North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Admiral Porter. Though he entered the service less than a year before the close of the war, he saw hard fighting, and had several narrow escapes from death. During an engagement in the Roanoke expedition, several of the gun's crew to which he belonged were killed and wounded, the man who stood next him at the gun being cut to pieces by a shell. On another occasion, when on shore and at some distance from his comrades, he was mistaken for a rebel by a company of Union cavalrymen, and commanded to surrender. Supposing them to be rebels, he fired upon them, and received in return a volley at a distance of about a hundred yards. By some marvelous good fortune he escaped unharmed, and the attacking party discovered their mistake in time to prevent further trouble.

Returning North in 1865, Justice Wright finished his general education, and then became a student in the law office of Congressman John C. Churchill of Oswego. The next year he entered Columbian College Law School at Washington, D. C., and graduated therefrom in 1870. He then formed a law partnership at Mexico, N. Y., with his brother-in-law, T. W. Skinner, at that time surrogate of Oswego county; and for the next twenty years he practiced his profession there with increasing success. For three years, beginning in 1879, he was president of the village of Mexico. In 1883 he was elected by the Republican party county judge of Oswego county, and was re-elected in 1889, holding the position until 1891, when he resigned in order to accept a higher office. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Hill a member of the constitutional commission to revise the judiciary article of the state constitution. This commission included many of the ablest lawyers of the state, and its work was most favorably received by the constitutional convention of 1894; and Justice Wright's appointment thereto was a gratifying evidence of his high professional standing. In 1891 he received an additional proof of his popularity in his election from the 5th judicial district as a justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Wright is a man of excellent judgment as well as sound learning in the law; and his genial and courteous manners have won for him many friends throughout the state. In the spring of 1897 his name was prominently mentioned by the Republican papers in his part of the state for the office of

judge of the Court of Appeals; and the fact was made the occasion of some very flattering expressions regarding his professional work on the part of his political opponents.

Justice Wright is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and was three times Master of Mexico Lodge, No. 136, F. & A. M. He was also commander of the Grand Army Post at Mexico for three terms. He is a man of wide general culture, and his private library of a thousand volumes is especially rich in historical and scientific works. Since 1893 he has made his home in Oswego.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Maurice Lauchlin Wright was born at Scriba, N. Y., November 27, 1845; was educated at Mexico (N. Y.) Academy and Falley Seminary; served in the Union navy, 1864–65; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; married Mary Grace Skinner of Mexico November 3, 1869; was president of the village of Mexico, 1879–81; was county judge of Oswego county, 1884–91; has been justice of the New York state Supreme Court since January 1, 1892.

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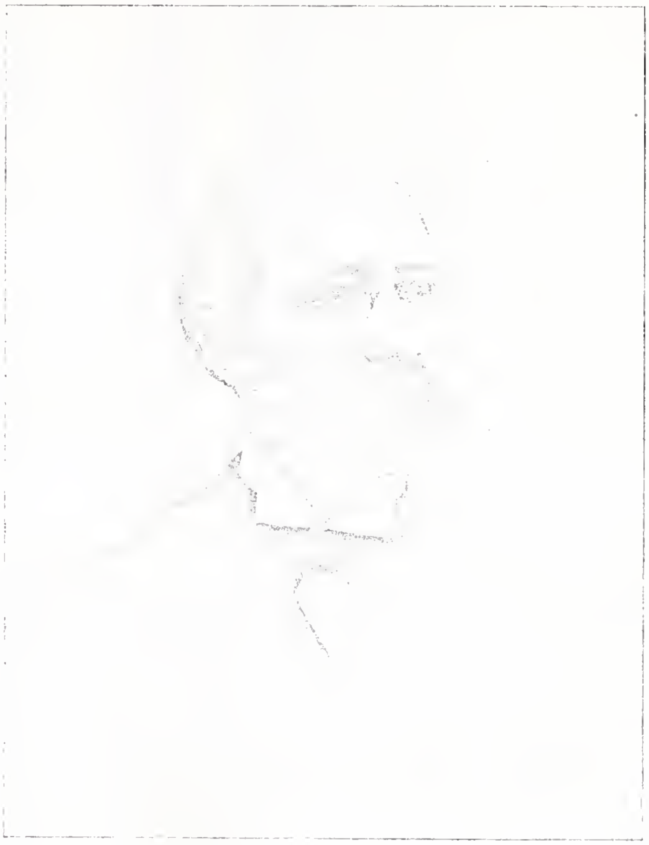
Nelson H. Anibal is well known in Gloversville, N. Y., and throughout Fulton county, where he has practiced law for the past eighteen years. He was born in the neighboring county of Hamilton, and has spent the whole of his forty-odd years in that part of the state. He attended public and private schools, completing the course in the Gloversville High School, and going thence to Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. There he took a Latin and scientific course, and graduated in June, 1874.

Mr. Anibal was now twenty years old, and had the world before him in which to choose his future career. He decided to become a lawyer; and to that end he entered the office of C. M. Parke of Gloversville, and prosecuted his studies vigorously for the next few years. In September, 1879, at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Saratoga Springs, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of New York state; and he has since been admitted to practice in the United States courts. On April 1, 1880, he opened an office on his own account in Gloversville, and that city has continued to be the field of his professional activity.

Mr. Anibal has never availed himself of partnership assistance, but has practiced alone from the beginning, preferring to succeed or fail on his own merits. He has not made a specialty of any one branch of his profession, but has carried on a general practice. In this he has been entirely successful, having conducted a large amount of business throughout Fulton county, and established a wide reputation as a conscientious and able attorney.

Though always an uncompromising Democrat in political belief, Mr. Anibal has been content to work for his party without reward; and has never sought nor held public office. He has taken part as a speaker in every political contest since the Tilden campaign of 1876, and has rendered substantial aid to the Democratic state committee in this way.

Mr. Anibal is a firm believer in the benefits of fraternal societies, and has membership in many such. He belongs to Gloversville Lodge, No. 429, F. & A. M.; Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, K. T., Gloversville,



NELSON H. ANIBAL

of which he has been Eminent Commander; and Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Albany. He is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Nelson H. Anibal was born at Benson, N. Y., July 20, 1854; was educated at the Gloversville (N. Y.) High School and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; married Mary Catharine Warner of Gloversville June 26, 1884; has practiced law at Gloversville since 1880.

HADLEY JONES

Hadley Jones of Little Falls, N. Y., has attained a position of prominence at the bar and in the counsels of the Republican party in eastern New York. He was born in the town of Danube, Herkimer county, forty years ago, and is a son of De Witt C. Jones and Maria Grove. After attending the common schools, and graduating from Little Falls Academy at the age of twenty, he commenced reading law in the office of the late Samuel Earl in the village of Herkimer. Having gained some preliminary legal knowledge in this way, he entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Jones's experience thus far had been free from the struggles that beset the path of so many aspirants for legal honors, and he began his professional career with every condition favorable to success. Opening an office in Herkimer on his admission to the bar, he practiced there for two years; and then, in October, 1882, moved to Little Falls, where he has practiced for the past fifteen years. At first he formed a partnership with George F. Crumby under the style of Crumby & Jones. After his partner's death in 1887 he practiced alone for a time, and then for two years as a member of the firm of McEvoy & Jones. In 1892, however, the present firm of Jones & Gilbert was established, with Mr. Jones as senior partner. Ever since he went to Little Falls Mr. Jones has been recognized as an attorney of marked ability; and his success in building up an important and lucrative practice has been most gratifying. He is an eloquent and effective advocate before a jury, and is deemed one of the brightest lawyers at the Herkimer-county bar. Some of his greatest triumphs have been won against railroad corporations, several large cases of this kind having been successfully prosecuted by him.

As has been said above, Mr. Jones is a Republican, and an earnest worker in the ranks of his party. His services on the stump are always in demand, and his eloquent and forceful style makes him at once an entertaining and convincing public speaker. During the campaigns of 1892 and 1896 he was in the service of the county committee, and addressed more than twenty different audiences in behalf of the Republican candidates. In the senatorial convention of 1893 he was the candidate of the Herkimer-county delegates for the nomination for state senator, and was strongly supported for the office. In 1895 he was prominently mentioned for the office of county judge, and received a large number of votes in the county convention.

Mr. Jones is interested in various business enterprises, and holds office in several corporations. He is secretary of the Old Forge Co., an Adirondack

land and hotel company at Old Forge, N. Y., and of the Crosby Transportation Co., on the Fulton chain of lakes. He has membership in a number of fraternal societies, such as the Elks, Odd Fellows, and Masons; and belongs to Little Falls Lodge, No. 181, F. & A. M.: Little Falls Commandery, No. 26, K. T.; and Ziyara Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Utica. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and of the Elks City Club of Little Falls.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Hadley Jones was born at Danube, N. Y., November 12, 1857; was educated at Little Falls (N. Y.) Academy; graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; practiced law at Herkimer, N. Y., 1880–82; married Emily E. Neff of Philadelphia June 2, 1897; has practiced law at Little Falls since 1882.

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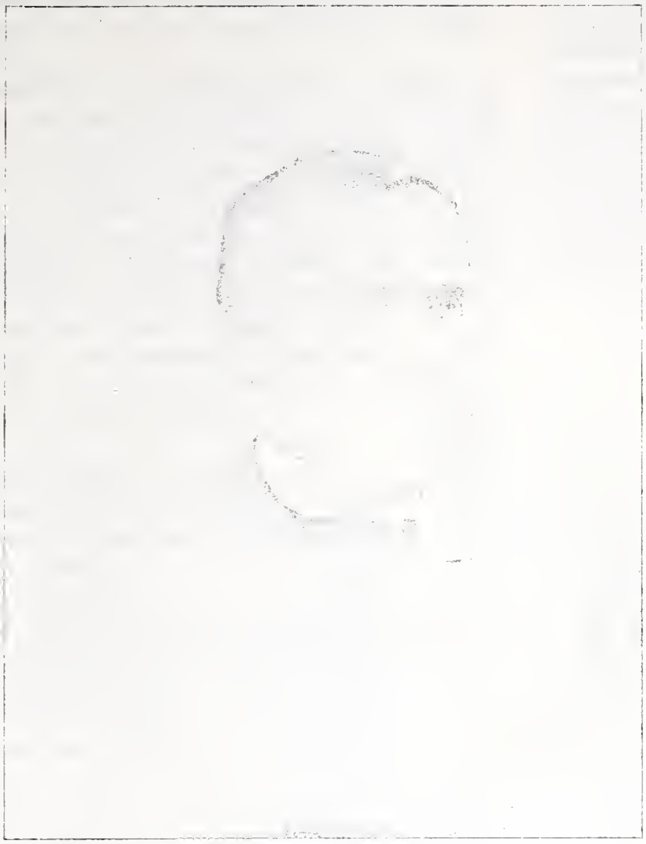
William H. Kaufman of Amsterdam, N. Y., was born about forty-two years ago in the German principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, where his father was an architect and builder for Duke George, the ruler of the province. He received his early education in the public schools of his fatherland, and at the age of nine was sent to a private school, where he remained four years. He then entered the school of military music at Bückeburg; and after three years' study there he received his papers of release, and was recommended to the Marine band of Washington, D. C. He set out, accordingly, for the new world, landing in New York September 25, 1872, and proceeding at once to the capital. Professor Snyder, the leader of the band, was anxious to enroll him in the organization; but his examination by the marine surgeon revealed the fact that he could not meet the physical requirements, and his application was refused on that account.

Mr. Kaufman was barely seventeen years old at this time, and the failure to carry out his original intentions left him to make his way unaided in a strange land. He had plenty of courage and ability, however; and he soon procured a situation in Georgetown, D. C., where he learned the confectioner's trade. The next year he obtained employment in one of the best catering establishments in Washington, and in a short time made himself so valuable to his employer that he was given a general oversight of the business. He remained there until 1879, and the next five years were spent in New Jersey, Albany, and Utica. Up to this time Mr. Kaufman, though he had filled responsible positions, had always worked as an employee. In 1884, however, he moved to Amsterdam, N. Y., and began business for himself as proprietor of a confectioner's and caterer's establishment. This he has conducted ever since, and has met with much success.

Mr. Kaufman interested himself actively in the prosperity of Amsterdam from the time he took up his residence there, and he soon became known as one of its most respected citizens. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and various other organizations. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, and has done good work for his party for many years. In the fall of 1893 he was elected without opposition as alderman from the first ward of the city, and held the office for three years. This

WILLIAM H. KAUFMAN

evidence of his popularity suggested to the party managers his probable strength as a candidate for a more important office, and in 1896 he was nominated by acclamation for mayor of the city. He was duly elected, and assumed the office January 1, 1897. In the fall of that year he declined a renomination, in order to devote his entire time to his business affairs.



ARTHUR A. McLEAN

Mr. Kaufman believes heartily in fraternal societies, and belongs to several such organizations. He has taken the 32d degree in Masonry; and is a member of Artisan Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., Amsterdam, and of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For the past six years he has been treasurer of the Pythian Association of Amsterdam, and he was one of the prime movers in the erection of the society's building. He has also acted as treasurer of Royal Arcanum Lodge No. 1259. He is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, is the chairman of its board of trustees, and has been its treasurer for eight years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Henry Kaufman was born at Hagenburg, Germany, October 6, 1855; was educated in German schools; came to the United States in 1872; was employed as a confectioner and caterer in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, 1872–84; married Minnie Rietz of Amsterdam, N. Y., May 8, 1883; was an alderman of Amsterdam, 1894–96, and mayor of the city in 1897; has conducted a confectionery and catering establishment in Amsterdam since 1884.

Arthur A. McLean, one of the most successful business men of Newburgh, N. Y., and well known in Democratic circles throughout the state, is the son of Cornelius and Susan (O'Neill) McLean. After attending a select school in childhood he completed his education at the Newburgh Academy. He was then prepared to enter business. The grocery store established by his father long before on a small scale, had prospered, and assumed considerable proportions; and Cornelius McLean was glad to avail himself of his son's assistance in its management, and to prepare the young man to take charge of the business at a later day. Arthur McLean, accordingly, learned the business thoroughly step by step, evincing a natural aptitude for practical affairs that augured well for the future of the enterprise. In 1874 he succeeded his father as proprietor of the establishment, and has since carried it on alone. From the humble beginning of 1849 it has developed into a thoroughly equipped modern establishment, one of the best of its kind in the state.

Mr. McLean has always been a loyal and consistent Democrat in political belief, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his party. In 1895 he received an appointment from Secretary Carlisle of the United States treasury department as superintendent of construction of the Newburgh post office; and the fact that this position was wholly unsought by him speaks well for the extent and character of his reputation. He was one of the delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896, and at the state convention at Buffalo in the same year he was elected a member of the Democratic state committee.

Being of a social nature Mr. McLean has membership in several prominent clubs and societies.

He belongs to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Democratic Club, and the Catholic Club, all of New York city; as well as to the Orange Lake and City clubs of Newburgh. He is one of the trustees of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Newburgh, of which the eloquent and talented Dr. Edward McGlynn, well known for his advocacy of the single-tax theory, and for his consequent censure by the authorities of his church, was made rector January 1, 1895.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Arthur A. McLean was born at Newburgh, N. Y., July 12, 1853; was educated at Newburgh Academy; entered his father's store in Newburgh in 1869; married Nannie I. Murphy of Brooklyn April 28, 1881; was appointed superintendent of construction of the new post office at Newburgh in 1895; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896, and was elected a member of the Democratic state committee in the same year; has carried on the business established by his father since 1874.

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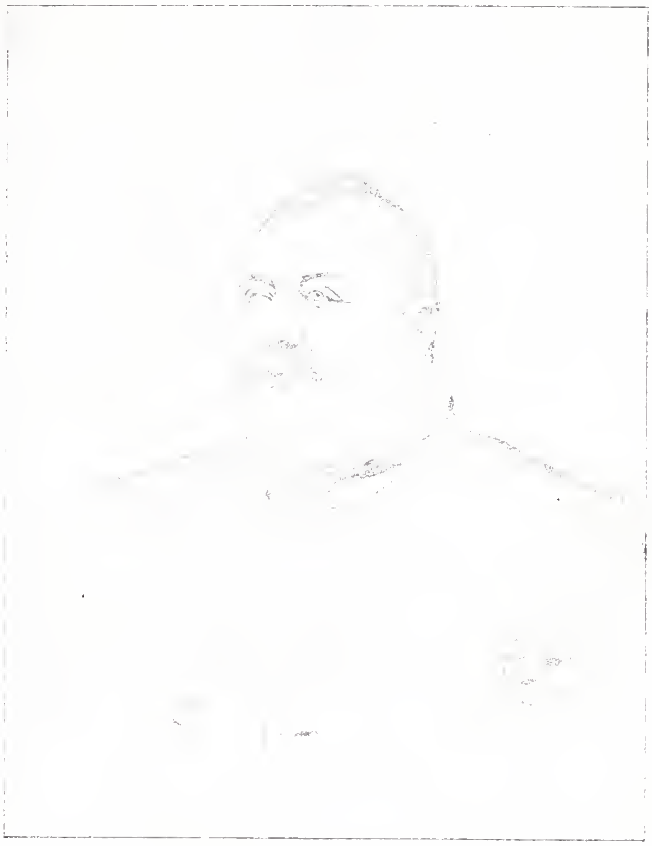
Jacob Snell of Fonda, N. Y., is descended from a family that has been prominent in that part of the state for several generations. He is a great-grandson of Jacob Snell, who fought in the war of the Revolution, and afterward served for five terms in the New York state assembly. He was also sheriff of Tryon county, comprising the territory now included in Fulton and Hamilton counties. Alexander Snell, the father of our present subject, was born in Stone Arabia, Montgomery county, which was also his son's native place, and died there in 1871. He married Mary, daughter of Peter G. Loucks, and had nine children. From 1861 to 1864 he was sheriff of Montgomery county; so that his son, who occupied a similar position in 1886–89, was the third of the family to hold the office.

Jacob Snell was born fifty years ago, and received a good general education in the common schools. He then engaged in farming, and followed that occupation for upwards of fifteen years, carrying on the business of a stone contractor at the same time. In 1881 he left his native town and moved to Fonda, which has since been his home. He took up, also, an entirely different line of work from any in which he had hitherto been occupied, becoming the proprietor of a hotel. This establishment was known as the Snell House, and he conducted it for ten years. No man has a better opportunity to become generally known than a hotel keeper; and Mr. Snell, who possessed many personal characteristics that rendered him well qualified for the position, soon gained a reputation as an excellent host.

In 1895 he became the superintendent of the Mohawk division of the Erie canal, and he still holds that position. He is also interested in manufacturing, and is the head of a large broom factory in Fonda.

In politics Mr. Snell is a Republican, and has been for many years an active party worker. He was supervisor from the town of Palatine for one term, and town clerk for two terms. In 1885, soon after taking up his residence in Fonda, he was elected sheriff of Montgomery county, and served for three years. He has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions, and is well known in local



JACOB SNELL

political circles. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and to the Knights of Pythias.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Jacob Snell was born at Stone Arabia, N. Y., July 11, 1847; was educated in common schools; married Nancy L. Nellis of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., July 1, 1868; was a farmer and stone contractor, 1867–81; was supervisor from the town of Palatine in 1880, town clerk, 1869–79, and sheriff of Montgomery county, 1886–89; was proprietor of the Snell House at Fonda, N. Y., 1881–91; has been superintendent of the Mohawk division of the Erie canal since 1895.

JOHN DUNLAP WENDELL

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John Dunlap Wendell is a native of Montgomery county, New York, and has always lived there. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Fox) Wendell, and he was the third son in a family of ten children. Up to the time he was sixteen years old his father carried on his trade of a shoemaker in the little village of Sprout Brook. During a part of this time he was also the village postmaster, and Judge Wendell used to carry the mail after school to and from the little settlement of Buel, about two miles away. In 1856 the family moved to a farm between Sprout Brook and Fort Plain, and from that time until he was twenty-one years old Judge Wendell worked on the farm for a great part of the time. His winters, however, were still devoted to his books, at first as a pupil, and afterward as teacher of a school in the neighboring village of Mapletown.

As soon as he became of age Judge Wendell entered the Albany Law School, where he made so rapid progress that he was able to graduate in less than a year. Admitted to the bar in 1862, he began practice at once in Fort Plain, which has ever since been the scene of his professional labors. Becoming associated at the beginning of his legal career with Judge Yost, he remained in his office for a number of years, and became well and favorably known at the Montgomery-county bar. In 1874, however, he formed a partnership with his brother, Fred Fox Wendell. Ten years later, when F. F. Wendell retired to accept the superintendency of the tax department of the West Shore railroad, where he has continued up to the present time, Edwin S. Van Deusen was admitted to the firm. Judge Wendell and Mr. Van Deusen continued to practice together until 1888, when the former was elected county judge and surrogate of Montgomery county.

Judge Wendell has done a large amount of legal work for the West Shore railroad for many years. While the road was being built his firm was employed to secure the right of way through Montgomery, Herkimer, and Schenectady counties; and had charge of searching the titles, drafting deeds, and trying the cases incident to the undertaking. In 1883 he became attorney for the corporation, and has retained the office ever since. During the thirty-odd years of his practice at the bar he has conducted a large amount of business, and has had a part in some of the most important trials that have taken place in the Mohawk valley.

A man of Judge Wendell's standing in the community could not fail to be called upon to fill positions of importance, and to take a part in public affairs. He is a stanch Republican; and has served as chairman of the county committee, and otherwise

rendered efficient aid in the councils of his party. In 1871 he was elected by a large majority district attorney of Montgomery county, and served for three years. In 1888 he was elected to the office of county judge and surrogate, and is still holding the position, having been re-elected in 1894. His decisions are characterized by accurate knowledge of the law, and sound and discriminating judgment; and though many of them have been carried to a higher court, they have been almost universally sustained.

Judge Wendell is one of the most prominent citizens of Fort Plain, and takes an active part in all matters of interest there. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist church. He was one of the incorporators of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and has been a member of its board of directors from the beginning; and he is the president of the Fort Plain Social and Literary Club. He belongs, also, to the Holland Society of New York, and has been for several years a vice president of the New York State Bar Association.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Dunlap Wendell was born at Sprout Brook, N. Y., September 13, 1840; was educated in common schools; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1862; married Luemma King of Fort Plain, N. Y., June 15, 1862; was district attorney of Montgomery county, 1872–74; has been county judge of Montgomery county since January 1, 1889; has practiced law at Fort Plain since 1862.

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Bradley Winslow, well known at the bar and in public life in Jefferson county and throughout northern New York, was born in Watertown sixty-odd years ago, and has always lived there. His education, begun in the district school of his native place, was continued at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Falley Seminary, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn.; and at the age of twenty-two he began reading law in the office of James F. Starbuck. He afterward spent several months at Professor Fowler's Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in July, 1855, was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court in the 5th judicial district.

General Winslow began his long career at the bar on January 1, 1856, associating himself for that purpose with Lafayette J. Bigelow in the firm of Winslow & Bigelow. He quickly became known as a lawyer of ability and promise, and in 1860 was made district attorney of Jefferson county. This office he resigned in the spring of 1861, and devoted the next four years to the service of his country; but on his return to Watertown in 1865 he was elected once more, and served for the next three years. In 1866 he became a member of the firm of Hammond, Winslow & Williams, consisting of the late Senator H. S. Hammond and Pardon C. Williams, now justice of the Supreme Court. General Winslow has continued ever since to practice his profession in Watertown, and has had an important part in the legal contests of that section of the state. At present he conducts his business without partnership assistance.

BRADLEY WINSLOW

Never unmindful of his duties as a citizen, whether in times of war or of peace, General Winslow has devoted considerable time to the public service. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Watertown. He had

previously been twice elected as district attorney; and in the fall of 1880 he was elected state senator from the 21st district, consisting of the counties of Jefferson and Oswego.

General Winslow's military career, of which mention has already been made, was alike honorable to himself and useful to his country. Enlisting in May, 1861, he was elected first lieutenant of company A, 35th New York volunteers, on its organization; became captain of his company in July; and was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment in August. In September, 1864, he was appointed and commissioned colonel of the 186th regiment, New York volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was assigned to the 2d brigade, 2d division, 9th army corps; and in the assault upon the rebel fortifications before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, was severely wounded. "For gallant and meritorious conduct" during this assault, he received from President Andrew Johnson a brevet commission as brigadier general, and the appointment was confirmed by the United States senate. After the close of the war General Winslow still retained his interest in military affairs; and in 1868 he was appointed brigadier general in the National Guard of the State of New York, and assigned to the command of the 16th brigade, holding the position for several years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Bradley Winslow was born at Watertown, N. Y., August 1, 1831; was educated in district schools and private seminaries; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; married Geraldine M. Cooper of Adams, N. Y., November 15, 1855; was district attorney of Jefferson county, 1860–61 and 1866–68, mayor of Watertown in 1874, and state senator, 1881–82; has practiced law at Watertown since 1856, with the exception of four years spent in the Union army.

CHEMUNG SECTION

In the Chemung Section are published the biographies of subjects from the counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Steuben, and Tompkins.

MEN OF THE CHEMUNG SECTION

George C. Bayless, one of the most prominent citizens of Binghamton, N. Y., is descended from old English stock. His mother's family, the Corbetts, came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled near Braintree or Quincy, Mass.; and his grandmother, Chloe Smith, was a cousin of John Quincy Adams. On his father's side the family record concerns some matters of considerable general interest relating to the early history of the country. The founder of the line was one of the first settlers of Connecticut, having come to America from Holland, whither he had fled to escape religious persecution in England. The family soon moved to Long Island; and in October, 1664, Governor Nichols granted a petition signed by John Bayless of Jamaica, L. I., and three others, asking permission to purchase from the Indians a large tract of land in New Jersey. The purchase was made soon after, and was confirmed by the governor December 1, 1664. The original deed from the Indians is now in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J., and conveys to John Bayless, Daniel Denton, Luke Watson, and associates, the land now occupied by Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, Passaic, and other cities of lesser note—about 200,000 acres in all. In exchange for this land, now of such enormous value, the settlers made payment as follows: "twenty fathoms of Trayden cloth, two made cotes, two gunnes, two kettles, ten barrs of lead, twenty handfulls of powder, and four hundred fathoms of white wampom." This land was afterward sold to Philip Carteret, governor of New Jersey.

Born in the village of Corbettsville, Broome county, thirty-five years ago, Mr. Bayless was taken to Binghamton by his parents in early childhood, and has ever since resided there. He was educated in the Binghamton public schools, and afterward took a two years' course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from which he graduated in 1881 at the age of nineteen. After spending a year as clerk in the City National Bank, he entered upon his career as a manufacturer.

Establishing the firm of Bayless & Co., he began making ground and chemical wood pulp; and five years later the present style of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Co. was adopted, the plant enlarged, and the business extended to include the manufacture of paper as well as pulp. The prosperity of the concern received a check in January, 1893, when the mill was destroyed by fire; but, though the loss was a serious one, Mr. Bayless immediately set about re-establishing the enterprise on a firmer basis. Larger mills were erected, and on March 16 the business was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $75,000. Mr. Bayless has held the offices of president and general manager from the beginning, and under his able and progressive management the business has prospered constantly. Various additions to the original plant from time to time have increased the output from 10,000 to about 40,000 pounds of finished paper per day.

Mr. Bayless has always been an earnest Republican. In 1885 he was elected alderman from his ward; and two years later, when less than twenty-five years old, he became mayor of the city. Although the responsibility was a heavy one for so young a man, he proved himself equal to the occasion, and discharged the duties of the office throughout his term to the satisfaction of his constituents. During this time the appropriation for the new public building for the city was made, a matter of unusual interest owing to the difference of opinion as to the most suitable location for the structure. Another valuable

improvement was the building of a new bridge at Washington street, at a cost of $37,000, to replace the old covered wooden bridge that had become unfit for further use. Mr. Bayless also secured for the city the state canal lands at the intersection of Chenango, State, and Pearne streets, on which was erected the building of the Protection Hose Co., thus greatly improving the locality, and affording a needed increase in the fire facilities of the city. At the close of his term of office Mr. Bayless declined a renomination, and he has not taken an active part in public affairs since. In 1894, however, he accepted an appointment from Mayor Green as chairman of the excise board of the city, and held the position until the Raines law went into effect.

Mr. Bayless is generally and deservedly popular in Binghamton in both public and private life. He is a charter trustee of the Barlow School of Industrial Arts, an institution founded by Allen Barlow, one of Binghamton's wealthy and public-spirited citizens, for the manual training of boys and girls. Mr. Bayless is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, and of the leading clubs of the city.

GEORGE C. BAYLESS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— George Corbett Bayless was born at Corbettsville, N. Y., April 27, 1862; was educated in Binghamton (N. Y.) public schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; was a bank clerk in Binghamton, 1881–82; began business as a manufacturer of wood pulp in Binghamton in 1882; married Georgie L. Healey of Brooklyn April 27, 1886; was an alderman of Binghamton, 1885–86, and mayor of the city, 1887–88; has been president of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Co., Binghamton, since 1893.

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Herman Bergholtz was born in Vernamo, Sweden, thirty-three years ago. His father, Johan Ferdinand Bergholtz, who died in January, 1897, at seventy-nine years of age, was a prominent inventor and capitalist, conspicuous in the industrial affairs of Sweden for half a century. He created, and until his retirement from active affairs controlled, the match industry, and other enormous enterprises of his country. His father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was surgeon-general of the Swedish army and court physician to King Charles XIV. In origin, the Bergholtz family is of the Saxon nobility, their patents being of great antiquity and distinction. A signet ring given to his intimate personal friend and medical adviser by Bernadotte the King, is now worn by his grandson here.

Mr. Bergholtz received an excellent education in the schools of his native land: attending first the elementary school at Jönköping, and afterwards a higher school in the city of Lund. He then took a course at Lund University, an ancient institution of learning that has maintained its prestige in modern times, and still numbers a thousand students.

His education completed, Mr. Bergholtz came to the new world prepared to follow the calling of an electrician. He soon became connected with the Edison Company in New York city, with whom he remained for about three years as draughtsman and electrical engineer. He devoted himself to this profession for about ten years in all, being associated in turn with the Mather, the Schuyler, and the

Thomson-Houston electric companies; and acting as general manager and consulting engineer of the Wightman Electrical Manufacturing Co. at Scranton, Penn., for two years. During this decade he acquired a prestige in his profession that gave to his opinion and testimony as an expert high value and influence among capitalists and inventors. He is retained as the consulting engineer of several vast corporations and enterprises having electricity as their basis of operations.

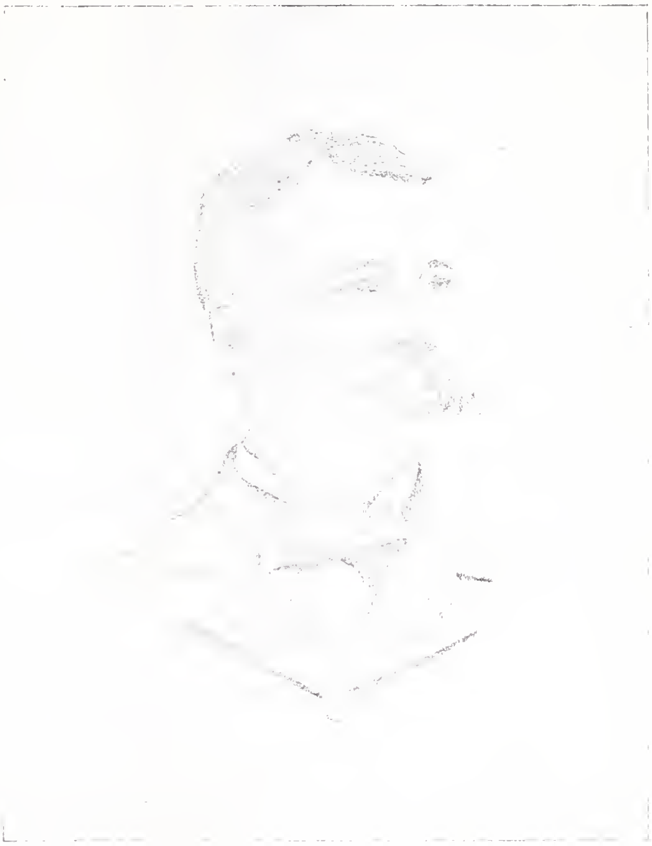
In 1893 Mr. Bergholtz took up his residence in Ithaca, becoming secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Ithaca Street Railway Co., the Brush-Swan Electric Light Co., the Ithaca Transfer Co., and the Lake View Cemetery Co. He is also vice president of the Electric Train Bulletin Co., the Cortland & Homer Traction Co., and the Cortland & Homer Electric Light Co.; president of the Cortland Land Co.: and a director in numerous other companies. He is equally interested with Edward G. Wyckoff, of Remington-typewriter fame, in the ownership of the "Renwick tract," an immense holding of valuable land in the city of Ithaca, comprising more than 600 acres, on which a vast lake-shore park has been laid out, and a new and model cemetery established; and upon which steps are now being taken for redeeming a considerable amount of low land, and opening of villa sites, commanding a view of Cayuga lake, and Cornell University campus upon the hillsides. He has further joined the Messrs. Wyckoff in the acquirement of a large and sightly plateau of some eighty acres, immediately north of the Cornell campus, which it is proposed to embellish with beautiful houses for professors, and for the wealthy, retired class of metropolitans who seek the educational advantages of Ithaca for their families.

In the short time that he has made his home in Ithaca, Mr. Bergholtz has become widely known, and has identified himself thoroughly and actively with the interests of the city. He belongs to the City Club and the Town and Gown Club of Ithaca; and to the Art Club of Philadelphia. He is also a Mason and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Herman Bergholtz was born at Vernamo, Sweden, June 19, 1864; was educated in Swedish schools, and Lund University, Sweden; came to the United States in 1883; worked for different electrical companies, 1883–93; married Adalina O. Thomson of Philadelphia October 15, 1890; has made his home in Ithaca, N. Y., since 1893, engaged in a variety of business enterprises.

* * *

Melvin M. Conklin, postmaster of Elmira, N. Y., is a native of Cayuga county, having been born there in the town of Owasco somewhat more than fifty years ago. He moved to the western end of the state in childhood, and his early education was received in the district schools of Niagara and Orleans counties and the academy at Millville, Orleans county; but at the age of seventeen he left school, enlisting in company A, 151st New York volunteers, August 13, 1862. He remained in the army nearly three years, and was mustered out June 25, 1865. During about half that time he was on duty at the rebel prison camp at Elmira.



MELVIN M. CONKLIN

After the war Mr. Conklin occupied himself in various ways for several years, and in 1878 he established in Elmira the grocery and bakery that he has since conducted. He has always carried on the business alone, depending on his own ability to ensure success; and the result has justified his course in this particular. For a time he did a retail business only: but as he became more firmly established, he branched out into the wholesale trade, and he now does a large business of both kinds.

DANIEL B. CUSHMAN

Mr. Conklin is an enthusiastic Republican, and has worked hard for the welfare of his party in a county where the Democrats as a rule have an easy victory. He has received the nomination for mayor of Elmira, and for treasurer of Chemung county; but on both occasions he was defeated. In May, 1897, his loyal party services were recognized by his appointment to his present position as postmaster of Elmira.

Mr. Conklin belongs to the Century Club of Elmira, to the Improved Order of Red Men, and to Union Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M. He is a trustee of the Masonic Temple, and vice president of the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association. He is a member of the Park Church, Elmira, of which the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, only less noted than his brother, the great Brooklyn preacher, has been the pastor for many years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Melvin Mott Conklin was born at Owasco, N. Y., October 15, 1844; was educated in common schools; served in the Union army, 1862–65; married Nettie J. Hutchins of Elmira, N. Y., February 24, 1869; was appointed postmaster of Elmira in May, 1897; has conducted a wholesale and retail grocery store and bakery in Elmira since 1878.

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Daniel B. Cushman, one of the leading lawyers of Chenango county, is a direct descendant of Robert Cushman of Kent, England, who had an important part in the affairs of the Plymouth Pilgrims. In company with Deacon Carver, Robert Cushman carried on the early negotiations with the Virginia Company; and finally obtained the patent from the King under which the Plymouth colony was established, collected subscriptions, chartered the "Mayflower," and conducted the preparations for the voyage. He subsequently returned to England to look after the interests of the colonists, and died there in 1625; but his son Thomas remained on this side of the water, and was the confidential friend of Governor Bradford, and ruling elder of the church after the death of Elder Brewster in 1649. Mr. Cushman's father, Danford R. Cushman, and his mother, Ruth Potter, were natives of Stafford Springs, Conn., and emigrated to Chenango county, where Daniel was born shortly after the middle of the century. His brother, George P. Cushman, who died in 1894, was well known throughout the state, having occupied the position of Master of the State Grange for several years, and lectured extensively in that capacity.

Mr. Cushman's general and professional training were unusually thorough, and were obtained in the very best educational institutions in the country. Beginning as a boy in the district schools of Chenango county, he prepared for college at Norwich Academy, and entered Yale College in 1872. He

graduated thence in due time with the degree of B. A., and afterward spent two years at Columbia College Law School. In 1878 he received from this institution the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state. In 1880 he opened an office in Norwich, N. Y., and has practiced there continuously since. He has never formed a partnership connection, but has conducted alone an important practice throughout his part of the state.

Though he has devoted himself closely to his profession, Mr. Cushman has been prominent in public affairs in Chenango county for many years. He was a member of the board of supervisors from the town of Plymouth for seven years; and served for three years, by appointment from Governor Flower, as a trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Binghamton. He is at present a member of the board of education of Norwich. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney of the county; and though the normal Republican majority is 1500, he was defeated by only fifty-six votes. In view of his strong candidacy at this time, it is but natural that his party should have wished to make further use of his name. As a matter of fact, he has frequently been urged to accept nominations for member of assembly and for county judge; but he has preferred to keep aloof from active politics in order to have more time for professional work.

Mr. Cushman is a Mason, a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, and attends the Methodist church. He is largely interested in real estate, holding extensive tracts of farming land in Chenango county.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Daniel Burr Cushman was born at Plymouth, N. Y., December 18, 1852; graduated from Yale College in 1876, and from Columbia College Law School in 1878; was a member of the Chenango-county board of supervisors, 1882–89; married Sadie Van Cleft of Oneonta, N. Y., December 3, 1891; has practiced law at Norwich, N. Y., since 1880.

* * *

Israel T. Deyo, prominent at the Broome-county bar, and well known throughout the state from his long service in the legislature, is descended from one of the old Huguenot families that settled in Ulster county, New York, in early times. His parents, Richard and Caroline (Acker) Deyo, emigrated from Columbia county in 1850, and settled on a farm in Broome county; and there Israel Deyo was born forty-odd years ago.

After attending the district schools in childhood Mr. Deyo entered the Binghamton High School, and graduated in 1875 as valedictorian of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered Amherst College, completing the course four years later, and receiving the degree of B. A. He then followed the plan adopted by so many ambitious young men, and devoted the next three years to work as a teacher. For a time he acted as principal of the Whitney's Point Academy, and he subsequently occupied a chair in the State Normal and Training School at Cortland, N. Y. He applied his spare time during these years to reading law; and when, in the spring of 1882, he gave up teaching, and entered the office of David H. Carver of Binghamton as a law student, he was able to prepare himself in a short time for the bar examinations. These were successfully passed

ISRAEL T. DEYO

at Albany in January, 1883, and he was duly admitted to practice.

Ever since he began professional life Mr. Deyo has been associated with Mr. Carver, with whom he completed his legal studies. The firm of Carver & Deyo lasted until January 1, 1888, when F. W. Jenkins was taken into partnership, and the present firm of Carver, Deyo & Jenkins was established. Although Mr. Deyo is most widely known as a legislator, and an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, he occupies a leading position in professional circles in Broome county and the Southern Tier. He enjoys an extensive practice throughout that territory, and his services are largely in demand in the conduct of legal affairs. His firm are the attorneys for the Security Mutual Life Insurance Association of Binghamton, the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, the People's Bank, the Strong State Bank, and other corporations.

Mr. Deyo began his distinguished career in the state assembly in the session of 1890, having been elected thereto by a majority of about a thousand votes. He at once took a prominent part in the work of that body, and his re-election for a second term by a largely increased majority followed almost as a matter of course. It has become a widely accepted rule of political management that two years' continuous service in the assembly is all to which one man is entitled; but, like all rules, it has its exceptions, and Mr. Deyo's service of four years is the most striking exception that has ever occurred in Broome county. His constituents recognized in him not only a faithful and conscientious representative, but an able and gifted legislator; and they were proud to have him represent his district at Albany. He had membership in some of the most important committees in the assembly, including the judiciary committee, the committee on codes, and the ways and means committee. In March, 1892, he secured the passage of a tax bill that was highly complimented by Governor Flower as likely to remedy an evil that many legislators had tried in vain to correct.

In April, 1894, Mr. Deyo was appointed by Governor Flower a member of the commission to investigate charges against the management of the state reformatory at Elmira, the other members of the commission being Judge William L. Learned of Albany and Dr. Austin Flint of New York. He had an important part in the work of this commission; and its report, submitted to the governor in December, 1894, was in the main drafted by him, and forms an important contribution to current literature regarding the treatment of criminals. In 1892 Superintendent Draper of the state department of public instruction appointed him a member of the local board of the Cortland Normal School, and he still holds this position.

For upwards of ten years Mr. Deyo has taken part in every state and national campaign, and his efforts as a public speaker have contributed materially to his own popularity and to the success of the Republican cause in his part of the state. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree; and a member of Otseningo Lodge and Malta Commandery, both of Binghamton. He belongs to the Binghamton Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon college societies; and is a member and trustee of the First Congregational Church, Binghamton.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Israel T. Deyo was born at Union, N. Y., January 28, 1854; graduated from Amherst College in 1879; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; married Edith A. Weld of Binghamton, N. Y., June 26, 1889; was a member of the New York state assembly, 1890–93; has practiced law at Binghamton since 1883.

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William F. Jenks, who has been prominent at the bar and on the bench in Chenango county for upwards of forty years, is descended from old New England stock, his maternal grandfather having enlisted in the revolutionary army from Hampton, Windham county, Connecticut. He was born in Otsego county in 1831, and made his home there until he was twenty-two years old. He was brought up on a farm, and received the homely and practical training of a country boy of sixty years ago. After exhausting the resources of the country schools of the neighborhood, he completed his education in select schools. In those days an elaborate course in pedagogy was not needed in preparation for the work of a teacher; and Mr. Jenks resorted to the familiar expedient of ambitious young men, and taught for four winters in the district schools. During this time he began reading law in the office of Gorham & Foster in his native town of Burlington, afterward completing his legal studies with Cutler Field of Cooperstown.

Admitted to the bar in the summer of 1853, Judge Jenks at once began practice in Friendship, Allegany county. In December, 1855, however, he took up his residence in Chenango county, forming a partnership with O. F. Matterson, and opening an office in the town of New Berlin. For the next twenty years he practiced there; but at the end of that time his clientage throughout the county had become so extensive that he deemed it advisable to

establish himself in a larger place. In April, 1875, accordingly, he moved to Norwich.

Judge Jenks had served one term on the board of supervisors of Otsego county when a young man, and he had always kept up an interest in public affairs. During his twenty years of practice in New Berlin he had become widely and favorably known in the county as an able lawyer and a good citizen; and he had not been long in Norwich before he was elected county judge and surrogate on the Democratic ticket by a large majority, although the county was strongly Republican. This was in the fall of 1877: and on the expiration of his term, in 1883, he was re-elected. Having discharged the duties of these offices efficiently for twelve years, he retired from the bench January 1, 1890, and resumed the practice of law in Norwich. Since that time his services have been increasingly in demand, his long judicial experience having given him a store of valuable professional knowledge, and a deep and comprehensive grasp of legal problems.

Judge Jenks has taken an active part in various commercial enterprises, particularly the Norwich Produce Company. He is a trustee in the Norwich Water Works Co., and a director in the Excelsior Mutual Life Association of Oxford, N. Y. He has interested himself considerably in educational matters, serving in New Berlin as secretary of the board of trustees of the academy there, and for fifteen years as trustee and secretary of the board of education of the Norwich High School. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Phoebus Lodge, No. 82, F. & A. M., of which he was Worshipful Master for nine years; Harmony Chapter, No. 151, R. A. M.; and Norwich Commandery, No. 46, K. T. For two years he was District Deputy Grand Master of Masons in New York state. He is an Episcopalian, and senior warden of Emmanuel Church, Norwich; and he belongs to the New York State Bar Association. Having been born and bred a farmer, he has always taken an active interest in the prosperity of the farming community.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Flint Jenks was born at Burlington, N. Y., August 29, 1831; was educated in public and private schools; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; married Eliza Matterson of Burlington November 10, 1854; practiced law in Friendship, N. Y., 1853–55, and in New Berlin, N. Y., 1855–75; was county judge of Chenango county, 1878–89; has practiced law at Norwich, N. Y., since 1875.

WILLIAM F. JENKS

Austin Lathrop, superintendent of state prisons for the state of New York, and otherwise widely known in public life, was born at Covington, Penn., in 1839. After attending common schools until the age of sixteen, he entered upon a business career at Williamsport, Penn., as an inspector of lumber. He remained in this position for about two years, or until 1857, when he left Williamsport and took up his residence in Lawrenceville, Penn. After working there for a year or more as clerk in a general store, he went to Corning, N. Y., which has been his home ever since.

Taking a clerkship in the hardware and lumber business of C. C. B. Walker in Corning, Mr. Lathrop made so rapid progress in mastering the business, and so

favorably impressed Mr. Walker, that the latter took him into partnership in June, 1862, when he had been in his employ about three years. This association proved to be mutually advantageous, and the two men maintained a prosperous partnership until the death of Mr. Walker in 1888. Mr. Lathrop's chief business interests have been connected with this concern, but he has also been somewhat active as a railroad and public-works contractor.

AUSTIN LATHROP

For many years Mr. Lathrop has been prominent in political life. He began his public career in 1866, when he was made president of the village of Corning, holding the office two years. In 1869 he was elected one of the supervisors of the town of Corning. He held this office continuously until 1878, serving as chairman of the board during four years of that time. In 1882 he was appointed commissary general of subsistence on Governor Cleveland's staff, and in 1885 he was appointed quartermaster general under Governor Hill. For the last ten years Mr. Lathrop has been superintendent of state prisons, having been originally appointed to that office by Governor Hill in 1887, and reappointed by Governor Flower in 1893. In this responsible and difficult position he has displayed conspicuous executive ability, and has met the somewhat trying conditions imposed by the constitution of 1896 with a skill that is greatly to his credit.

Mr. Lathrop has been a vestryman of the Episcopal church in Corning ever since he first became a resident of the place nearly forty years ago.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Austin Lathrop was born at Covington, Penn., April 9, 1839; was educated in common schools; engaged in business at Williamsport, Penn., 1855–57, and at Lawrenceville, Penn., 1857–59; was president of the village of Corning, N. Y., 1866–67, and supervisor of the town of Corning, 1869–78; married Mrs. Emma F. Wellington of New York city November 11, 1893; has been superintendent of state prisons in New York state since 1887; has engaged in the hardware and lumber business in Corning, and in railroad and public-works contracting, since 1859.

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Cyrus B. Martin of Norwich, N. Y., is known throughout the eastern and central portions of the state, where he has been prominent for forty years in various fields of activity. He was born in Washington county sixty-odd years ago, and received a common-school education. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the Glens Falls *Clarion.* After four years in this position he spent a year as an employee in the same office, and in 1850 became a compositor on the Albany *Journal,* where he remained for the next five years.

Having thus thoroughly acquainted himself with the mechanical work of a newspaper office, Mr. Martin took a long step upward in the journalistic world. In 1855 he bought an interest in the *Chenango Telegraph* of Norwich, N. Y., and became one of the editors and publishers of that paper. A few years in that position served to familiarize him with the general management of such an enterprise, and in the spring of 1861 he sought a more important field. Having disposed of his interest in the *Telegraph* he moved to Newburgh, N. Y., where he bought the *Highland Chieftain* from its proprietor,

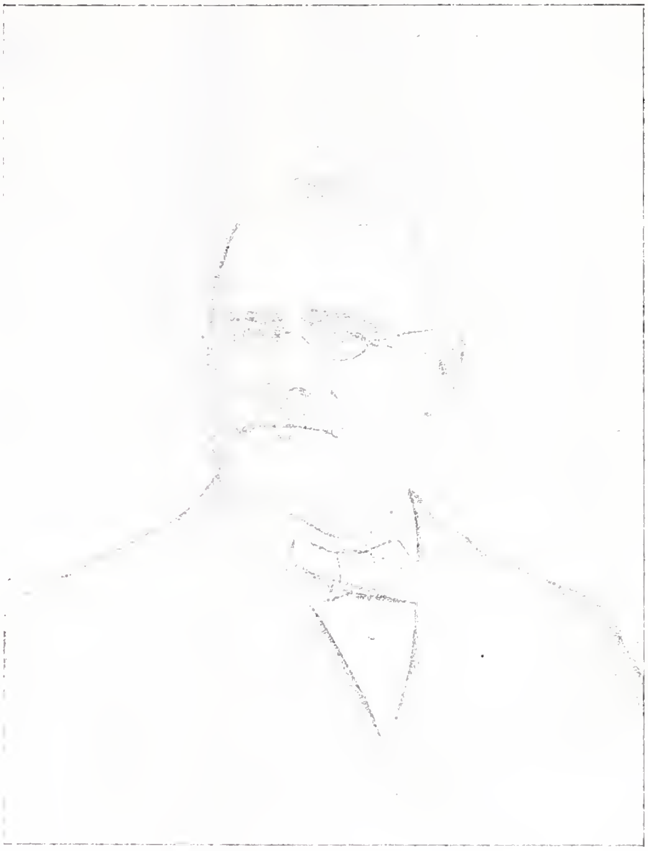
Rufus A. Reed, and assumed the entire management of that paper. Changing its name to the Newburgh *Journal,* he improved the publication, both typographically and editorially, and pushed the new enterprise vigorously. The next year he began the publication of the *Daily Journal,* which he conducted for fifteen years with marked ability.

When Mr. Martin first went to Newburgh the Civil War had just begun, and popular feeling ran high on all sides. Always a man of strong convictions and fearless in expressing them, he came out boldly and aggressively in behalf of the Union cause; and throughout the war he continued one of its ablest advocates. By his clear and incisive editorials he did much to stimulate and develop the patriotic sentiment of the community, and to instill in others the same loyal spirit with which he was animated. A newspaper editor, by the very nature of his profession, is brought into intimate connection with all local movements, and exercises an important influence upon them. Mr. Martin was always ready to lend his support to any project that commended itself to his judgment; and the friends of law, of order, and of progress could count on his assistance. He interested himself heartily in the public-school system of Newburgh, and for five years was an active member of the board of education. For the last three years of his residence in Newburgh he was one of the trustees of the Washington Headquarters there.

Mr. Martin's genial manner and many sterling qualities had endeared him to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances: and when, in the spring of 1877, he determined to leave Newburgh and retire from the newspaper world, the step caused general regret. As a token of their appreciation of his work, the leading citizens of Newburgh tendered him a complimentary banquet, which was held at the United States hotel on the evening of April 20, 1877. John J. S. McCroskery, mayor of the city, presided on that occasion, and the most prominent men of the community testified by their presence to the high regard in which Mr. Martin was held. Speeches were made by Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Albany *Journal,* Senator Daniel B. St. John, and others: and complimentary letters were read from personal friends of Mr. Martin, including Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, and Ellis H. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald.*

For the past twenty years Mr. Martin has made his home in Norwich, N. Y., and has devoted himself to business life there. His principal interest is the David Maydole Hammer Co., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, of which he is president. He is also president of the Chenango National Bank, and is engaged in various other business enterprises.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Cyrus B. Martin was born at Argyle, N. Y., September 6, 1830; was educated in common schools and Argyle Academy; learned the printer's trade, and worked at the same in Glens Falls and Albany, 1845–55; was one of the editors and publishers of the "Chenango Telegraph" of Norwich, N. Y., 1855–61; married Ann Vernette Maydole of Norwich June 16, 1858; was editor and sole owner of the Newburgh "Daily Journal," 1861–77; has engaged in manufacturing and other business enterprises in Norwich since 1877.



CYRUS B. MARTIN

Murray E. Poole is descended from an old English family whose history may be distinctly traced back to the eleventh century, when the progenitor of the line came over from the continent with William the Conqueror. The founder of the American branch of the family was Edward Poole, who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635, and established the town of the same name in Massachusetts. One Samuel Poole was a member of the committee of safety and correspondence during the War for Independence; and his son, Lieutenant Samuel Poole, served in the Continental army. Indeed, no less than five of Mr. Poole's ancestors were soldiers in the revolutionary war.

MURRAY E. POOLE

Mr. Poole is a son of Edward V. Poole, a native of Philadelphia, and a successful business man and banker. Born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, forty years ago, Mr. Poole prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn., which his father had attended before him. He then entered Cornell University, and graduated thence in 1880 with the degree of A. B. Having a strong inclination for the legal profession, he decided to make that his life-work; and after studying with several eminent preceptors, he was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in May, 1889, and opened an office in Ithaca. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and soon attained a high rank at the bar of Tompkins county, where he conducts a general law practice. His professional library is unusually fine, and is of value to young students, a number of whom are at all times registered in his office.

Mr. Poole has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Democratic party, and he has received several nominations for important offices. He was a candidate in 1889 for special county judge of Tompkins county, in 1893 for delegate to the state constitutional convention, and in 1894 for district attorney. His party services and his ability in the law were both fittingly recognized by an appointment from Governor Hill in 1889 as special county judge.

Mr. Poole has gained considerable reputation as a writer of taste and ability; and his contributions have appeared in some of the leading periodicals of the country, including the *Magazine of American History*, the *Green Bag*, the *American University Magazine*, *Harper's Weekly*, the Buffalo *Illustrated Express*, the Utica *Saturday Globe*, and the Detroit *Free Press*. He has published also a "History of Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass., and His Descendants."

Over a hundred historical and learned societies in the United States and foreign countries number Mr. Poole on their list of members. Among these may be mentioned the following: the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the American Historical Association, the New York Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Order of the Old Guard, the American Philological Association, the American Authors' Guild, the Shakespeare Society of New York, and the New England Society of New York city. Mr. Poole is also a 32d degree Mason;

and belongs to the Episcopal church, in whose work he takes an active interest.

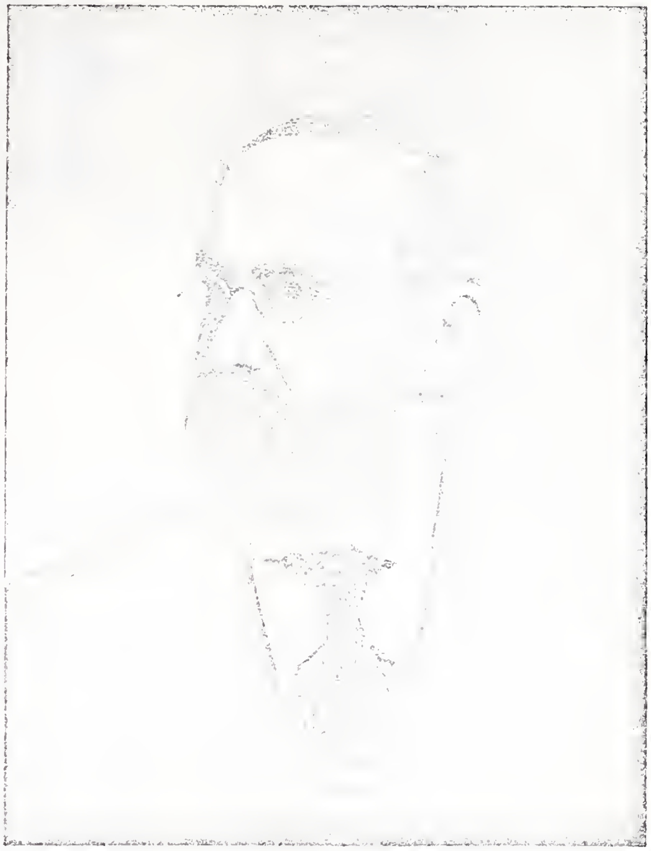
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Murray Edward Poole was born at Centremoreland, Penn., July 17, 1857; graduated from Cornell University in 1880; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1889; was special county judge of Tompkins county in 1889; married Eva Zeliffe of Limestone, N. Y., November 4, 1891; has practiced law at Ithaca, N. Y., since 1889.

Charles R. Pratt, county judge and surrogate of Chemung county, New York, was born in Elmira fifty years ago. He received a mental training unusually broad and thorough, and was thus well fitted by education, as well as by natural endowments, to take an important place in the community. After spending three years at the Elmira Academy and one year at Union School, Schenectady, he entered Union College at the age of eighteen. He remained there three years, but at the end of that time determined to finish his course at Amherst. He accordingly went thither in his senior year, and graduated with the class of 1869.

For a man of Judge Pratt's scholarly tastes, a professional career was the only one to be thought of; and among the different professions the law appealed to him most strongly. He therefore spent three years after his graduation from college in a law office in Elmira, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. After a further experience of several years as a lawyer's clerk he formed a partnership in April, 1875, with George E. Pratt, under the style of G. E. & C. R. Pratt, that lasted for about four years. Judge Pratt then gave up for a short time his professional work, becoming cashier of the Second National Bank of Elmira. He filled this position for three years beginning in September, 1879; but commercial life proved less congenial to him than legal work, and at the end of that time he took up again the active practice of the law. For this purpose he associated himself with Herman Joerg in the firm of Pratt & Joerg, which continued until 1894. Since then he has practiced alone.

Judge Pratt's legal career outlined above, has been one of marked success. His deep learning in his profession is evident from the fact of his appointment in 1891 as assistant professor of law at Cornell University; and his general reputation as a lawyer and citizen is attested by his nomination and election to the office of county judge and surrogate, which he now holds. When first nominated for this office in 1890 he was defeated. In 1896, however, he was again the candidate of the Republican party for the office. This time he was successful, and since January 1, 1897, he has presided over the county court with dignity and ability. In 1894 he served as a member of the state constitutional convention.

Judge Pratt has interested himself largely in the vexed social problems of the day, and has given considerable time and thought to their solution; and he has delivered lectures on political economy and sociology that show the result of careful study and research. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, and attends the Presbyterian church.



CHARLES R. PRATT

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Ransom Pratt was born at Elmira, N. Y., January 24,

1847; graduated from Amherst College in 1869; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872; married Jane E. Carrier of Elmira April 10, 1879; was a bank cashier, 1879–82; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1894, and was elected county judge and surrogate of Chemung county in 1896; has practiced law at Elmira since 1875 with the exception of three years spent in banking.

JAMES H. ROBERTS

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James H. Roberts, recorder of the city of Binghamton, is a native of the Far West, having been born in California considerably less than forty years ago. His education was begun in the common schools of California, but he was brought East in childhood by his family; and finished his preparatory training at the academy at Windsor, N. Y., and at the Cortland Normal School. He then entered upon a course at Hamilton College, in the class of 1886, remaining at that institution two years. In 1897 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of A. B., *nunc pro tunc*.

His general education completed, Mr. Roberts went at once to Binghamton, and became a clerk in the law office of Chapman & Lyon; and in November, 1887, he was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Syracuse. Forming a partnership with Charles F. O'Brien, under the style of Roberts & O'Brien, he began practice at once in Binghamton. His success from the first was marked and continuous, and he quickly became known as a young lawyer of unusual promise. In 1894, finding himself largely occupied with public duties, he withdrew from the partnership with Mr. O'Brien; and since that time he has conducted his private practice alone.

From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Roberts has taken an active interest in public affairs. Shortly after his admission to the bar he was appointed attorney and secretary to the excise board of Binghamton, and held the position for the next three years. In February, 1894, he was elected recorder of the city, taking office January 1, 1895. Since that time his judicial duties have occupied a large share of his time, and have been discharged in a most able and acceptable manner.

Mr. Roberts is prominent in business and social circles in Binghamton, as well as in the legal profession. He possesses a certain practical turn of mind that has caused him to interest himself considerably of late years in various industrial enterprises. He has given particular attention to the recent developments in the use of electricity and in electrical appliances. He is at present a director in the Binghamton General Electric Co.; and acts as attorney for that corporation, and for several other commercial organizations.

Mr. Roberts is a devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the 32d degree: belonging to Blue Lodge, Binghamton Chapter, Malta Commandery, and Otseningo Consistory, all of Binghamton. His clubs are the Binghamton and the Craftsman's of Binghamton, and he attends the First Presbyterian Church. He has membership in the Chi Psi college fraternity, to which he was admitted during his course at Hamilton.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James H. Roberts was born at Mt. Pleasant, Cal., June 24, 1869; entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the class of 1886; studied law, and was admitted to

the bar in 1887; married Jennie K. Rowland of Sherburne, N. Y., July 1, 1890; was attorney for the excise board of Binghamton, N. Y., 1888–91; has practiced law at Binghamton since 1887, and has been recorder of the city since January 1, 1895.

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De Forest Van Vleet, prominent at the bar of Tompkins county, and well known in political circles throughout the state of New York, was born in the town of Fenton, Broome county, about forty years ago. He had the benefit of a thorough educational training, attending successively Waverly Institute, Candor Free Academy, and Cornell University. After graduating from Cornell in June, 1877, he took up the study of law, and mastered the essential parts of the subject with such dispatch that he was admitted to the bar June 30, 1880. He was the first college graduate of New York state to be admitted under the rule allowing such graduates access to the bar after two years' study. Beginning the practice of his profession at Ithaca in 1881, he soon attained high rank among the members of the local bar. He has practiced during most of the time without partnership assistance, but was associated with Edward H. Bostwick from February 1, 1894, until December 31, 1896.

From the very beginning of his professional career Mr. Van Vleet has taken a deep interest in political affairs. For about ten years he was chairman of the Democratic county committee, and at various times was a member of the state executive and advisory committees. In every campaign since 1880, except that of 1896, he has taken an active part both on the stump and in the counsels of the party leaders. He was nominated for the assembly in the fall of 1888, but was not elected. He served as city attorney of Ithaca for four terms, and was the first recorder of the city to receive the office by appointment. He has been an earnest supporter of the cause of civil-service reform, and was appropriately appointed by Governor Flower one of the civil-service commissioners of the state of New York.

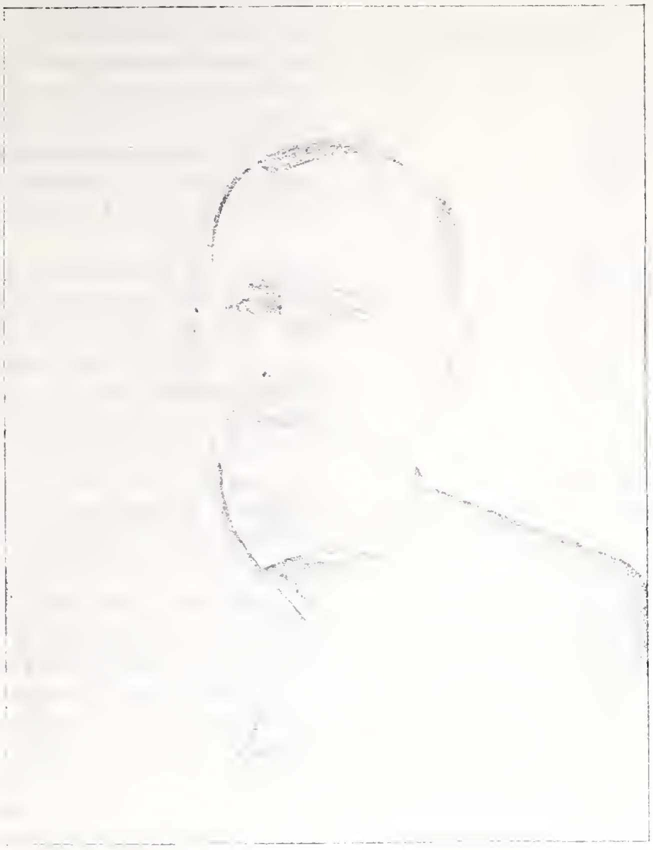
In the social life of Ithaca and its vicinity Mr. Van Vleet has enjoyed a position consistent with his prominence in professional and in public life. He is an Odd Fellow, and also a Mason, having advanced in the order of Masonry as far as the Templar degree. He is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity, and belongs to various social clubs. He has membership in the Holland Society of New York city, thereby evincing his interest in the sturdy race from which he is descended.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — De Forest Van Vleet was born at Fenton, N. Y., August 10, 1857; graduated from Cornell University in 1877; was admitted to the bar in 1880; married Ada Belle Lacey of Dryden, N. Y., October 19, 1881; was city attorney of Ithaca, N. Y., 1882–85 and 1890–91, and recorder of the city, 1888–89; was a state civil-service commissioner, 1893–95; has practiced law in Ithaca since 1881.

* * *

DE FOREST VAN VLEET

Edward B. Youmans, prominent at the bar of Elmira, where he has practiced for a quarter of a century, and known throughout Chemung and adjoining counties alike in legal and professional circles, was born in Otsego county, New York, about sixty years ago. After attending the district schools of



EDWARD B. YOUMANS

his native town, at the age of fourteen he became a pupil in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware county, from which he graduated four years later. He next spent several years as a teacher; and afterward, having determined to become a lawyer, he entered the office of his brother William at Delhi, N. Y., as a student and clerk.

Admitted to the bar at Binghamton in May, 1865, Mr. Youmans at once formed a partnership with his brother in Delhi, and began the practice of his profession. A few years later he opened an office alone in Otego, his native place, whence he moved on January 1, 1872, to Elmira. The change from a country town of one or two thousand inhabitants to a city like Elmira constitutes an excellent test of a man's real powers. If he has the necessary ability, the enlarged opportunities will bring him increased success; but many a man who has gained some local reputation in a village is left hopelessly behind in the keener competition of a city. Mr. Youmans, as the event proved, made no mistake in seeking a wider field of professional activity. Beginning in Elmira alone, he soon made a place for himself there, and acquired an excellent practice. Finding the need of assistance in his professional work, he formed a partnership with Erwin J. Baldwin, who had been a student in his office. Mr. Baldwin retired from the firm after a few years, and in 1880 Roswell R. Moss joined Mr. Youmans as a partner in the firm of Youmans & Moss. This association has continued ever since; and from 1884 to 1891 the firm was still further strengthened by the addition of Charles H. Knipp, formerly a student in their office, and since 1892 the able district attorney of Chemung county.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Youmans has long been closely identified with his party. He stands high in its counsels, and has served as chairman of the Chemung-county committee. For several years he was chosen by popular election to represent his district on the Elmira board of education, and served as the secretary of the board. Owing, perhaps, to his early experience as a teacher, he has always taken special interest in the cause of education, and has done good work in connection with the public schools of his adopted city. During President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Youmans held the important post of chief clerk of the treasury department at Washington, and made his home in that city from 1885 to 1890.

Mr. Youmans has interested himself in various manufacturing enterprises of late years, and has held office in several such corporations. He is prominent in the social life of Elmira, where he has membership in the City Club and the Century Club. He belongs, also, to the Winnisook Club, whose members have a beautiful summer camp in the Catskills; and to the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He is a Mason, and attends Trinity Episcopal Church, Elmira.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Edward B. Youmans was born at Otego, N. Y., May 15, 1836; was educated at Delaware Literary Institute; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1865; married Louise Towner of Elmira, N. Y., February 25, 1868; practiced law at Delhi and Otego, N. Y., 1865–71; was chief clerk of the treasury department at Washington, D. C., 1885–90; has practiced law at Elmira since January 1, 1872.

George B. Bradley is a justice of the Supreme Court for the 7th judicial district, having been elected in 1883. For about four years, from January 1, 1889, he was on the bench of the second division of the Court of Appeals, which was created, pursuant to a provision of the constitution, to clear up the retarded and congested business of the regular court. During this long service Judge Bradley has passed on many important legal and constitutional questions. His bearing on the bench is dignified, and he is admired and respected by both lawyers and litigants for his extreme courtesy, fairness, and deep knowledge of the law.

Mr. Bradley was a country boy, having been born in Chenango county some seventy years ago. He attended the country schools, and studied law in country offices. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three, and began to practice immediately at Addison, Steuben county. This did not prove to be a good field, and he soon moved to the neighboring town of Woodhull, remaining there until 1852, when he settled in Corning. Two years thereafter he formed a partnership with D. F. Brown under the firm name of Bradley & Brown. Later he associated himself with A. S. Kendall; and the firm of Bradley & Kendall continued until Mr. Bradley's election to the bench.

Judge Bradley began to take an active interest in politics soon after he moved to Corning. When he had lived there only six years, and was but thirty-three years old, he received the Democratic nomination for congress in the 28th district, consisting then of Steuben and Livingston counties. The Republican party was young at that time, but this was old Whig territory, and the Republican candidate opposed to Mr. Bradley was naturally elected.

In 1873 Mr. Bradley was elected to the state senate, in which he served two terms, taking high rank among the members and having important committee assignments. Shortly after his retirement from the senate he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party for a judgeship of the Court of Appeals. The Republican candidate, George F. Danforth, was elected, receiving 391,112 votes against 356,451 for Mr. Bradley. From this time (1878) Mr. Bradley continued to practice his profession at Corning, until he was called to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1883.

GEORGE B. BRADLEY

Judge Bradley was particularly well fitted for the bench; for, besides having been in active practice at the bar for thirty-five years, he had taken part in revising the state constitution. The work of the constitutional convention of 1867–68 was not approved by the people, and in 1872 the legislature authorized the appointment of a constitutional commission to institute needed reforms in the fundamental law. This commission consisted of thirty-two eminent citizens selected equally, four from each judicial district, from the two great political parties. Governor Hoffman appointed Mr. Bradley one of the commissioners from the 7th district. There were many notable men in the commission, including John D. Van Buren, John J. Townsend, Erastus Brooks, Benjamin D. Silliman, Francis Kernan, David Rumsey, and Sherman S. Rogers. One of the important changes which Judge Bradley had a hand in framing was that striking from the constitution all

reference to persons of color in the qualifications of voters, thus making the New York constitution consistent with that of the United States in this regard.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—George Beckwith Bradley was born at Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., February 5, 1825; was educated in common schools and Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy: was admitted to the bar in 1848; married Hannah E. Lattimer of Woodhull, N. Y., July 11, 1850; moved to Corning, N. Y., in 1852; was nominated for congress in 1858, and for judge of the Court of Appeals in 1878: was elected state senator in 1873 and in 1875; was elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1883; was judge of the second division of the Court of Appeals; 1889–92.

WILL R. COMPTON

Will R. Compton is one of the rising politicians and business men of the Southern Tier. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Chemung-county Republican committee for eight years. He is a frequent delegate to state, senatorial, and congressional conventions. He has been for six years a member of the executive committee of the state league of Republican clubs. He is an orator of no mean ability, and has been in great demand as a stump speaker in every campaign of recent years. He has also delivered numerous orations at observances of Fourth of July, Decoration Day, and similar occasions. His services to his party in the presidential campaign of 1888, and his high qualifications for the place, led to his appointment, soon after the inauguration of President Harrison, as chief examiner in the office of the auditor of the treasury for the post-office department at Washington. He performed the duties of this office with energy and ability for two years, and then resigned to enter the real-estate business at Elmira, N. Y. For this purpose he formed a partnership with Charles F. Hurlbut. The venture met with the success that has attended all of Mr. Compton's undertakings, and the firm of Compton & Hurlbut is now well and favorably known throughout the Southern Tier. In 1892 Mr. Compton was presented by the Chemung-county delegates, at a convention held in Corning, as their candidate for representative in congress for the 29th district. He was ably supported, but the nomination went to Charles W. Gillett of Addison. Mr. Compton, however, is still young, full of ambition, and possessed of great popularity; and his prospects for the future are all the brighter for that candidacy, even though it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Compton is a self-made man. He attended the common schools until he was ten years old. By that time his services at home had become too valuable to admit of his going to school except in the winter. At thirteen he entered the Spencer Academy at Spencer, Tioga county, N. Y., which he attended two terms. That was the extent of his schooling. He continued to study by himself, however, after his daily work was finished: and he is now a well-read, cultured man, taking special pride in the collection and possession of a good library.

Until he was sixteen years old Mr. Compton worked on a farm. Then he was made a clerk in the Watkins (N. Y.) post office, where he remained two years. He left that place to attend a business college at Meadville, Penn. After completing the

course there he was made a clerk in the Meadville post office, holding the position two years. He then went West, and worked on a farm in Illinois during the summer of 1880. Returning to the East, he secured a position with the United States Express Co. at Meadville, but soon gave up this work to engage in the manufacture of cigars, in partnership with his brother at Sullivanville. The business proved distasteful, and he became a traveling salesman, continuing this occupation until his appointment as chief examiner in the postal service.

Mr. Compton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Southern Light Lodge of Master Masons, and of the order of Elks. He has written more or less for the newspapers, acting as regular correspondent of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Daily Republican* while in Washington, and writing letters of travel for that paper and for the Elmira *Advertiser*. About four years ago Mr. Compton built for himself a beautiful suburban home in Elmira.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William R. Compton was born at Sullivanville, Chemung county, N. Y., April 8, 1860; was educated in the district school and Spencer (N. Y.) Academy; married Alice Forshee of Watkins, N. Y., June 8, 1881; engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Sullivanville in 1881; was appointed chief examiner in the post office department at Washington in 1889; has conducted a real estate business in Elmira, N. Y., since 1891.

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Seymour Dexter has achieved an honorable reputation as a lawyer, a judge, and a financier. His career has been that of the American boy favored with few opportunities, but endowed with a resolute will and noble aspirations. From a country lad he has become one of Elmira's conspicuous citizens, foremost in its business, social, and religious life.

Mr. Dexter is a native of the Empire State, and traces his ancestry to the Rev. Gregory Dexter, who came over to the Providence Plantation with Roger Williams. After attending district schools, young Dexter entered Alfred Academy, and was there fitted to enter Alfred University. He was a student in the latter institution at the time of the firing on Fort Sumter. That event stirred his youthful patriotism, and he laid aside his books, to enlist as a private in company K, 23d New York volunteers. He gave two full years to the service of his country, and after he was mustered out, resumed his college work and graduated in 1864.

SEYMOUR DEXTER

His residence in Elmira began in the fall of that year, when he entered the law office of James L. Wood, pursuing his legal studies there till admitted to the bar. After spending a year as managing clerk in a law office, he formed a partnership with Robert T. Turner, to which E. C. Van Duzer was subsequently admitted. The firm of Turner, Dexter & Van Duzer soon commanded a lucrative practice, and won a high reputation in legal circles. The popularity and ability of Mr. Dexter led to his appointment, in the spring of 1872, as city attorney. In the fall of the same year he was elected a member of the assembly by the Republican party, with which he has always been affiliated. He was the only Republican elected from Chemung county during a period of sixteen years. Mr. Dexter had now gained both the esteem of the bar and the confidence of the people, as was further evidenced by his

election as county judge, for two terms of six years each. He performed the duties of this position to the satisfaction of all, winning new fame for his diligence, learning, and uprightness. In 1889, before the expiration of his second term, Judge Dexter resigned from the bench to become president and active manager of the Second National Bank, Elmira, a position of trust and responsibility that he still occupies. His retirement from the bench was made the occasion of a banquet in his honor by his professional brethren, at which resolutions were passed testifying to his standing as a lawyer and a judge.

In the field of banking and finance Mr. Dexter has also distinguished himself. His management of the affairs of the Second National Bank has been marked by prudence and firmness. This was not, however, his first experience in the management of financial institutions, for he had been president of the Chemung Valley Mutual Loan Association since its organization in 1875. In the administration of that institution he developed a deep interest in the theory and practice of this form of co-operation, and the results of his studies were given to the public in a volume on co-operative savings and loan associations published by the Appletons in 1889. This book has had great influence in the spread of these associations on a sound basis throughout the United States. On the formation of the New York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations, Judge Dexter was chosen a vice president: and he was elected president in 1890 and 1891. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, and was president for two years. He had the further distinction of proposing the motto of the League: "The American Home the Safeguard of American Liberties."

Judge Dexter is a thorough student of political and social science, and has read papers before the American Economic Association and the American Social Science Association. His address before the latter society on "Compulsory Arbitration" received the hearty approval of men competent to judge the value of its arguments. To extensive learning and deep thinking he adds an eloquent and forcible style, and carries conviction by his logic and sincerity.

Mr. Dexter is a member of the Park Church in Elmira and an active worker in its Sunday school. He is a charter member of Baldwin Post, G. A. R., has been judge advocate of the state department, and is still prominent in the organization.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Seymour Dexter was born at Independence, N. Y., March 20, 1841: served in the Union army, 1861–63; graduated at Alfred University in 1864; studied law at Elmira, and was admitted to the bar in 1866: married Elenor E. Weaver of Leonardsville, N. Y., June 17, 1868; was city attorney of Elmira in 1872, member of state assembly in 1873, and judge of the County Court of Chemung county, 1878–89: has been president of the Second National Bank of Elmira since 1889.

J. S. Fassett needs no introduction to readers of contemporary New York history. His name is inseparably associated with most of the leading events in the legislation and politics of the Empire State for a score of years. At an unusually early age he became an influential factor in the Republican party, and through it has been an active force in both state and national politics. In all these years Mr. Fassett has been a party leader; not a "boss," however, nor anybody's "man." He has been a partisan, but only because of his profound conviction of the virtue and mission of his party. He is classed with the Republican leaders of the state who stand highest in the esteem of all reputable citizens. New York city in particular, and the state in general, owe Mr. Fassett a debt of gratitude for his fearless and patriotic exposure of Tammany corruption in 1889 and afterward. His efforts did not result immediately in reform — the times were not then ripe for that — but they paved the way for the later investigation and consequent purification of municipal government in New York.

Mr. Fassett was born in Elmira, N. Y., where his father was a leading member of the bar. He had all the advantages and opportunities that comfortable means and a cultured home could give, and he made full and proper use of them. He was not spoiled by his surroundings, as are many young men born in the midst of plenty: but he was strengthened in mind and character by the circumstances and environment in which he grew to manhood.

At five years of age his school days began. He was sent to a private school for a year, and then wisely transferred to the public schools. He passed through the various grades, and in time entered the famous Elmira Free Academy, from which he graduated in 1871. He then matriculated at the University of Rochester, took the full classical course, and received the degree of A. B. in his twenty-second year. He next took up the study of law in the office of Smith, Robertson & Fassett, his father's firm. After three years' study he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and became a counselor the year following, the courts in those days making a distinction between the two.

Mr. Fassett's rise at the bar was rapid, as his success was brilliant and substantial. To natural abilities had been added careful educational training such as few young men receive. He was studious in his habits, careful and thorough in his preparation of cases, clear and forceful in their presentation before courts and juries. He was appointed district attorney by Governor Robinson, and performed the duties of that office during his first year of practice. His brilliant political career began with his election to the state senate in 1883, when he was thirty years of age. He represented the old 27th district, composed of Allegany, Chemung, and Steuben counties, for four successive terms. As a senator Mr. Fassett made one of the most enviable records in that body in recent years. He was the leader of his party on the floor, and proved himself an able debater, a skillful parliamentarian, and a statesmanlike legislator.

At the close of his term in the senate Mr. Fassett was appointed by President Harrison collector of the port of New York. He had discharged the duties of that responsible position only a month when the Republican state convention met, and he was enthusiastically nominated for governor. Seeing his duty clearly, Mr. Fassett resigned the lucrative office of collector to become the standard bearer of his party. His ready sacrifice and unflinching loyalty won the admiration of all men, and though the party met defeat at the polls, the campaign will ever be remembered, so far as Mr. Fassett is concerned, as one of the most magnificent in the history of the Republican party. His reputation spread beyond the borders of the state, and in the Republican national convention of 1892, held in Minneapolis, Mr. Fassett was chosen temporary chairman. Of late years he has been prominent in journalism, owning and managing the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*.

Mr. Fassett's activity has been marked in many directions. He has been vice president of the Second National Bank of Elmira for five years. He is interested in the development of various enterprises in New Mexico, and is president of the Bank of Deming, and of the Old & New Mexico Ranch & Cattle Co., situated in that territory. He is a trustee of the Rochester University, Elmira College, and Cook Academy at Havana, N. Y. He is a member of numerous clubs and associations, including the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi, the University Club of New York, and the Union League. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Elmira, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

J. S. FASSETT

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Jacob Sloat Fassett was born at Elmira, N. Y., November 13, 1853; was educated in public schools and Elmira Free Academy, and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1875; was admitted to the bar in 1878; married Jennie Louise Crocker of Sacramento, Cal., February 13, 1879; was district attorney, 1879–80, state senator, 1884–91, and collector of the port of New York in 1891; was Republican candidate for governor of New York state in 1891, and temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, held in Minneapolis in 1892.

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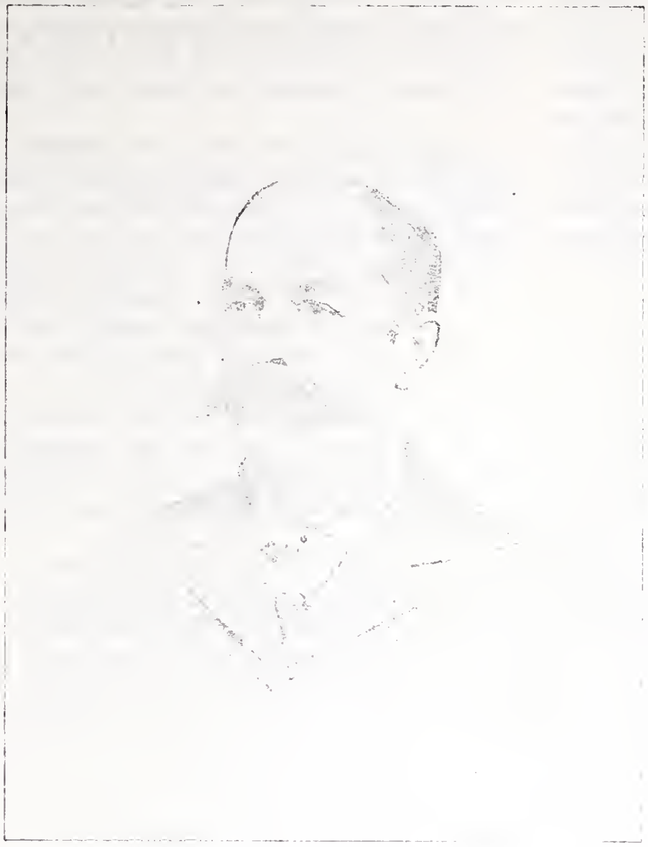
H. M. Hibbard had the immense advantage of birth and bringing up in a college town. This



H. M. HIBBARD

is not saying that he would have filled a smaller place in the world if he had not happened to live in such a town; but his residence there gave him opportunities for education which many another young man would sacrifice much to obtain, and which Mr. Hibbard had the capacity to improve to the utmost. Born in Ithaca forty-odd years ago, he completed his preparatory education two years after Cornell University was first opened to students. He was able, therefore, to enter the university in one of the earliest classes, and had the special advantage of living at home while pursuing his studies. The Cornell of that day was not the great institution that it has since become; but it was in the hands of the men who have made it a great institution, and some of the most notable educators ever connected with it were then giving to the college an amount of energy and time that would not now be thought necessary from any of the officers. Moreover, the small number of students made it possible for the professors to give to each a degree of personal attention that would not have been possible in any of the older and more firmly established colleges. In accordance with the ideas of its founder, Cornell at that time was a technical as well as a classical college. The excellent course in civil engineering, which has brought so much fame to the institution, was then established; and Mr. Hibbard entered upon this course when somewhat less than seventeen years old. The youngest age at which any student is allowed to enter is sixteen. Mr. Hibbard graduated with honors, and at once began the practice of the profession that he had thus mastered. For six years he was engaged in railroad work. After that he became treasurer of the Autophone Company for the manufacture of musical instruments, and still holds that position.

Mr. Hibbard's talents as an engineer have been turned to excellent account by his fellow-citizens, and have been freely employed in the improvement of his native city. He was elected city supervisor in 1888, and in that position was able to accomplish much in the way of public improvements. Later he became secretary and treasurer of the board of sewer commissioners. Ithaca is located on low ground on the shores of a lake with a scarcely perceptible current and with hills on all sides, and the sewerage of the city has always presented a very difficult problem. The final and successful accomplishment of the task reflects no little credit on the men who had a hand in it. Mr. Hibbard was also a member of the commission that framed the initial city charter of Ithaca.

Socially Mr. Hibbard fills an important place in the cultured life happily characteristic of a small college town. He is a member of both the Ithaca and the City clubs, and of the Town and Gown Club, an organization that aims to draw together the society of the campus and of the city. He belongs, also, to the Protective Police, and to the order of the Knights of Pythias.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Horace Mack Hibbard was born at Ithaca, N. Y., November 29, 1853; was educated in private schools, Ithaca Academy, and Cornell University, graduating from the latter institution in 1874; followed the profession of civil engineer from 1874 to 1880; was city supervisor in 1888; has been treasurer of the Autophone Company, Ithaca, since 1880.

Henry L. Hinckley has had a notable career as a citizen and a business man. He gave his country the highest service that a man can render — the offer of his life, at a time when the life of the nation could be saved only by the sacrifice of her best and noblest citizens. The fact that fate spared him was due to no hesitation on his part in meeting the dangers that fall to the lot of a soldier. Since the war the greater part of his time has been spent in the banking business, and he has gradually won his way to a high place among the bankers of central New York.

Mr. Hinckley was a Massachusetts boy, born in the famous Berkshire region, which has been the home, permanent or temporary, of so many men of high repute, and the beauty of which is celebrated throughout the world. His education was obtained at Williams Academy, one of the well-known New England preparatory schools that draw students from all parts of the country. At the age of seventeen he entered business life as a clerk in a store at Stockbridge, Mass., afterward moving to Fulton, N. Y., where he was employed in the same capacity when the war broke out.

Of the volunteer soldiers of that day, there were some who rushed off at the first call, burning with patriotism but sharing the idea then prevalent, even in high government circles, that the whole trouble would be over in a few months, and that they were really going on a little pleasure trip. Many of these lost heart when they saw the seriousness of the work they had to do, and returned home at the expiration of their first enlistment. A larger number, perhaps, grew more determined as the difficulties increased, and stayed to see the war through — or to die. They were gallant men all. But there was another class of volunteers, who, clinging to the charms of peaceful business life so long as the idea prevailed that the war would be short, went to the aid of their country only after it had become apparent that the struggle was for the very existence of the nation, and that no man could prophesy the end. Mr. Hinckley was one of these latter. He enlisted in August, 1862. Note the significance of the date. It was just after the Peninsular campaign had ended in disaster and failure, just when the rebel army was sweeping up toward Washington to encounter Pope in the second battle of Bull Run. It was the darkest hour that the nation had yet seen. With all due appreciation of the earlier and of the later volunteers, it may be said that the men who enlisted in August, 1862, showed the very highest type of patriotism. Nor was Mr. Hinckley attracted by the promise of rank, since he entered the service as a private. He was mustered out, after having obtained the rank of captain, in February, 1866, and every grade that he won was a reward for duty well performed. He was connected most of the time with the 19th army corps, serving in the Department of the Gulf.

On returning to civil life Mr. Hinckley engaged in business as a railroad contractor. After a number of years, he entered the bank of Henry D. Barto & Co. of Trumansburgh, N. Y., as cashier, and afterward attained the position of president. The success that he achieved here won for him, in a few years, a call to a larger field; as he was appointed, in 1881, cashier of the Tompkins County National Bank at Ithaca, N. Y.

HENRY L. HINCKLEY

He has held this position ever since, discharging its trying duties with signal success. Mr. Hinckley is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Masonic fraternity.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Lester Hinckley was born at Stockbridge, Mass., February 10, 1841; was educated at Williams Academy, Stockbridge; enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and served until the end of the war; engaged in railroad contracting, 1866–74; was bank cashier and president at Trumansburgh, N. Y., 1874–81; married Helen Mary Noble of Trumansburgh December 12, 1883; has been cashier of the Tompkins County National Bank, Ithaca, N. Y., since 1881.

CHARLES H. KNIPP

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Charles H. Knipp is now serving his second consecutive term as district attorney of Chemung county. This fact becomes profoundly suggestive of his popularity and ability when it is remembered that he is an ardent Republican, and that Chemung is naturally a strong Democratic county. At his first election he received the narrow plurality of 197, thus becoming the first Republican to hold the office in that county in fifteen years. During his term there fell to his charge a large amount of important work, which was performed with a skill and thoroughness that won the commendation of political foes as well as friends. He disposed of 118 cases, and secured 107 convictions. The most important case falling to him was the trial of Martin V. Strait for the murder of his wife. This case attracted general attention throughout the state, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. Mr. Knipp had the special honor of receiving the thanks by resolution of a grand jury for his fairness and courtesy in conducting cases brought before them, the jury declaring: "His conception of the duties of his office is not based on the idea of securing a prosecution or an indictment at any hazard, but rather of obtaining justice towards possible innocent parties, and of protecting the people from useless and costly trials." Mr. Knipp's record received so hearty approval from the voters that when he was renominated, although he was opposed by Erastus F. Babcock, acknowledged to be one of the best lawyers in the county, he was re-elected by a plurality of 585.

Mr. Knipp's rise in life has been achieved by his own unaided efforts. His parents were German immigrants, who settled first at Syracuse and afterward at Corning, where Mr. Knipp was born. As a boy he lived on a farm in the town of Caton, Steuben county, and attended the country schools. When he became old enough, he entered the Corning Free Academy, and afterward took a course in a business college in Elmira. He had determined, however, to make law his profession, and he followed the occupation of a bookkeeper only as a means of earning money with which to complete his studies. When twenty-two years old he entered the law office of E. B. Youmans of Elmira, where he remained two years. He then entered the Albany Law School, from which he obtained his degree. He was admitted to practice at once, and was taken into partnership with E. B. Youmans and R. R. Moss, a connection that lasted eight years. Then he formed a partnership with H. M. Clarke, which continued till Mr. Knipp was elected district attorney. Meanwhile

his old friend, Senator Dennis McCarthy, had become president *pro tempore* of the state senate, and appointed Mr. Knipp his private secretary. He retained this position during the legislative session of 1885, thereby acquiring an experience in public affairs and an acquaintance with public men that have been of great value to him.

Mr. Knipp has been admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts of this state. He has conducted many important cases, and has earned a position among the leading trial lawyers of Chemung county.

Mr. Knipp has always taken an active interest in politics, having served several years on the Republican county committee. He was for six years a member of the 30th Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y. He is a Mason and a member of the orders of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, and the Elks.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Charles Henry Knipp was born at Corning, N. Y., August 7, 1858; was educated in district schools and in Corning Free Academy; studied law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1883; married Jennie L. Walker of Elmira, N. Y., April 11, 1893; was elected district attorney of Chemung county in 1892, and was re-elected in 1895; has practiced law in Elmira since 1883.

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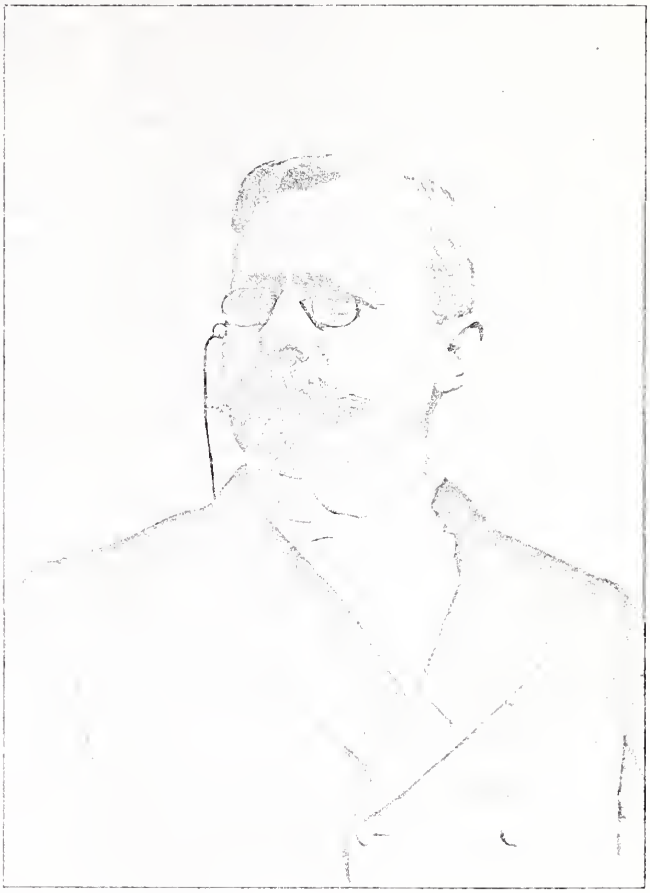
Edmund O'Connor was born in County Cork, Ireland. Perhaps to that fact is largely due his pugnacity, his eloquence, his perseverance. No man in the Southern Tier is better known throughout the state than Mr. O'Connor. His long and distinguished service in the state senate, as well as his high standing in the legal profession, has brought him into much notice. As a politician he is famed for his ability to rally the people, to arouse their enthusiasm, to gather and hold a strong following. In the halls of legislation he is bold, sometimes defiant, ready to meet any and all comers in debate, prepared to resist an attempt by opponents to profit unfairly by any situation that may arise, equally quick to secure for his own side all proper advantages in the game of politics. His law practice is extensive and of course profitable. He is one of the prominent lawyers of Binghamton, and clients come to him from a wide range of territory.

The qualities that brought Mr. O'Connor success in manhood brought him success in youth. His early years were spent in Little Falls, N. Y. He was but eleven years old when his father died, and he had to begin his battle with the world. He did not hesitate. He was ready to turn his hand to whatever honest employment he could find. He had already attended both public and parochial schools, but the question of further education presented a serious problem. By working in a hammer shop and railroad blacksmith shops at Little Falls he finally saved enough money to take a course at the Little Falls Academy, and later at the Delaware Academy at Delhi, N. Y., where he graduated in April, 1869. He began the study of law at once in the office of Judge Rollin H. Smith at Little Falls, and in a little over two years was admitted to the bar. In August, 1873, he moved to Binghamton, where he has since lived, an honored member of the community.



EDMUND O'CONNOR

Mr. O'Connor is a Republican in politics. His first office was that of trustee of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, to which he was appointed in 1880 by Governor Cornell. Since 1881 he has been chairman of the auditing committee of the asylum board, and bills for more than $1,000,000 have passed through his hands. Although he had been for some years actively interested in party politics, taking the stump in hotly contested campaigns and giving valued advice in party councils, Mr. O'Connor never held an elective office until he was chosen in 1889 to represent the 24th senatorial district, comprising the counties of Broome, Delaware, and Chenango. He took his seat in the state senate on January 1, 1890, and his two years' service was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was re-elected in 1891. When the state was reapportioned the counties of Tioga and Cortland were added to the three first named, the five composing the 25th district, from which Mr. O'Connor, in 1893, was sent to the senate for his fifth and sixth years.

When the senate of 1895 was organized Mr. O'Connor was chosen president *pro tempore*. This was a recognition of his able service as the leader of his party on the floor, and of his ability as a parliamentarian. During his six years in the senate Mr. O'Connor served on some of the most important committees of that body, and was at different times chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation and of the judiciary committee. Besides the usual run of bills of minor or local interest that fall to the lot of every senator, Mr. O'Connor's name is attached to some legislation of state-wide importance. Chief among these measures is the "Bi-partisan Election Inspectors" law, now in force, which is designed to give each of the great political parties equal official power and representation at the polls. This bill was strenuously opposed in some quarters, but Mr. O'Connor's masterly management won success. He took an active part in passing the act providing for the state care of the insane, and he derives much satisfaction from his efforts in behalf of this humane measure. He was also largely instrumental in the passage of successive acts raising the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years. Mr. O'Connor was a member of the famous Lexow committee, which in 1894 exposed the monstrous corruption of the New York police department, and through its discoveries wrought an entire change in the governing powers of the metropolis.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Edmund O'Connor was born in County Cork, Ireland, November 26, 1848; was brought to this country by his parents in 1851; was admitted to the bar at Oswego, N. Y., in October, 1870; married Bridget Murphy of Deposit, N. Y., November 17, 1880; was elected to the state senate from the 24th district in 1889 and 1891, and from the 25th district in 1893, serving six years altogether; has practiced law in Binghamton, N. Y., since 1873.

John F. Parkhurst has attained a professional position that may well excite the envy of other aspirants for legal honors, having built up a law practice that is one of the most extensive in central New York. In political life, also, Mr. Parkhurst has achieved marked success, and he is one of the most respected leaders of the Republican party in his section of the state.

Mr. Parkhurst was born at Wellsboro, Penn., and received his education at Lawrenceville, in the same state. At the age of twenty he moved to Bath, N. Y., and began the study of law in the office of Judge Guy Humphrey McMaster. Two years later he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1872 he formed a partnership with his former instructor, Judge McMaster, which lasted until the death of the latter in 1887. The firm enjoyed an important practice in both the state and federal courts, Mr. Parkhurst devoting his special attention for many years to bankruptcy and equity causes in the United States District and Circuit courts.

Among the important cases successfully carried through the state courts by him was that of Griffith Jones against the Bradford Oil Co. and others. Corporations are proverbially hard to fight, and it was not until after seven years of litigation and three jury trials that Mr. Parkhurst succeeded in winning a verdict for his client. But the victory was worth all it cost, for it established the right of the plaintiff to three hundred acres of oil land valued at several hundred thousand dollars, in virtue of a tax title that cost him less than fifty cents an acre. Another of Mr. Parkhurst's legal victories was the case of Silvey against Lindsay, in which the Court of Appeals passed upon the constitutional right of the thousand or more inmates of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to acquire a voting residence in the town of Bath, where the institution is situated.

While Mr. Parkhurst has not sought political office, he has been for years an earnest and active Republican, and a prominent member of committees and conventions. Since 1889 he has been chairman of the Republican committee of Steuben county, and since 1890 he has represented the 29th congressional district in the Republican state committee. He is

also a member of the executive committee of the state committee. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888, and alternate delegate at large to the convention of 1892. He was the first delegate chosen from New York state to the Republican national convention of 1896 in St. Louis. The high esteem in which he is held by his party throughout the state was evidenced by his election as state delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1894. He exercised an important influence upon the deliberations of that body, as a member of the judiciary and suffrage committees, and chairman of the committee on county, town, and village officers.

Since 1890 Mr. Parkhurst has added to his other duties that of editor of the Steuben *Courier*, one of the leading Republican weeklies in the state. It goes without saying that he is a public-spirited citizen, actively interested in all movements for the welfare of the community of which he is an honored member. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Foster Parkhurst was born at Wellsboro, Penn., February 17, 1843; was educated in common schools and by private tutors; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1865; married Alice McMaster of Bath, N. Y., July 22, 1886; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896, and to the New York state constitutional convention of 1894; has been chairman of the Republican committee of Steuben county since 1889, and member of the Republican state committee since 1890; has edited the Steuben "Courier" since 1890.

* * *

Jackson Richardson is one of the men who, by their prominence in the business life of a community, become exponents of the enterprise of the cities in which they live. Such men as he have made American cities, by building up the industries that draw men together. As a manufacturer he has made his name known throughout a wide territory, and has attained prominence among the business men, not only of his own city but of the whole state. This has been accomplished, not by any brilliant or sensational feat, but by steady, patient attention to whatever work lay nearest at hand. Never in his life has he speculated. His investments have depended not on chance, but on legitimate business conditions. He is a modest man, content with such recognition as may be spontaneously accorded; but it may be said of him, altogether in keeping with this attitude, that the rock on which he has founded his fortune is strict business integrity.

JOHN F. PARKHURST

Mr. Richardson comes of sturdy New England stock. His father, when a young man, settled in Utica, then a part of "the West" in the view of New England people. Here the subject of this sketch was born, and here he obtained, in the common schools, such education as sufficed for the business life in which he was to engage. When Jackson was eleven years old, his father moved to Almond, Allegany county, then a little settlement among the pine lands, devoted to lumber camps and desultory attempts at farming. Lumbermen and farmers need shoes, however, and Mr. Richardson, who was a shoemaker by trade, set out to meet the need. Jackson, with his three brothers, was set to work helping his father, and thus received practical

education in the occupation that was to constitute his life-work. The pioneer shoe factory prospered, and as the country developed the demand for Richardson shoes increased. The enterprise of the family led them to push out into new markets, until in the course of time a prosperous business had been built up. Jackson worked in the factory, bought and sold goods, and attended to many details, thus forming business habits of accuracy and thoroughness to which much of his later success has been due. On coming of age he was given an interest in the business. Gradually he accumulated capital of his own, and after ten years' partnership with his father, he determined to seek a larger field on his own account.

JACKSON RICHARDSON

He opened a factory in Elmira, on Water street near the Erie-railway bridge. Boots and coarse shoes were turned out, and were sold in New York and Pennsylvania, supplying a trade of the same class, for the most part, as that served by his father. Success came slowly but steadily. In 1865 his building was wrecked by a flood, but the owner rebuilt it for him, and after several months' suspension Mr. Richardson was able to resume operations. The business was gradually extended until in time it attained its present rank among the leading shoe factories of central New York. The year following the flood, Mr. Richardson bought the building in which he was located. This soon proved inadequate, and he finally built his present factory on the corner of Railroad avenue and Market street. He then had his old building removed, and erected in its place the beautiful structure known as the Odd Fellows' Temple.

Mr. Richardson has always been a strong Democrat, but has never sought nor held public office. He joined the Episcopal church soon after settling in Elmira, and has been an active member ever since, contributing liberally to the support of the church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Jackson Richardson was born at Utica, N. Y., April 27, 1829; was educated in common schools; began business, with his father, at Almond, N. Y., in 1850; married Emma Hickman November 10, 1862; has carried on a shoe manufactory at Elmira, N. Y., since 1861.

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William Findlay Rogers, superintendent of the state Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., has filled a large place in the public life of Buffalo and western New York. He went to Buffalo in 1846, to work at his trade as a printer; and both the Buffalo *Express* and the Buffalo *Courier* include Mr. Rogers among the noted men who have served them as compositors. He established one of the daily newspapers of Buffalo, the *Republic*, afterwards known as the *Times-Republic*. He went to the front with the first Buffalo regiment, the 21st, at the outbreak of the war, and served his country for two years in the field. During the later '60's he filled the offices successively of auditor, comptroller, and mayor of the city. His public career was crowned, before his removal to Bath, by election as a member of the 48th congress.

It was as mayor, however, that General Rogers performed the service for which he is best entitled to the gratitude of all Buffalonians. During his term he was largely instrumental in establishing the present beautiful park system of the city. He was the

first president of the board of park commissioners, and was subsequently its secretary and treasurer for many years. The Buffalo of that day gave little indication of its present greatness, and only men of remarkable foresight and unbounded faith in the future of the city could have had the sagacity to lay out so extensive a park system as was then designed. Another service that General Rogers rendered to Buffalo was his work as secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo State Hospital while it was in course of construction.

General Rogers was born near Easton, Penn., but was taken to Philadelphia early in life when his father, General Thomas J. Rogers, was appointed naval officer there. Mr. Rogers attended a select school in Philadelphia for about five years, but was obliged to leave school at the age of twelve on account of the death of his father. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the Easton (Penn.) *Whig*. After mastering the art he worked for two years in Philadelphia, and then, when only twenty years of age, began the publication of a weekly paper of his own at Honesdale, Penn.

The establishment of the Buffalo *Republic* was due to the desire of politicians of the "Barnburner" faction to obtain an organ. Mr. Rogers was the manager of the paper; and his partners in the enterprise were James Albro, George Livingston, James Stridiron, and Peter Howden.

The son of a soldier, Mr. Rogers had a natural inclination for military affairs, and on going to Buffalo he joined company D, Buffalo City Guards. During his thirty-two years' residence in Buffalo he continued his connection with local military organizations, rising through the several gradations from private to major general. He held the latter position until the several division districts of the State National Guard were abolished, when the office became supernumerary. At the outbreak of the war he was a captain in company C, 74th regiment. The regiment volunteered under the first call of the President for 75,000 volunteers for ninety days, but the order for its movement to the front was countermanded, and volunteers for two years called for instead. Ten companies recruited in Buffalo and vicinity, rendezvoused at Elmira, and were organized as the 21st regiment, New York volunteers; and Captain Rogers was unanimously elected colonel. He took part in the Maryland and Virginia campaigns, and was mustered out at the close of his two years' service. He was brevetted brigadier general by President Johnson for faithful service in the field. He was then appointed commissioner of enrollment, and afterwards provost marshal of the 30th district of New York.

General Rogers stands high in the Masonic order, having been Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 105, High Priest of Buffalo Chapter, and Eminent Commander of Lake Erie Commandery. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and has been post commander of Chapin and Bidwell-Wilkinson posts, past department commander of the Department of New York, and past president of the State Military Association. He was appointed inspector general on the staff of General Hartranft when that officer was elected commander in chief.

WILLIAM FINDLAY ROGERS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Findlay Rogers was born in Forks township, Penn., March

1, 1820; published a paper at Honesdale, Penn., 1840–44; married Caroline M. Waldron of Honesdale, Penn., June 20, 1842, and Phoebe Demony of Buffalo September 20, 1849; moved to Buffalo in 1846, and established the Buffalo "Republic" in 1850; served in the Union army, 1861–63; was auditor of Buffalo in 1864, comptroller in 1866, and mayor in 1868; was a member of the 48th congress, 1883–85; has been superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., since 1887.

E. M. TIERNEY

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E. M. Tierney is classed with the most energetic and public-spirited citizens of Binghamton. His career is a source of encouragement to young men who start in life with no capital except a good character and the blessings of a public-school education. He was born in Susquehanna, Penn., where he attended school till his fifteenth year. He was a bright student and learned quickly. He early evinced a decided talent for literary pursuits, and served as correspondent of many newspapers. His contributions to the press elicited most favorable comments, and were an earnest of the literary productions of more mature years. He has been a close student, devoting his leisure time and thought principally to public questions and affairs; and his opinions are always sought, and held in deserved esteem.

Mr. Tierney's first business position was that of a clerk in his father's grocery. He spent three years in this business, and then became clerk of a hotel, thus entering upon the business in which he has earned most signal success. As a Boniface Mr. Tierney has few equals, and his popularity among his associates has been repeatedly attested by his election as president of the New York State Hotel Association, comprising a membership of over a thousand hotel-keepers. Mr. Tierney's rise in the hotel business has been unusually rapid and successful. It was in 1885 that he made his first venture, forming in that year a partnership with T. J. Brosnan of New York, and leasing with him the famous old Seaside House at Rockaway Beach, L. I. After two years of prosperous management, Mr. Tierney sold out his interest to his partner, and went to Binghamton, N. Y.

It was there that Mr. Tierney's capacity and ability first had an ample field. In company with J. W. Kennedy he built the magnificent Arlington hotel, which to-day constitutes one of Binghamton's chief attractions, and is a fitting monument to the sagacity and enterprise of the owners.

Mr. Tierney is especially interested in hotel associations, and is a strong advocate of the necessity of such organization among hotel-keepers. Three successive times he has been elected president of the New York State Hotel Association; and he was elected first vice president of the National Hotel Keepers Association in 1894. He is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States.

While never a candidate for political office, Mr. Tierney has sat as a delegate in Democratic conventions, and is a prominent and an influential member of his party. He has many qualities that would make him a strong candidate, if he should enter the political field. He is recognized as a forcible and fluent speaker, of commanding presence and pleasing address, and possesses marked executive ability. As

presiding officer in various organizations, Mr. Tierney has delivered many notable addresses displaying a high order of literary merit and a wide and thorough knowledge of the subjects treated. He has been an active factor in the recent development of Binghamton, and his value has received recognition in his election as president of the Board of Trade for two successive years. To his zealous efforts the city owes much of its present progressive spirit. Few men are better known throughout the state, especially to legislators; for it has been one of Mr. Tierney's duties as president of the New York State Hotel Association to watch legislation at Albany, and see that no statutes unjust to the calling slipped into the laws.

Mr. Tierney is a member of various fraternal bodies, chiefly of a benevolent character. He is domestic in his tastes, and is happiest in the midst of his family. He has one daughter, Mary Genevieve, aged fourteen years, and one son, Edwin M., aged eight.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Edward M. Tierney was born at Susquehanna, Penn., November 11, 1858; was educated in the public schools; married Nellie E. Hogan of Susquehanna December 30, 1879; engaged in the grocery business in Susquehanna, 1879–85; has been one of the owners and proprietors of the Arlington hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., since 1887.

Theron Augustus Wales is descended from Puritan ancestry, the earliest American progenitor of his family having settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. Dr. Wales was born in the Bay State, in the quaint old town of South Weymouth. He was trained in the public schools, and prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., where he graduated as valedictorian in a class of fifty-six students. He entered Dartmouth College, but adverse circumstances required him to withdraw and take to teaching. He was afterwards able to pursue a special course at the University of Michigan, and subsequently matriculated as a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1873.

Dr. Wales began his professional life at Elmira in partnership with Dr. S. O. Gleason, who conducted the well-known Gleason Sanitarium there for many years. This association continued until 1879, when the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Wales opened a private office, and has since practiced alone.

It is not often that physicians have either the inclination or the aptitude for political affairs, but it is safe to assert that if Dr. Wales had chosen the profession of law instead of that of medicine, he would have filled by this time many important offices in the gift of the people. As it is, he has frequently been requested to run for various positions, but has uniformly declined; and he has accepted appointive positions only when they were in line with his profession, or involved a call to duty not to be ignored.

Dr. Wales is an active and a prominent member of the Republican party. In all important campaigns he is an influential factor, both by counsel and by contributions to the press, in directing the efforts of his party and promoting its success. He has held the responsible position of United States medical examiner for pensions under Presidents Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison. During Mayor Robinson's administration Dr. Wales was appointed

THERON AUGUSTUS WALES

and served as police commissioner of Elmira. He inaugurated the police patrol system there during his commissionership.

Dr. Wales is a member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State Medical Association. He has been president of the Chemung County Medical Society. Outside the duties of his profession he devotes much time to public services. He is president of the Humane Society and of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is erecting a handsome building for its accommodation. In fraternal societies he is a popular man. He has taken all the degrees of Masonry, and is a life member of Corning Consistory 32d degree. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a warm personal friend and physician of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and a leading member of the Park Church. Dr. Wales embodies what are everywhere recognized as the prevailing traits of American character. This might be expected of a man all four of whose great-grandfathers fought in the Revolution. He is a fit representative of an honored lineage, proving himself by his daily life of usefulness worthy of the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES E. WALKER

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Theron Augustus Wales was born at South Weymouth, Mass., July 15, 1842; was educated in preparatory schools, Dartmouth College, and the University of Michigan; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873; married Zippie Brooks of Elmira, N. Y., September 26, 1872; has practiced medicine in Elmira since 1873.

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James E. Walker, superintendent and part owner of the Steuben Sanitarium at Hornellsville, N. Y., has won a high place in the medical profession, especially by his study and successful treatment of tuberculous diseases. The Steuben Sanitarium is a new establishment, but it has already attained high rank among the medical and surgical institutions of the country. Since Dr. Walker bought an interest in the sanitarium the buildings have been equipped with every modern improvement; and it may be confidently predicted that the reputation of the institution as a health resort, though already much above the average, will grow rapidly.

Dr. Walker has illustrated in his life the fact that a successful medical career is one never-ending course of study. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools of his native county and in the State Normal School at Geneseo. He began his medical studies when eighteen years of age, graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College at twenty-two, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Arkport, Steuben county. Though he rapidly built up an important and a lucrative practice, he was by no means satisfied with such knowledge as he had gained at college, and had obtained by experience in his somewhat limited field. Within a few years he left his practice in charge of another physician and went to New York, where he spent several months in postgraduate work. Returning to Steuben county, he soon found his practice so large that he was obliged to keep another physician constantly in his service. In addition to his medical work he conducted

a drug store. He was favored by nature with a vigorous constitution, but his manifold duties proved too wearing, and finally, for the sake of rest, after having lived sixteen years in Arkport, he sold his entire property and practice, and moved to Buffalo.

He now had more leisure for the pursuit of the special studies to which he was strongly attracted. But it was not for long. Within a few months he accepted flattering inducements to enter the Sterlingworth Sanitarium at Lakewood, N. Y. Here he remained about a year, taking charge of tubercular cases. He did much original work, making a specialty of tuberculosis. The desire for more extended study of the methods employed abroad led him to give up his position and make a trip to Europe. He went first to London, where he spent some weeks in the Brompton Hospital for diseases of the chest, and took a course in bacteriology and microscopy at King's College. Next he visited Paris, spending much time in the hospitals. He studied especially the methods employed in the Pasteur Institute. From Paris he went to Cologne and Berlin, where he investigated the discoveries of Koch, and thence to Vienna. Here he remained for several months, doing special work. About this time the International Medical Congress met at Rome. Dr. Walker attended its sessions, and was made a member of the congress.

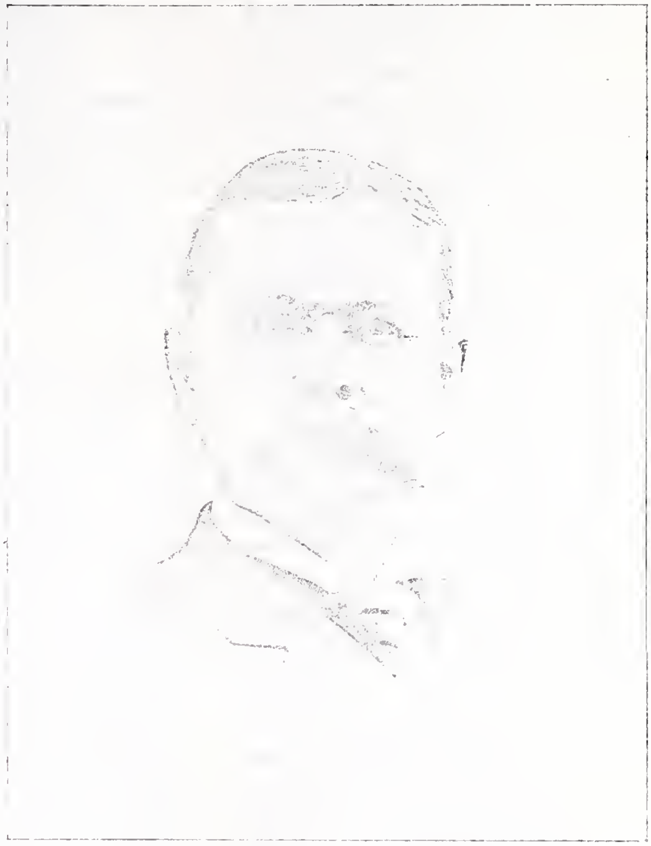
After his return to the United States he made a tour of this country, studying different climates and health resorts. When he finally returned to his home, therefore, he had so perfected himself that he was peculiarly fitted to take charge of the Steuben Sanitarium. He did this, accordingly, at the solicitation of friends in the profession.

Dr. Walker is a member of the Hornellsville Medical and Surgical Association, the Steuben County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and has honorary membership in several other professional societies.

He is a Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in the Hornellsville Lodge, F. & A. M., Steuben Chapter, DeMolay Commandery of Hornellsville, and Ismailia Temple of Buffalo.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Everett Walker was born at Nunda, N. Y., May 21, 1854; was educated in common schools and Geneseo Normal School; graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1876; practiced medicine in Arkport, Steuben county, N. Y., 1876–92; traveled and studied in various European cities, 1893–94; has been superintendent and part owner of the Steuben Sanitarium at Hornellsville, N. Y., since November, 1894.

Edward L. Adams, editor of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, is one of the most popular members of his profession in the state. A genial, cultured gentleman, and an honest and independent journalist, he has gained in an unusual degree the respect and good will of his fellows, and has made his paper recognized as one of the best exponents of Republican politics and clean journalism in the Southern Tier.



EDWARD L. ADAMS

Mr. Adams was born at Clarence, Erie county, where his father, Benjamin T. Adams, had settled in 1832. He is a descendant of Deacon John Adams, who became, in 1786, the first white settler

of the Holland Land Purchase. Mr. Adams attended the academy at Clarence, and afterward graduated from the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y. He was ambitious to secure a college education, and was not deterred by the fact that funds for carrying out his desires were lacking. He entered the University of Rochester, and worked his way through, graduating in the class of 1875. He made his first venture in the field of journalism at this time, by acting as reporter for the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* during the last two years of his college course.

Newspaper work proved congenial to him, and he evinced marked ability for it; and when he left college the same paper gladly made a place for him on its editorial staff. He became city editor, and held that responsible position until January 1, 1880, when he was compelled by ill health to give up for a time the exacting profession that he had chosen. He went to Bradford, Penn., and engaged in oil production in partnership with William L. Curtis. There he remained for two years, and in the more active, outdoor life he had undertaken, regained his health. At the end of that time the editorship of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser* became vacant, and Mr. Adams was urged by the owners of the paper — one of whom was his friend and college classmate, J. S. Fassett — to accept the position. He consented, and went to Elmira in the spring of 1882 to begin his new duties.

Under his able management the *Advertiser* has grown and prospered, and has gained a reputation of which any editor might well be proud. Mr. Adams is intensely American, a lover of justice and fair play, and a hater of sham; and he has stamped his own strong individuality on his paper. Though a steadfast Republican, he has avoided extremes of partisanship; and his evident fairmindedness, united with never-failing courtesy, has gained for him hosts of friends in all parties. When he was appointed by Governor Morton a member of the board of state assessors, in November, 1895, political foes and friends alike united in endorsing the appointment. Mr. Adams has long been a student of the problems of taxation, and it may confidently be expected that he will do good work on the board. This is not his first term of public service, as he was deputy collector of internal revenue in the 28th New York district from 1891 to 1895. He was also a member of the Republican state committee in 1890 and 1891.

Mr. Adams possesses much literary ability, and in addition to his regular editorial work he has written occasional humorous poems and sketches of travel. He is vice president of the Republican Editorial Association of New York State. He attends the Park Church, Elmira, and is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. & A. M., and of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Edward Legrand Adams was born at Clarence, N. Y., January 3, 1851; was educated at the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., and at the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1875; was city editor of the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," 1875–80; married Kate Linn Atwater of Elmira, N. Y., January 22, 1879; engaged in oil production at Bradford, Penn., 1880–82; was appointed state assessor in 1895 for a term of three years; has been editor of the Elmira "Daily Advertiser" since 1882.

Frederick E. Bates has served his country on the field of battle, in the arena of politics, and as a private citizen whose influence counts for progress and solid attainments. Born at Caroline, N. Y., the greater part of his active and useful life has been spent there, and the stamp of a strong personality has thus been indelibly impressed upon that community. His education did not end with the common school, as did that of so many men who now look back with regret at their eagerness to leave their studies and begin earning money. The thrifty boy was wise enough to see that a little more time spent in study then would be a profitable investment, and he did not lay aside his books until he had taken a thorough course in Ithaca Academy and in Charlotteville Seminary.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Bates identified himself prominently with the cause of the Union, and later enlisted in company B, 179th regiment, serving until the close of the war. With the reticence that distinguishes many old soldiers, he talks little about this period of his career. His experience was like that of thousands of other brave men, requiring undaunted courage and stern physical endurance. When he was mustered out of service at Elmira, by order of the war department, in 1865, he was not among the unfortunate men who were so disabled by the deprivations they had long endured or by bodily injuries, as to be unfitted for active life. Making his home in Ithaca, he gave his attention to mercantile pursuits, and accumulated in eight years a comfortable fortune.

He then returned to his native town, and invested some of his money in an extensive farm. The work proved most congenial, and as he conducted it on scientific principles the results were correspondingly gratifying. The rapidly increasing profits were

invested in other farm lands, and he now has some six hundred acres under cultivation. He improves his property with well-constructed, commodious buildings, and points with pardonable pride to the barns on his Caroline homestead as equal to the best in Tompkins county. There is an air of comfort and prosperity, as well as evidence of the most careful oversight, in all his estates. In addition to the cares of such extensive farming, the building of a roller mill at Brookton of fifty-barrel capacity and its superintendence for a year, are among Mr. Bates's achievements. His industry is tireless, and his success uninterrupted.

His fellow-citizens at Caroline, recognizing his superior executive ability, elected him supervisor of the town, and he served in this capacity four years. In the fall of 1895 he was nominated for member of assembly on the Republican ticket, and received 3941 votes against 2756 for the Democratic candidate, 375 for the Prohibitionist, and 81 for the Populist. Such a victory shows conclusively the esteem in which he is held in his district.

Mr. Bates is a member of Hobasco Lodge, No. 716, at Ithaca, and a charter member of David Ireland Post, G. A. R., at Brookton.

Mr. Bates is a man of public spirit and progressive ideas, and is ably seconded in all his undertakings by his accomplished wife. Mrs. Bates is a graduate of Wheaton College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Oberlin Theological Seminary; and for two years previous to her marriage was the pastor of the Congregational Church at Brookton, N. Y. She also took an active part in the Congress of Representative Women held in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frederick E. Bates was born at Caroline, N. Y., May 4, 1842; was educated in public schools, Ithaca Academy, and Charlotteville Seminary; served in the Civil War, 1864–65; married Juanita Breckenridge of New Windsor, Ill., September 27, 1893; was elected member of assembly in 1895; has been engaged in mercantile business and farming since 1865.

* * *

Harry Sayer Brooks of Elmira is one of the best-known newspaper men in southern or western New York. He is the owner and publisher of the Elmira *Telegram*, a conspicuous newspaper success. Mr. Brooks is now in the prime of life, absorbed in his work, and already reaps the benefit of years of hard labor. The toil and drudgery of the profession have come to a happy fruition in his case.

FREDERICK E. BATES

He was born at Waverly, N. Y., August 2, 1852. In 1866 he removed with his parents to Elmira, where he attended the public schools, graduating in 1869 from the Elmira Free Academy. He at once set about learning the printer's trade, beginning his apprenticeship in the job rooms of the Elmira *Gazette* during the first year of David B. Hill's ownership of that paper. Mr. Brooks proved himself a capable workman, and shortly after his release from the apprenticeship he was appointed superintendent of the news- and job-composing rooms. His taste as a printer was of a high order, and the job department of the *Gazette* was for some years noted for its artistic perfection. Having mastered the technique of newspaper making and of fine printing and composing, he

HARRY SAYER BROOKS

next entered the countingroom, and was made secretary of the company. He had for a time entire charge of the business department. Later on he took a chair in the editorial department of the *Gazette*, and there achieved a national reputation as a paragrapher, being one of the first to introduce and make popular that feature of journalism. He was the *confrère*, equal, and friend of such paragraphers and humorists as Ike Gregory, the editor of *Judge*, and others. Years ago Mr. Brooks and the late Eugene Field were chums and mutual admirers.

When Mr. Brooks left the *Gazette* he abandoned his famed "Popular Paragraphs," and founded the Elmira *Telegram*, thereby beginning the accumulation of a fortune. In May, 1879, the first issue of the *Telegram* appeared, and the paper was from the start a journalistic and financial success. In its inception Mr. Brooks was its business and editorial manager. He soon purchased the interests of his associates, and thereby acquired complete ownership and control of what was chiefly his own creation. The *Telegram* was unique among Sunday papers, and was the first to furnish a local edition for the cities, sections, and territories in which it was circulated. Mr. Brooks also established two other papers, one at Albany, N. Y., and the other at Harrisburg, Penn., both of which were highly successful and profitable. These papers, the successful establishment of which shows Mr. Brooks's enterprise and facility in organization, are not now under his management, having been sold by him at handsome figures. He is now wholly devoted to the interests of the Elmira *Telegram*, on which he bestows all his time and study, seeking to make the paper a fitting monument to his industry and pains. Consequently, he has made himself a factor in Elmira, and an influence for good throughout the state.

In days gone by Mr. Brooks was actively interested in athletics, and now, in more mature years, he retains an interest in all legitimate sports, and is always ready to advance innocent pleasure and healthful pastimes. He is a great lover of horses, and always owns several of the best to be seen in Elmira. He is a genial gentleman, and a member of various social and fraternal societies, including the City Club, the Century Club, the Elks, and the Knights of Pythias.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Harry Sayer Brooks was born at Waverly, N. Y., August 2, 1852; was educated at Waverly High School and Elmira Free Academy; settled in Elmira in 1866, and learned the printer's trade; married Alice A. Fisher of Lake Ridge, N. Y., September 9, 1879; established the Elmira "Telegram" in May, 1879, and has been its owner and general manager ever since.

George B. Curtiss, whose recent treatise on the tariff has brought him deservedly into prominence, has been for twenty years a resident of Binghamton.

Born in Livingston county, New York, he was taken to Illinois by his parents in early childhood, and there brought up on a farm. His education was received in the West, but in 1876 he returned to his native state, and settled at Binghamton. For the next four years he divided his time between teaching in Lowell's Business College and reading law; and in May, 1880, he was admitted to the bar at the

General Term of the Supreme Court held at Ithaca. Beginning at once the practice of his profession, he was quickly recognized as a lawyer of unusual ability. Three years after his admission to the bar he was elected district attorney of Broome county, and held the office for six years. Since his retirement from that office he has devoted his whole time to his private practice, and has appeared in most of the important cases in the county. Mr. Curtiss possesses unusual natural ability, and a clear comprehension of legal principles; but he attributes his success in great part to untiring energy, perseverance, and industry. He has been willing to work, and to work hard; and this fact, not less than natural ability, doubtless explains the prominent place he occupies at the Broome-county bar.

Outside the practice of his profession Mr. Curtiss has been a wide reader, especially on historical, political, and economic subjects; and he has established a reputation as a writer. Reference has already been made to his treatise on the tariff. This work, entitled "Protection and Prosperity," is the most exhaustive treatise in favor of a protective tariff that has yet been written. It is a bulky volume of 900 pages, and evidences a vast amount of painstaking research. The subject is treated in a thoroughly comprehensive manner, and with great ability and skill; and the work will no doubt become a recognized authority on the tariff question. Its high merit is attested by the fact that William McKinley, Thomas B. Reed, and Levi P. Morton have all written introductions to the book, thus giving it the stamp of approval of the leaders of the great political party that has espoused the cause of protection.

Mr. Curtiss has for years been honorably active in politics, aiding his party with both tongue and pen; but, aside from his service as district attorney, he has never held political office. Professional duties, home and social pleasures, and an active and hearty interest in the affairs of the community where he lives, have occupied his whole time and attention; and he has not sought political preferment. In private life he is a most cordial, genial gentleman, and worthy citizen. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and of Otseningo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—George Boughton Curtiss was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., September 16, 1852; was educated in Illinois; was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1880; was elected district attorney in 1883, and held the office six years; married Mary D. Bliss of Lisle, N. Y., May 1, 1888; has practiced law at Binghamton, N. Y., since 1880.

GEORGE B. CURTISS

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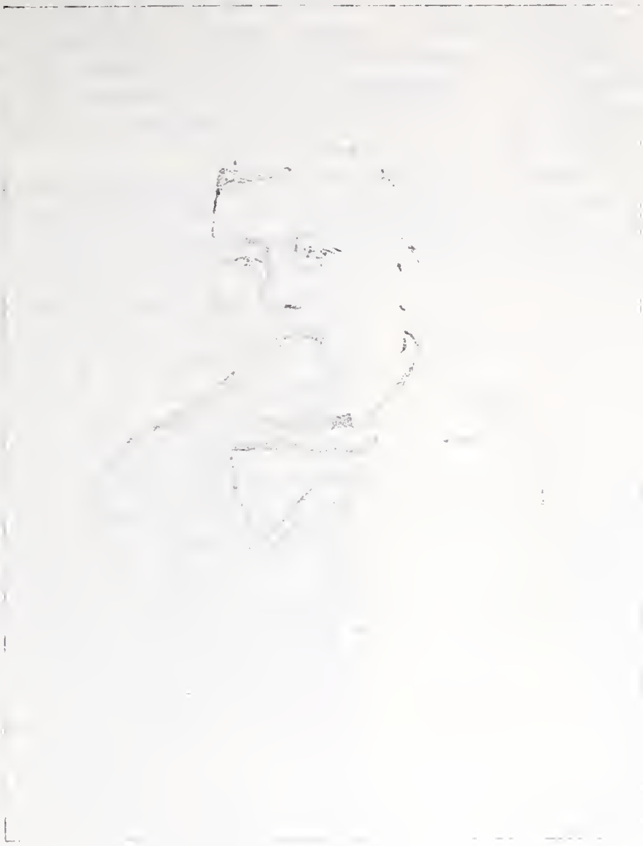
Louis Duhl affords by his career abundant proof of the truth of Emerson's aphorism that America is opportunity. Mr. Duhl is a native of Kreuznach, Germany, and came to this country when a boy. His education was received in the high school of his native city. The reports that made their way to Kreuznach of the advantages of a new country had created in him a strong desire to better his condition by transferring his allegiance to a land where all men are equal before the law. Germany has given us a large proportion of our citizens, and they rank among the highest in point of intelligence, industry, and

patriotism; and Mr. Duhl's character and career illustrate this fact.

Mr. Duhl was seventeen years old when he came to America and settled in Elmira, N. Y. He had an ambition to make his way in the world, and establish himself in business. How fully this ambition has been satisfied, not only in achieving mercantile success, but also in gaining the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, is best indicated by the positions he has been elected to fill in commercial enterprises and in the body politic. He embarked in business in his own name when only twenty-two years of age, and successfully conducted a wholesale and retail ice business in Elmira. In a few years this enterprise grew to such proportions that in conjunction with several others he organized the Elmira Ice Co., one of the strongest concerns of its kind outside of New York city. Mr. Duhl has been general manager and treasurer of the company since its organization.



LOUIS DUHL

One success frequently leads to another, and Mr. Duhl has cultivated with splendid results other fields of commercial activity. In recent years he has given much time and attention to brick making, and has become a stockholder and director in the Empire Brick Manufacturing Co., as well as one of the directors of the newly organized Horseheads Brick Co., located at Horseheads, N. Y.

A man of Mr. Duhl's prominence in business has necessarily a wide personal influence, which political managers are quick to utilize by party nominations to important offices. Mr. Duhl is an active and earnest Democrat, and has represented his party in the Elmira board of aldermen. Later he served as park commissioner during Mayor Robinson's administration. He has always been a warm admirer and courageous supporter of Mr. Cleveland, and was conspicuous in the ranks of the President's New York followers in the contest of 1892. Mr. Duhl joined the "Anti-Snappers" in that year, and was chosen a delegate to their state convention. The result of that movement is now matter of general history, and Mr. Duhl's important part therein entitles him to credit as an independent man and a loyal friend. Such is his reputation in business ranks and in social and political circles.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Louis Duhl was born at Kreuznach, Germany, October 7, 1852; was educated in the public schools; came to America and settled in Elmira, N. Y., in 1869; married Harriet A. Brown of Elmira October 1, 1876; was elected alderman in 1885; was appointed park commissioner in 1892; has been general manager and treasurer of the Elmira Ice Co., L't'd, since 1884.

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Thomas S. Flood has been for years a conspicuous figure in the business and political circles of Elmira and the surrounding counties. Men do not achieve notable success in any line of activity without self-reliance, personal courage, and the power of prompt decision. These traits of character are conspicuous in the Flood family, which has long been prominent in the Southern Tier.

Mr. Flood's father was a physician, who moved to Elmira when Thomas was but ten years old. A man of decided character and marked ability, he exerted a strong influence upon the community, where he filled the office of mayor at one time in addition to his professional duties. He taught his sons the

valuable lesson of the necessity of patient, persistent, determined industry in whatever they undertook.

All of Dr. Flood's sons were required to read medicine under the supervision of their father; and all but Thomas followed in their father's footsteps and became physicians. The profession was not attractive to Thomas, and at the age of twenty-one he became a clerk in a drug store, where he turned his medical knowledge to good account. After three years he opened a similar store of his own; and this he has conducted ever since, notwithstanding the many other undertakings in which he has engaged.

In 1874 Mr. Flood received a flattering offer to go to Dubois, Penn., to manage the extensive lumber and other interests of John Dubois, the founder of the town. Here he found a fair field for the exercise of his sound judgment and executive ability, and during the years that he spent in Pennsylvania he systematized and greatly enlarged the extensive lumber, coal, manufacturing, and mercantile interests committed to his charge. After several years he returned to Elmira, and again devoted himself to his drug business, which had been carried on by employees during his absence. He also turned his attention to horse raising, and was very successful. But he was soon recalled to Pennsylvania to straighten out the affairs of the town where he had already done so good work. He accomplished the task satisfactorily, and again returned to Elmira.

Mr. Flood had long been a zealous Republican, and was recognized in his party as a wise counselor, but so far his only public office had been that of alderman. He had scarcely resumed his place in Elmira when, in 1886, he was nominated for representative in the 50th congress. Although his district was strongly Democratic, he won a signal victory, carrying every county against an able opponent of state-wide reputation. Mr. Flood's career as a congressman displayed the same ability and careful attention to detail that had characterized his private life; and at the close of his term of office he was renominated without opposition, and elected by an increased majority.

During his residence at Washington Mr. Flood became largely interested in the Maryland & Virginia Steamboat Co. He was elected president of the company, and for several years was its general manager. In 1891 he was chosen trustee and vice president of the Elmira Savings Bank. He has also large real-estate interests in Elmira.

Mr. Flood is strong in his attachments to friends, both personal and political, and never forgets a service rendered or a kindness shown. He is actively interested in all that concerns the best good of Elmira, and is one of the sons of whom the city is justly proud.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Thomas S. Flood was born at Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., April 12, 1844; was educated in the public schools and Elmira Free Academy; began work as clerk in a drug store at Elmira, N. Y., in 1865, and established there, in 1868, a drug business that he has conducted ever since; married Frances Miller of Elmira June 23, 1870; was engaged in lumber and other business at Dubois, Penn., 1874–79; was a member of the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91; has been trustee and vice president of the Elmira Savings Bank since 1891.

THOMAS S. FLOOD

Etévan Antonio Fuertes may not be able to claim, like Themistocles of Greece, that he could make a small city great, but he has been able to make a large city healthful. As director of the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University, he has struck out from the beaten paths of instruction, and has developed systems of study and work directly bearing on the peculiar economic and industrial conditions of the United States. The innovations in his department at Cornell, though regarded as radical at first, have since been adopted in the leading scientific institutions of Europe and America. To-day laboratory work is required in all technical schools of repute; but it was Cornell University that led the way, in 1873. Professor Fuertes began his service at Cornell in that year, when he was appointed dean of the department of engineering. In 1889 he was promoted to the office of director, a post that he still occupies with distinguished personal success and to the renown of the college.

Professor Fuertes is an American citizen, though a Spaniard by birth — a native of St. John's, Porto Rico, W. I. He has had an interesting and a varied professional career. He was educated in classical studies at the Conciliar Seminary of S. Yldefonso, where he received the degrees of Ph. B. and Ph. D. Subsequently he came to the United States, and took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, from which he graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1860. After completing his studies in this country he returned to the West Indies, and served first as assistant director, and then as director of public works, in the western district of Porto Rico. Three years later he returned to this country, and accepted a position as assistant engineer of the Croton aqueduct for the supply of water to New York city. He soon rose to the position of engineer of the board having in charge that important work. After six years of service he was discharged in person by the notorious Tweed, who coveted the opportunities for dishonest gains in the engineer's department, and who found himself balked by Professor Fuertes. The whirligig of time, however, brought its appropriate compensations, for on the downfall of the Tweed Ring Professor Fuertes was elected engineer to the commissioners appointed by the state legislature to investigate the frauds of the corruptionists.

Meanwhile Professor Fuertes had been to Mexico, under appointment by President Grant, as chief engineer of the expedition to Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, to determine the practicability of a ship canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. After devoting a year and a half to this work, he returned to New York and opened an office as consulting engineer. Recognized as an authority on engineering matters, he attained professional success at the start; and he withdrew from active practice only to accept the highly attractive position in Cornell University already mentioned. There he has labored incessantly for higher standards of instruction and work, and has been a stimulating force in the life and character of the scientific students. There is much in the career of Professor Fuertes to impress young men. He is more than a mere theorizer; he is pre-eminently a practical man, one who has applied the teaching of science to the everyday problems of cities. It was in this field that he achieved a great engineering feat.

As everybody knows, the curse of cities located in tropical latitudes is bad sanitation. Yellow fever and other virulent diseases stalk abroad annually, and gather in thousands of victims before their fury is spent. Among the most ill-starred of tropical cities at one time was Santos in Brazil. Yellow fever and smallpox had decimated the people. The death rate from these causes in one year had reached the awful figure of 205 deaths per 1,000 of the population. From its situation and natural advantages, Santos should be one of the healthiest cities of South America. Though the largest coffee port in the world, its growth had been checked by repeated pestilences, and the government and people despaired of finding relief from these visitations. In their helplessness they turned to science, and made a proposition to Professor Fuertes to come to Brazil, and establish a system of public works that would, so far as human efforts could avail, decrease the frightful mortality. He was given full charge, with authority to burn and build the city anew wherever such steps should be essential to success. The scope of the work included the construction of wharves, quarantine buildings and disinfecting plant, hospitals for the various contagious diseases, the improvement of the harbor, and finally a system of drainage, sewers, and waterworks. On the completion of this great undertaking Santos will be one of the safest trading ports in the Western hemisphere. Whole blocks were condemned, and will be rebuilt on sanitary principles, new parks and cemeteries were to be laid out, public halls erected, streets paved, and private habitations improved and placed under hygienic regulations. The herculean task is employing many kinds of engineers and an army of laborers, to complete the work designed by Professor Fuertes. Two years of hard labor were devoted to the task of studying the problems involved. For this purpose visits were made to the sanitary works of Europe and

America; and such specialists as Rudolph Hering and James Fuertes, the professor's son and pupil, helped to crown the work with complete success. The details of the undertaking have been set forth in a voluminous report by Professor Fuertes, in which he estimates that the saving in money to the city in five years will be nearly three and a half million dollars, not to speak of the lives saved and suffering averted by the improvements. For his services in planning and executing this vast series of complicated works, Professor Fuertes received the largest fee ever paid to a civil engineer — four per cent net of the total cost of the undertaking, estimated at nearly $4,000,000.

Professor Fuertes is a member of many learned societies in various countries, has been decorated by foreign governments, and is the author of many scientific publications.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Etévan Antonio Fuertes was born at St. John's, Porto Rico, W. I., May 10, 1838; received the degrees of Ph. B. and Ph. D. from the Conciliar Seminary of S. Yldefonso; graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, in 1860; married Mary Stone Perry of Troy December 22, 1860; was assistant director and director of public works in Porto Rico, 1861–64, and assistant engineer of the Croton aqueduct, and engineer of the Croton aqueduct board, New York, 1864–70; went to Cornell University, Ithaca, in 1873, as dean of the department of civil engineering, and has been director of the College of Civil Engineering there since 1889.

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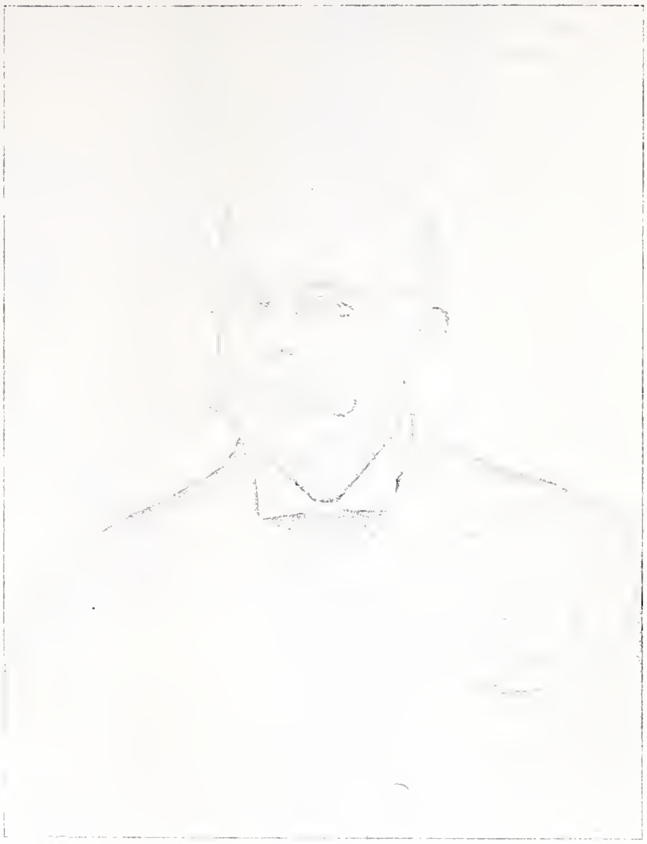
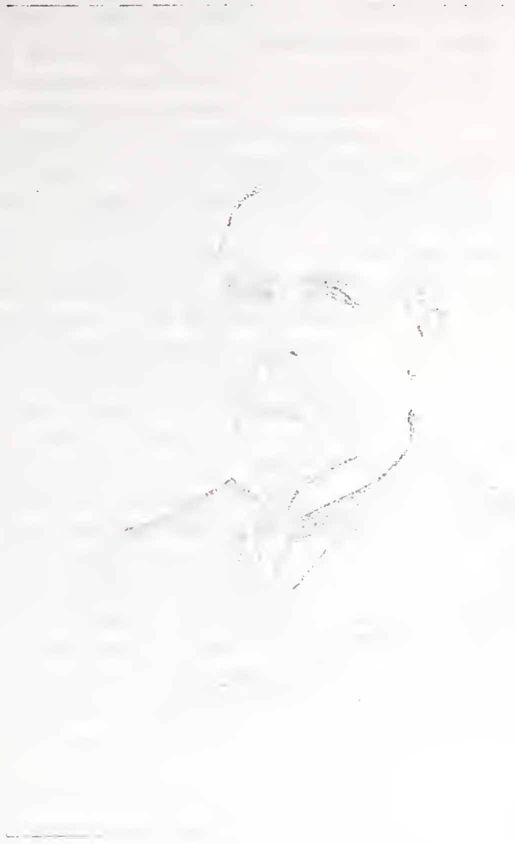
Samuel D. Halliday has spent his life in Tompkins county, New York. His lot has been cast along congenial lines among friends and neighbors, by whom he is held in high respect. His early years were passed in the town of Dryden, where he was born. His education was begun in the district school at that place, but he was prepared for college at Ithaca Academy, from which he graduated in 1866. He entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College in the fall of the same year. When Cornell University opened its doors, Mr. Halliday was one of the first to enter his name on the roll of students. This was in 1868. He graduated from Cornell in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then turned his attention to the law, and upon passing the requisite examinations at once began the practice of that profession. On January 1, 1872, he opened an office in Ithaca, which has since been his home. There he has identified himself with all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and has long been recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the place.



ETÉVAN ANTONIO FUERTES

Mr. Halliday has been and is to-day in great favor with the people of Tompkins county, who have on more than one occasion given evidence of the fact in their bestowment of political honors. This is all the more noteworthy from the circumstance that Tompkins is a Republican county, while Mr. Halliday is a strong Democrat. His first political office was that of district attorney, to which he was elected in 1873 by a majority of 415 votes. He had the further honor at that time of being the first Democratic county official elected in Tompkins county for over twenty years. He took office on the first of January, 1874, and in the following spring was

also chosen corporation counsel of Ithaca, a position that he held for a number of years. His service as district attorney was of short duration, for in the fall of 1875 he was elected a member of the assembly from the county. This honor came to him practically unsolicited, since he spent the summer of that year in European travel, and did not return to make the usual preliminary canvass. His nomination followed almost immediately upon his return home. Before taking his seat in the legislature he resigned the office of district attorney, but retained that of corporation counsel of Ithaca. He took an active part in the legislature of 1876, and was looked upon as a strong and an able man. He became very much attached to the political fortunes of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him as the presidential candidate of the Democratic party. He took an active part in the canvass that followed, and did much to increase the Democratic vote of his part of the state. In 1877 he was elected to a second term in the legislature, and served with distinction throughout the sessions of 1878.



SAMUEL D. HALLIDAY

Mr. Halliday has been much interested in the great university that has given the city of Ithaca a world-wide renown, and served for several years as a trustee of the institution.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY.—Samuel Dumont Halliday was born at Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., January 7, 1847; graduated from Cornell University in 1870; was district attorney of Tompkins county, 1874–75, and member of assembly in the legislatures of 1876 and 1878; married Jennie Leonard of Union Springs, N. Y., June 30, 1881; has practiced law in Ithaca, N. Y., since 1872.

Stephen T. Hayt, when asked by an interviewer, "In what have you been especially interested outside of your business?" promptly replied, "The growth and prosperity of the city of Corning." When he took up his residence there, a lad of ten years, most of the land now occupied by the city was a dense forest. A little over half a century has elapsed since then, and Corning now boasts of extensive manufactories in various lines, including stoves, glass, and railroad cars, while its population has reached 11,000. The lumber business is one of the most prolific sources of income, vast quantities of timber, shingles, and staves passing over the railroad system that terminates there, and through the feeder that connects with the Erie canal. The lumber industry is that with which Mr. Hayt has been most closely identified.

In the schools of Ithaca and Patterson he prepared himself to enter Knoxville Academy, an institution in what was then Painted Post, within the present limits of Corning. Leaving school at sixteen, he began working steadily and saving systematically. All the time he had a fixed purpose in view—to open a store of his own—and four years later he purchased his stock. It contained all sorts of wares, from crockery to wearing apparel, and was the old-time counterpart of the modern dry-goods emporium. In seven years he had accumulated enough capital to warrant a bolder venture, and accordingly he formed a partnership with Benjamin A. Towner, a dealer in lumber. Mr. Towner conducted an office in Albany, and his partner furnished the yard with lumber from the neighborhood of Corning. This arrangement

continued for sixteen years, when Mr. Hayt formed a partnership with Alexander Olcott in the milling and plaster business. The firm was dissolved in a few months, and the work has been carried on alone by Mr. Hayt ever since. He has also given a large share of his attention to farming.

Among the proofs of his interest in the administrative affairs of his adopted city is term after term of service as supervisor. An earnest believer in the need of elevating the standard of the public schools, he has had ample opportunity, as a member of the board of education, to carry out his ideas.

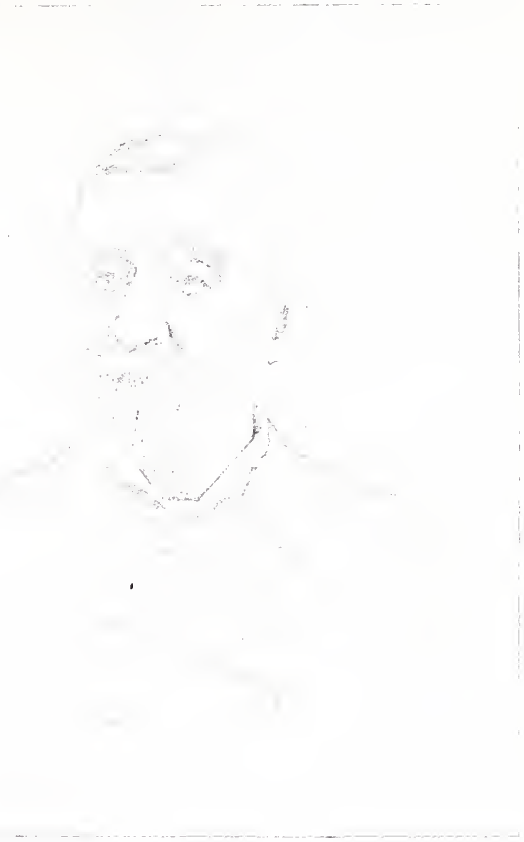
In 1863 and in 1865 his district, then the 27th, elected him to the upper house of the state legislature. The records show that he was faithful to the best interests of his constituents. In 1866 he was elected canal commissioner on the ticket headed by Governor Fenton. He has been sent as a delegate to four national conventions—that of 1860, which nominated Lincoln; of 1868, which called for the war hero, General Grant; of 1884, whose choice was the "Plumed Knight"; and of 1888, which nominated Benjamin Harrison.

Mr. Hayt has long been a member of the Presbyterian Congregation, and has contributed liberally to its support. In early life he became an Odd Fellow, and is a loyal adherent to the principles of that benevolent and social order.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Stephen Thurston Hayt was born at Patterson, N. Y., June 5, 1823; was educated in Knoxville Academy, Painted Post, N. Y.; conducted a general store at Corning, N. Y., 1843–50; married Margaret Comstock Townsend of Palmyra, N. Y., November 19, 1856; engaged in the lumber business, 1851–67; was elected state senator in 1863 and in 1865, and canal commissioner in 1866; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1868, 1884, and 1888; has conducted a milling and plaster business at Corning since 1868.

Jonas Jacobs has done much to disprove the assertion that success in the medical profession can be attained only after long years of patient effort. Though still a long way from the prime of life, and comparatively a newcomer in Elmira, he occupies already a prominent position in the professional and social life of the city.

Dr. Jacobs was born in New York city little more than thirty years ago. Had he passed his youth there he would doubtless have succumbed to the fascination that the great metropolis exerts over all who come within its influence for any length of time, and would have chosen it as the field for his professional labors. But he was taken to New Haven when a child, and it was there, in the congenial environment of a college town, that his general education was obtained. After graduating from the Hillhouse High School, he studied for two years in the Yale Medical School. He then spent one term at the University Medical College in New York, and finally entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he graduated and received his degree.



STEPHEN T. HAYT

The young physician had decided to begin his professional career in Brooklyn, and on completing his medical studies he at once opened an office in that city. He had scarcely established himself there, however, when he was attracted by a most favorable opening that presented itself in the city of Elmira;

and accordingly, in the fall of 1886, he took up his residence there. An ambitious young man finds many advantages in the smaller cities. There is plenty of room for growth and development, for push and energy; and yet the smaller number of competitors for fame and fortune renders success somewhat less difficult of attainment than in the great centers of population.

JONAS JACOBS

The ten years' residence of Dr. Jacobs in Elmira has been fruitful of results. He has devoted himself to the duties of his profession with characteristic energy and determination, and his efforts have been well repaid. He has built up a large and successful practice, and has won a prominent position in local affairs. Two years after going to the city he was elected coroner. The following year he was appointed health inspector of Elmira, and in 1891 he was appointed city physician, and surgeon to the fire and police departments and to the civil-service board. He has held these positions ever since, and has discharged their many duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He also holds the office of medical examiner for a number of associations, among them the Northwestern Masonic Life Association of Chicago, the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, the Washington Life Insurance Co. of New York city, and the New York Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Jacobs is an enthusiastic believer in the benefits of fraternal societies, as is evidenced by the great number of such organizations with which he is connected. He is a member of Ivy Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the order of Elks, the Equitable Aid Union, the order of United Friends, the B'nai B'rith, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In this latter organization he is Past Sachem of Tomoka Tribe, No. 128, and a Great Representative to the Great Council of the United States. In scientific circles Dr. Jacobs is equally well known. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, and the Academy of Sciences, all of Elmira, and president of the Chemung County Medical Society.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Jonas Jacobs was born at New York city November 15, 1862; was educated in public schools, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1886; was elected coroner of the city of Elmira, N. Y., in 1888, was appointed health inspector in 1889, and has been city physician since 1891; has practiced medicine in Elmira since 1886.

* * *

George E. Priest is a leading citizen of Tompkins county, and the editor and part owner of that flourishing newspaper, the Ithaca *Journal*. With all things pertaining to the welfare of the famous university city in which he lives, Mr. Priest has been closely identified. His faith in the future of Ithaca is great, and he has done much to develop that place from a small village to the present bustling metropolis of Tompkins county. He has devotedly and unstintedly given time, labor, and means to the physical and civic upbuilding of the city. His efforts in this direction have met with success, and have received marked approbation from his fellow-citizens. Both personally and in the columns of the *Journal* he has been an earnest and a persistent advocate of such municipal improvements as modern public buildings, sewers, paving, electric lights, rapid transit, public parks, boulevards, and

manufactures — in fact, all things that contribute to the material welfare of a wide-awake American city. In these directions and in others he has steadfastly proved himself to be the ideal citizen.

Mr. Priest spent nine years in the public schools and the academy at Auburn, N. Y. Though a life-long student of men and affairs, he says of himself: "Education not yet completed; no diploma, no degrees." The progressive, growing man never finds his education completed. The absence of diplomas and degrees does not mean that a man is not educated, as the example of Mr. Priest clearly proves. He has been an editor in active service for eighteen years, during which the bound files of his paper comprise fifty-four volumes. The dullest of men, by mere unconscious absorption, must have profited from such a school of discipline as that; while a man of Mr. Priest's native ability, industry, and mental energy could not fail to obtain the finest kind of education from a course of training so thorough.

For three years, beginning in 1863, Mr. Priest read law in Ithaca, whither he had moved in 1862. But he found this profession uncongenial, and he made no application for membership in the bar. Drifting into politics, he became deputy county clerk of Tompkins county, holding the office in 1870. Later in that year, after Alonzo B. Cornell was made surveyor of the port of New York by General Grant, Mr. Priest was appointed to a place in the special agency of the treasury department in the customhouse at New York city. There he remained until July, 1874. Fortunately he realized that office-holding offers few inducements to the ambitious young man who has his way to make in the world, and he therefore returned to Ithaca and engaged in business. It was in February, 1877, that with several associates he bought the Ithaca *Journal*. Here he found himself engaged in a calling congenial and ultimately profitable. Mr. Priest, with his present partner, C. M. Benjamin, has devoted himself untiringly to his newspaper property, and has attained abundant success. Both the daily and weekly editions of the *Journal* are newspapers of much power and influence in the territory covered.

Though Mr. Priest has held no elective political office, he is a factor in Republican politics in his part of the state. No important move is made by party managers there without his advice and counsel. At one time his friends made him a candidate for the state senatorial nomination, and his name caused a three weeks' deadlock in the convention.

Mr. Priest is fond of society, and is a frequent visitor at the various organizations in which he has membership.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — George Eugene Priest was born at Auburn, N. Y., June 25, 1848; studied law, but did not apply for admission to the bar; married Amelia E. Burritt of Ithaca, N. Y., October 22, 1865; was deputy county clerk of Tompkins county in 1870; served in the special agency of the treasury department at New York city, 1870–74; has been editor and part owner of the Ithaca "Journal" since 1877.

GEORGE E. PRIEST

Leroy G. Todd, who was elected mayor of the city of Ithaca in March, 1895, is a native of Tompkins county, and has lived there always. He brought to the duties of the mayoralty an intelligent

appreciation of its responsibilities, and a thorough acquaintance with the needs and possibilities of the community, acquired through a residence of over twenty years in Ithaca. The qualities that enable a man to manage his own business prudently, sagaciously, and successfully are just the qualities needed for the successful conduct of municipal affairs; and thus the energetic, experienced business man, rather than the professional politician, is best fitted for responsible public offices.

LEROY G. TODD

Mr. Todd was born at Newfield, Tompkins county, in the mid-year of the century. He attended the district schools at the neighboring town of West Danby, and then took a course at Ithaca Academy. His education ended, he taught school for a short time, and then obtained employment as clerk and telegraph operator in a general store at Pond Eddy, Sullivan county. After remaining there a little more than two years, he returned to Tompkins county in 1872, and in the following March took up his residence at Ithaca. His experience at Pond Eddy had convinced him that mercantile life was his vocation, and he now became general salesman in the dry-goods house of Marsh & Hall. He remained with this firm ten years, and thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of such an establishment. At the end of this time he helped to organize the firm of Hawkins, Todd & Co., successors to Hawkins, Finch & Co., dry-goods merchants, in Ithaca. In February, 1890, Mr. Rounseville, the "Co." of the firm, retired from the business, and it has since been conducted under the name of Hawkins & Todd.

Mr. Todd has always been a loyal citizen, interested in public affairs, and willing to devote time and thought to the welfare of the community where he has lived. His first public office was held in 1886 and 1887, when he acted as trustee of what was then the village of Ithaca. Later, in 1893–95, he represented the city of Ithaca on the board of supervisors of Tompkins county. He was thus well qualified to discharge the duties of mayor of the city, when subsequently elected to that office.

Business cares and public duties have occupied Mr. Todd's attention to the exclusion of any marked outside interests; but he has not allowed himself to become so absorbed thereby as to neglect the social side of his nature. He is a member of Hobasco Lodge, No. 716, Free and Accepted Masons; Eagle Chapter, No. 58, Royal Arch Masons; St. Augustine Commandery, No. 38; Cascadilla Lodge, No. 89, Knights of Pythias, of Ithaca; and Damascus Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Rochester. He belongs, also, to Tornado Hook and Ladder Company, Ithaca fire department.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Leroy Goyne Todd was born at Newfield, N. Y., September 17, 1850; was educated in the district schools and at Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy; was clerk and telegraph operator at Pond Eddy, N. Y., 1869–72; went to Ithaca in 1873, and acted as salesman in a dry-goods store until 1883; was village trustee of Ithaca, 1886–87, member of the board of supervisors, 1893–95, and was elected mayor in March, 1895; has conducted a dry-goods store at Ithaca since 1883.

Quincy W. Wellington has scaled the ladder of successful enterprise, and from an errand boy in a country store has become a banker and

capitalist. His father came from the Green Mountain State, and settled at Moriah, Essex county, N. Y., in the early part of the century. There Quincy was born in 1832. The opportunities afforded by a district school fifty years ago were meager indeed. The curriculum was limited to the "three R's," usually taught by some bright collegian who had taken up teaching as a stepping-stone to a profession. Mr. Wellington's school training consisted of this rudimentary drill, but like many others he made this foundation support a lofty structure of varied knowledge gathered in later years.

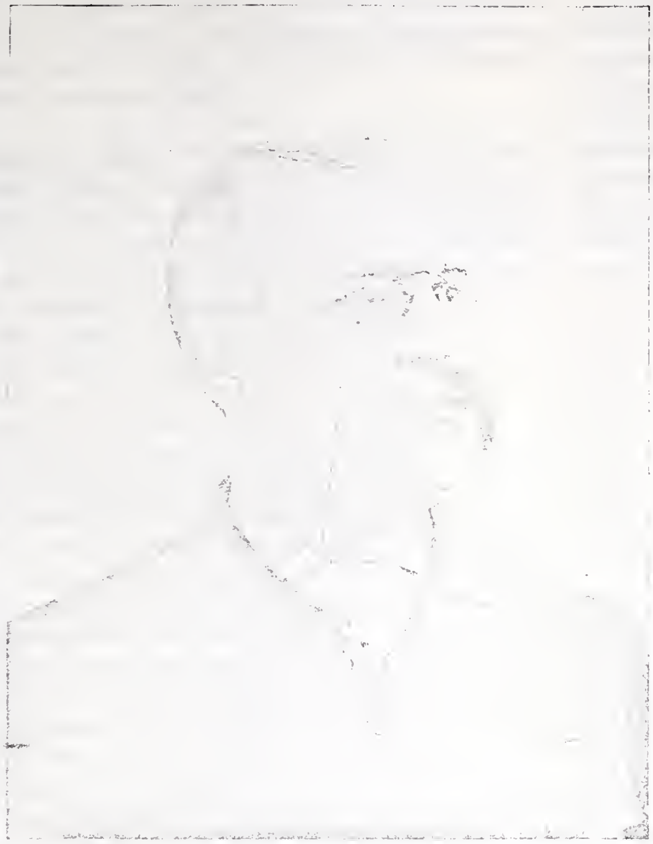
After obtaining all the education afforded by the district school, Mr. Wellington spent several years in Pennsylvania as a clerk in mercantile houses, and for a time conducted a business of his own with the aid of a partner. When a little past his majority he went to Corning, N. Y., in the service of the New York & Lake Erie railroad. He terminated his connection with this road to enter a field for which, as events have proved, he was well fitted. He entered the employ of the Geo. Washington Bank at Corning in 1859, and after three years' practical training in that institution he organized, in company with Samuel Russell, the banking house of Q. W. Wellington & Co. For more than thirty years this concern has received the support and confidence of Corning's business men and citizens generally. Mr. Russell retired from the firm many years ago, and Mr. Wellington subsequently associated with him in the business his son, ex-Mayor Wellington.

No profession or vocation demands a higher order of talent or more upright standards of morality than that of banking and financiering. The care and investment of other people's money, the fluctuations of the markets, the sliding scale of adjustment needed to meet the shrinkage and expansion of a community's commercial operations, impose responsibility and labor that none can undertake and maintain year after year unless specially equipped for that purpose. Mr. Wellington fortunately possesses the requisite talents, together with the tact so valuable and essential in the delicate relations oftentimes existing between a banker and his customers. To all patrons of the bank, Mr. Wellington is a safe custodian of their funds, a sagacious officer, and a trustworthy adviser.

The talents that have brought Mr. Wellington such prosperity in private pursuits have been exerted freely in behalf of public interests. He has grudged neither time, effort, nor means, in the advancement of enterprises having for their object the development of Corning. He is vice president of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the board of education, and takes an active interest in all local matters. Politics he eschews, beyond such participation as is required of every public-spirited man. He is a vestryman of Christ's Church, and a member of the Masonic order and of the City Club.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Quincy Winthrop Wellington was born at Moriah, N. Y., December 27, 1832; was educated in the district schools; engaged in mercantile business, 1849–54; married Matilda B. Wickham of Tioga, Penn., May 13, 1857; was employed in the Geo. Washington Bank of Corning, N. Y., 1859–62; organized the banking house of Q. W. Wellington & Co. at Corning in 1862, and has been president thereof since.

QUINCY W. WELLINGTON



ROGER B. WILLIAMS

Roger B. Williams is a man who delights to devote his talent and energy to the advancement of the town in which he lives. The city of Ithaca has few more public-spirited citizens than he. In fact, he is one of the men who made the city, having been a member of the commission that framed and helped to secure the adoption of its first charter. All movements for the civil and physical betterment of Ithaca receive his earnest assistance. He has been especially active in helping to solve the difficult sewerage problem that troubled the people of Ithaca for many years. A highly educated gentleman himself, he has taken especial interest in the work of public education, and has given much time to organizing and building up the public-school system of the city.

Love for Ithaca is natural to Mr. Williams, for he was born there, and has lived there all his years. It was in the public schools and academy of Ithaca that he obtained his early training, and probably the only reason why he did not finish his education at Cornell University is that Cornell was not opened in time for him. As it was, he went to Yale, where he received his B. A. degree at the age of twenty, in the same year that Cornell was first opened to students. He won the higher degree of Master of Arts at Yale three years later.

Young as he was, he became cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Ithaca as soon as he had graduated from college. He held the place for four years, and then resigned to enter the firm of Williams Bros., manufacturers of machinery and agricultural implements. About two years later he was guilty of his first and only disloyalty to Ithaca, for he went to Brooklyn to secure a wife. The disloyalty can be easily forgiven, however, since he brought his wife back to Ithaca to become an addition to the social life of the city.

Mr. Williams is now the sole member of the firm of Williams Bros., his two former partners having withdrawn, at different times, many years ago. His early experience in banking naturally led him to look to the banking business as a good field in which to invest surplus capital; and he has been for some ten years president of the Ithaca Savings Bank, and is also a director of the First National Bank of Ithaca.

Mr. Williams is a Republican, and has repeatedly been asked to accept nominations for various political offices; but he has always declined. He likes better to serve the public as one of those honorary commissioners, who, freed from the turmoil of partisan struggles, are able to give their whole attention to municipal matters, and who find their reward in the consciousness of work well done. Thus he has been for the last six years president of the board of education, and chairman of the board of sewer commissioners since its creation in the spring of 1895, besides serving on various commissions that planned and put into effect the present sewerage system of the city.

He is frequently called on to assume private as well as public trusts, and has acted as executor and administrator of several important estates. He is a member of the Cornell Library Association and the Ithaca City Hospital Association, and is officially connected with various other corporations and associations of a public-spirited or philanthropic character. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, and is

a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Roger Butler Williams was born at Ithaca, N. Y., May 8, 1848; graduated from Yale College in 1868; was cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, Ithaca, 1868–72; married Carrie L. Romer of Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17, 1874; has carried on the manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements in Ithaca since 1872; has been president of the Ithaca Savings Bank since 1886.

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Martin Adsit has lived a long, useful, and honorable life. He has had two distinct careers, each of which was complete in itself, and either of which alone would be deemed unusually successful. For the first half of his active life he was a merchant, and acquired a substantial competence in that calling. He then entered upon a new vocation — that of a banker — and for the last thirty years he has been so engaged. A thorough mastery of business principles and long experience in the practical application of such principles, constitute the best possible foundation on which to base a banking career; and almost as a matter of course Mr. Adsit attained success from the beginning in his new sphere of action.

Martin Adsit was born in Columbia county, New York, so long ago that the date suggests strange conditions of life — in December, 1812, before a steamship had crossed the Atlantic, or a railway had been heard of, or numberless essentials of present-day existence had been even imagined. His people did not long remain in the Hudson-river county, moving to Chenango county when Martin was a boy. He stayed there a few years, but went further west to Hornellsville in December, 1826, to live with his uncle, Ira Davenport. Steuben county was then a wilderness, and Hornellsville had only twenty-five houses. Mr. Davenport was the only merchant in the place. His nephew Martin entered the store at once, as a general-utility boy for the first two years, and after that as clerk. He worked so faithfully that his uncle, in 1833, gave him a half interest in the profits of the business. This arrangement continued until 1844, when Mr. Adsit, then only thirty-two years old, bought out his uncle. A general store in a small country town is not the most effective weapon possible with which to carve out a fortune, and Mr. Adsit must have possessed rare business talent to accomplish so much under the given conditions. He retained his interest in the business until the '60's, finally selling out in order to devote his time to banking affairs.

In November, 1863, Mr. Adsit, his uncle Ira Davenport, and Constant Cook of Bath, organized the First National Bank of Hornellsville. They and two others constituted the first board of directors, who held all the stock. $50,000 capital was paid up, and the bank opened its doors May 1, 1864, with Ira Davenport as president and Martin Adsit as cashier. In June, 1865, on the resignation of the president, Mr. Adsit assumed the office, and has retained it ever since. Under his efficient management the institution prospered greatly, and in a few years he was able to buy out his associates, and to increase the capital stock of the bank to $100,000. Five per cent semi-annual dividends have been paid for many

MARTIN ADSIT

years, and a large surplus has been accumulated. Mr. Adsit's son Charles is cashier of the bank.

Martin Adsit has now lived in Hornellsville more than seventy years. He has seen the place grow from a part of the primeval forest. He has himself had much to do with this development, and has been in a degree the cause of it. His position in the business of the town ever since it had any business has made him universally known: while his honorable and straightforward methods have made him as universally respected and trusted.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Martin Adsit was born at Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y., December 26, 1812; went to Hornellsville, N. Y., in 1826, and worked in his uncle's store; became a partner in the business in 1833, and bought out his uncle in 1844; married Esther Jane Charles, daughter of Dr. Richard Charles of Angelica, N. Y., September 8, 1841; helped to organize the First National Bank of Hornellsville in 1863, and has been president thereof since 1865.

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Archie E. Baxter, familiarly known in political and legal circles over a wide area as "Colonel Archie Baxter," was born in Port Glasgow, Scotland, about fifty years ago. In early boyhood he was brought to this country, attending school in New York city about two years. Having moved to Corning, N. Y., in 1852, he continued his education there, and graduated from Corning Academy in 1860. In 1862, when less than eighteen years old, he enlisted in company E, 141st regiment, New York volunteers. He remained in the army throughout the rest of the war, rising rapidly in the service, and ultimately attaining successively the positions of first lieutenant, captain, and brevet major of volunteers. At the close of the war he was made adjutant of the 106th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and a few years later he became lieutenant colonel of that regiment. He retained this office for several years.

Beginning his war experience near Washington with picket duty at Long Bridge and historic Arlington, the former home of General Lee, Colonel Baxter spent the spring of 1863 under General John A. Dix. In the summer of the same year he took part in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. In the spring of 1864 he was in the battles between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga. During this engagement he was stationed near the part of the line where General Harrison made his memorable capture of a rebel battery, and in the Harrison campaigns Colonel Baxter often described this famous exploit. Having passed through Atlanta, he set out with Sherman on the "March to the Sea," was present at the capture of Savannah, proceeded northward through the Carolinas, and took part in the battle of Bentonville just after Lee's surrender. Near Raleigh, N. C., Colonel Baxter led a charge across a bridge at the head of his company, under a galling fire, and engaged the enemy while the bridge was being repaired. This was the last fighting done by the 141st regiment.

Colonel Baxter's military career showed remarkable advancement for so young a man; but his later achievements in the field of politics and law have eclipsed the brilliant record of his earlier life. Having returned to Corning at the close of the war, he entered the service of the Tioga Railroad Co. As assistant to the secretary and treasurer, with the office of paymaster as well, he remained with the Tioga company from 1865 until 1872. At this early period Colonel Baxter was already beginning to interest himself in political affairs; and in the fall of 1874 he was elected county clerk of Steuben county. He held this office three years, changing his residence from Corning to Bath, the county seat.

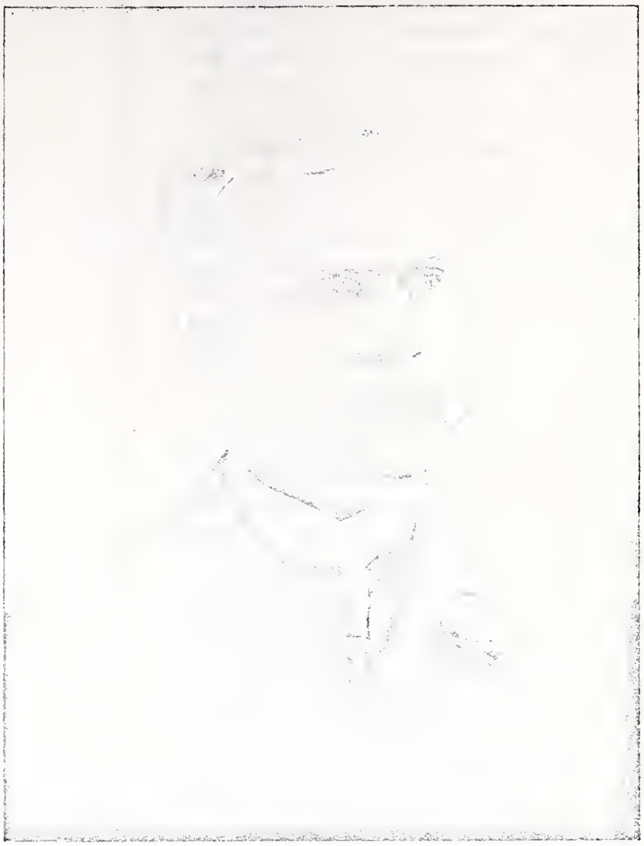
Somewhat later in life than would have been most advantageous, Colonel Baxter discovered that the legal profession was his proper vocation. While county clerk at Bath he filed his certificate as a law student in Judge William Rumsey's office, and in 1878–79 he attended the Albany Law School. Having graduated from that institution with the class of 1879, of which he was elected president, he formed a partnership with John W. Brown, and began practice at Elmira in the September following. The partnership with Mr. Brown continued until 1884; and for three years, beginning in 1890, Colonel Baxter was in the firm of Babcock, Baxter & Gibson. Otherwise he has carried on his legal work without the aid of associates. Though he did not begin practice until he was nearly thirty-five years old, Colonel Baxter quickly recovered lost ground; and he has long been known as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the Southern Tier.

To the general public, however, especially to the public of the state at large as distinguished from the people of Steuben and adjoining counties, Colonel Baxter is best known for his prominence in political life. For the last thirty years he has taken an active part in the councils and the field work of the Republican party. He has gone on the platform in every important campaign since the close of the war, and has thereby acquired a wide reputation as a powerful and convincing public speaker.

Nominated for congress in 1882, he failed of election, but ran 2000 votes ahead of the party ticket. He was appointed United States marshal by President Harrison on June 18, 1889, and held the office for five years from that date.

Colonel Baxter is greatly interested in Masonry, belonging to all the bodies of the order up to and including the 32d degree. He is also an Elk. His military career naturally makes him a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He attends the Episcopal church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Archie Easton Baxter was born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, December 16, 1844; was educated in the public schools of New York city and at Corning (N. Y.) Academy; served in the Union army, 1862–65; was in the employ of the Tioga Railroad Co. at Corning, 1865–72; married Rosemond E. Wheeler of Cohocton, N. Y., April 9, 1873; was county clerk of Steuben county, 1875–77; has practiced law at Elmira, N. Y., since 1879.



ARCHIE E. BAXTER

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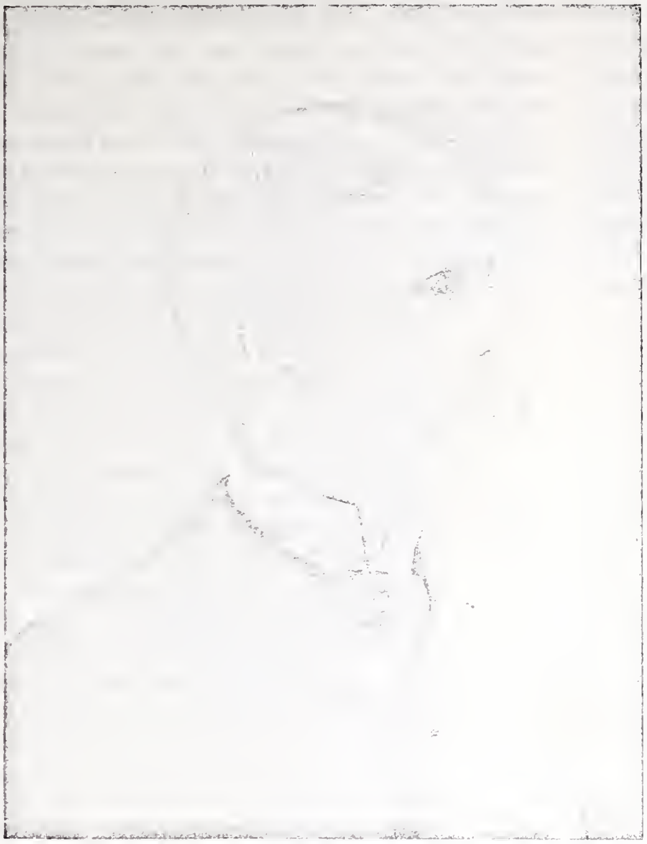
Alexander C. Eustace, one of the most successful trial lawyers in Chemung county, and prominent for many years in the councils of the Democratic party in central and southern New York, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1855. His early education was obtained in private schools, and later he attended the public schools. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Elmira from Lewis county, whence they had gone from Troy; and Elmira has ever since been his home. There he completed his education, graduating from Elmira Academy in 1873 with honors.

For the next two years Mr. Eustace was engaged in business, occupying his time outside of his employment with a course of reading preparatory to the study of law. Later he entered upon this study zealously at Albany, in the office of the well-known firm of Smith, Bancroft & Moak. Admitted to the bar in 1879, he opened an office in Elmira the same year, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1890 he associated with him his brother, Joseph P. Eustace, then just admitted to the bar, and the two have since practiced together under the firm name of A. C. & J. P. Eustace. Their office is one of the busiest in Elmira, and they have a large clientage throughout Chemung and the adjoining counties.

Mr. Eustace's political career began at the unusually early age of twenty, and he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Democratic party ever since. Elected state comptroller in the fall of 1875, Lucius Robinson appointed Mr. Eustace an assistant in the tax department of his office. Mr. Eustace filled this position with such satisfaction to his superior that in 1878 he was called upon by Mr. Robinson, then governor of New York state, to fill a vacancy in the responsible position of county clerk of Chemung county. In the fall of the same year the Democratic party nominated Mr. Eustace to succeed himself; but the local party organization was much demoralized that year, owing to the "greenback craze," and he was defeated by the Republican candidate, though he ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. Three years later he was again his party's choice for the office, and was elected over his former opponent, Theodore G.

Smith, by a decisive majority. In December, 1889, Governor Hill appointed Mr. Eustace one of the state civil-service commissioners, and his colleagues on the board elected him president of the commission. This position he held until February, 1893. For four years, beginning in 1889, he was a member of the Democratic state committee, and in 1892 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago. Since his resignation from the state committee in 1893 he has been less active than formerly in political affairs.



ALEXANDER C. EUSTACE

In the social life of Elmira Mr. Eustace holds the prominent place to which his professional and political attainments entitle him. He is a member of the principal clubs of the city, and has many friends throughout the state in both public and private life.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Alexander Christopher Eustace was born at Troy, N. Y., May 12, 1855; was educated in private and public schools; studied law in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; was county clerk of Chemung county in 1878 and in 1882–84; was state civil-service commissioner, 1889–93, a member of the Democratic state committee, 1889–93, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892; has practiced law in Elmira, N. Y., since 1879.

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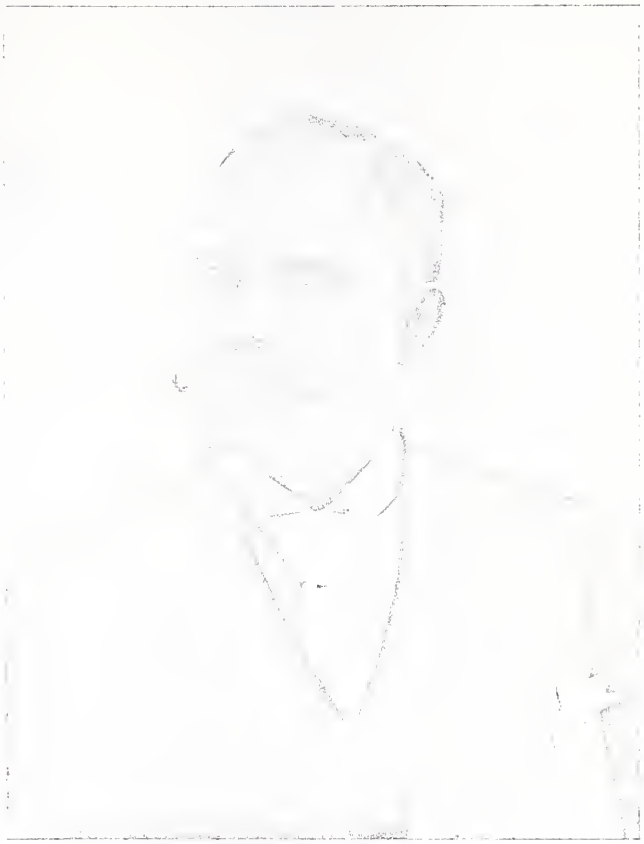
George E. Green, mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., is descended from English ancestors who came to America nearly two centuries ago. His grandfather, Samuel Van Buskirk Green, was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812; and his great-grandfather was a civil engineer of repute, whose signature may still be found on the old surveying records of Baltimore. Born in the town of Kirkwood, Broome county, N. Y., in 1858, Mr. Green spent his boyhood on the home farm. Over fourteen years of his early life were passed in a log house on a farm entirely surrounded by woodland. He acquired some fundamental knowledge in the district schools, but was obliged to devote a large part of his time to work on the farm. After the age of sixteen, indeed, he was forced by the ill health and financial reverses of his parents to give up in great part the benefits of home life, and even the meager schooling previously enjoyed. Under such circumstances he turned to mercantile life as the readiest means of relief. Obtaining a position in a general store at Port Crane, N. Y., at a salary of three dollars weekly, without board, he learned the rudiments of commercial knowledge. Subsequently he engaged in the same business at Tuscarora, Broome county; and finally, in 1879, he began his residence in Binghamton by taking a clerkship in a grocery there.

Mr. Green was now twenty-one years old. He had lived in the country all his life, and had enjoyed only slight educational advantages; but the more important conditions of character and disciplinary training were strongly in his favor. Becoming a traveling salesman, he obtained more time for his own purposes. While attending strictly to business during business hours, he spent his evenings, not to say a considerable part of his nights, in reading and hard study. He continued this process of self-education for years, and in that way made up in great measure for the lack of a collegiate training.

Continuing "on the road," Mr. Green entered the service of Ford & Evans, and built up for them a substantial trade in "Eureka" bituminous coal, mined by Berwind, White & Co. He was so successful, indeed, and so strongly impressed his employers with a sense of his character and business capacity, that he was admitted to the firm, on the retirement of Captain Evans, as a full partner. The style was Ford & Green for four years, or until Mr. Ford retired from the concern. Since then Mr. Green has conducted the business alone, representing the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co. of Philadelphia and New York as general sales-agent for the Empire State and Canada. Having canvassed the territory himself for years, and established pleasant business and personal relations with hundreds of customers, Mr. Green has an exceedingly large bituminous-coal trade — the largest, probably, of any single dealer in the state. Aside from his coal business and from real-estate interests, he is concerned with various enterprises: he is president of the Bundy Mfg. Co., making the Bundy automatic time recorders; half owner and managing partner of the Binghamton Cigar Co.; partner in the firm of Berry & Green, wholesale dealers in flour, feed, and grain; stockholder and director in the Binghamton House Furnishing Co. and in several other enterprises.

Having so many and so varied business interests, and devoting thereto an amount of time and energy that would more than exhaust the capacity of most men, Mr. Green has nevertheless given much attention to political affairs. He began to take an interest in such matters as a young man, becoming an ardent Republican early in life. Elected in 1887 alderman from the 3d ward of Binghamton, and made president of the common council the next year, he devoted his wonderful business ability to the benefit of the city in various ways. To his efforts may be ascribed in great measure Binghamton's effective system of sewers, its asphalt pavements, the full-deck bridge across the Chenango river, and many other municipal improvements. He was also largely instrumental in securing the location at Binghamton of the Home for commercial travelers. He has long been a "diplomat of commerce" himself, and has taken great interest in the Commercial Travelers' Home Association. He was elected president of the organization in October, 1895, and was re-elected a year later.

In 1889 the Republican party nominated Mr. Green for the mayoralty of Binghamton, but he failed of election by a narrow margin. Nominated again in 1893, he was elected by a substantial majority; and in February, 1895, he was re-elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for mayor in Binghamton. His administration has been vigorous, business-like, and conservative, and is regarded by men of all parties as one of the most efficient that the city has ever enjoyed. His term will not expire until January, 1898, when he will have completed five years of continuous service in the mayor's chair. In June, 1893, Mr. Green was unanimously elected president of the Republican League of the State of New York, and was re-elected each succeeding year until 1896, when he voluntarily retired. He is chairman of the Broome-county Republican committee.



GEORGE E. GREEN

Mr. Green holds high rank in the Masonic order, and in various similar organizations; and his prominence in the social world corresponds with his standing in business and political life. His career must be deemed strikingly successful from all points of view.

THOMAS G. HAWKES.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—George Edward Green was born at Kirkwood, Broome county, N. Y., August 30, 1858; was educated in district schools; was a clerk in country stores, 1874–79; married Sara E. Cole of Port Crane, N. Y., February 27, 1880; has engaged in the wholesale coal trade and in other business enterprises in Binghamton, N. Y., since 1880; has been mayor of Binghamton since 1893.

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Thomas G. Hawkes was born fifty years ago in County Cork, Ireland, where his people were prominent and had large estates. The family, indeed, had long been distinguished for its character, culture, learning, and material possessions—ever since the martyr, Thomas Hawkes, in the middle of the sixteenth century, had willingly suffered death at the stake as the price of his unstained honor and peace with God. Favored thus by birth and inherited talents, Mr. Hawkes obtained an excellent education at preparatory schools and at Queen's College, Cork. He remained in the latter institution two years, studying civil engineering, when the love of adventure and the desire to test for himself the opportunities said to exist in America, induced him to take passage for New York.

He landed in this country with only fifty dollars, and was not able to obtain employment at once. He had practically decided, therefore, to return home, when a fortunate chance brought him into contact with John Hoare, a partner in the firm of Hoare & Dailey, glass cutters. He gave Mr. Hawkes a position as draughtsman, and the connection thus formed lasted for many years, and proved mutually advantageous. Mr. Hawkes accompanied Mr. Hoare when the latter changed his place of business from Brooklyn to Corning, N. Y., and remained with him until 1880. At first he worked as a draughtsman exclusively: but he was looking ahead all the time, and was not content until he had mastered every detail of the business, including the selling as well as the manufacturing departments. Some of Mr. Hawkes's ancestors were famous glass makers in the English midlands. His own success in that occupation is a curious coincidence, though possibly some inherited cast of mind had something to do with his choice of vocation.

Most men of ability and long-headed views would rather have an independent establishment of their own than almost any salaried position of the common type: and Mr. Hawkes decided, in 1880, that the time had come for him to make a start on his own account. His means were limited, and he was obliged to begin in a small way; but his experience, energy, and judgment more than made up for his lack of capital. The result amply proved his wisdom in making the change, since the works established by him quickly became an important factor in the cut-glass trade. He gave the business, especially in its earlier years, minute supervision in every department, knowing that success could not otherwise be obtained, and determined that the Hawkes brand of

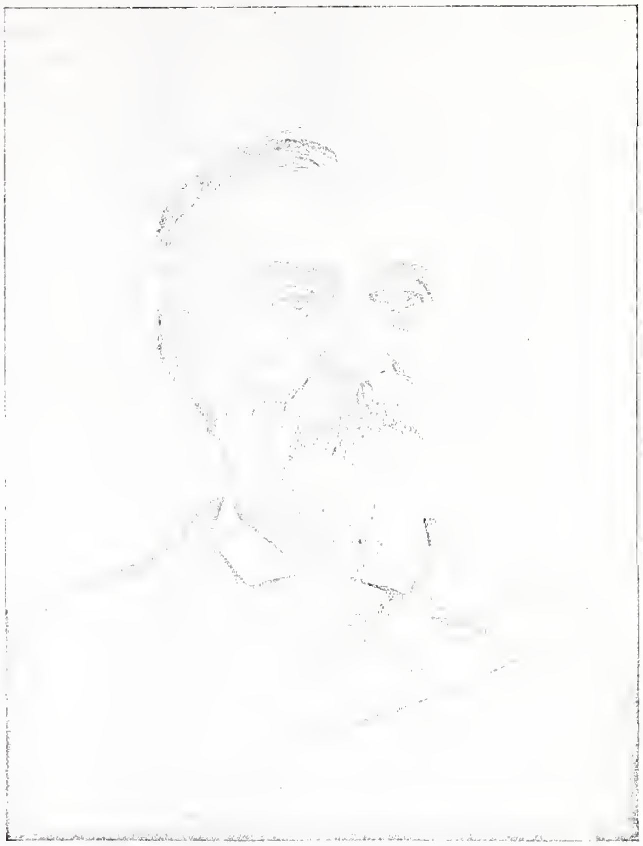
cut glass should become universally known for its richness, elegance, and general value. How successfully he has carried out this endeavor may be inferred from the statement that his establishment now employs 250 men, as compared with twenty at the start, and that his product has won its way into the cultivated homes of almost all the civilized countries of the globe. At the Paris Exposition in 1889 the Hawkes exhibit, submitted in competition with the world, was awarded the "grand prize"; and many pieces there displayed were purchased by the nobility of Europe.

In some cases, fortunately not common in this country, the business side of a given career is all that need be presented to disclose the whole man. This is not at all the case with Mr. Hawkes. As one of the leading manufacturers of Corning, he is naturally an important factor in the mercantile affairs of the city; but his influence there is far greater than mere business pre-eminence by itself would warrant. In social and civic life, and in all the various relations by which men measure and appraise their fellow-mortals, Mr. Hawkes stands high. He has lived in Corning nearly thirty years, and the people know him well and respect him greatly. For two years he was chief engineer of the fire department. He has been vice president of the City Club. He is one of the vestry of Christ Church. He is a strong Republican in political belief, but has never had either the time or the inclination to run for office. His private and home life is ideally charming.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Thomas Gibbons Hawkes was born in County Cork, Ireland, September 25, 1846; completed his education at Queen's College, Cork; came to the United States in 1865, and entered the employ of Hoare & Dailey, glass cutters; married Charlotte Isidore Bissell of Corning, N. Y., June 15, 1876; has carried on the manufacture of cut glass in Corning since 1880.

* * *

O. W. Palmer belongs to the class of men, so numerous in our land, whom we call "self-made" — in other words, men who have set out with a determination to achieve success in some chosen field of activity, and who have accomplished their purpose, without aid from others and in the face of unfavorable circumstances.



O. W. PALMER

Mr. Palmer's grandparents came from New England, and settled in what was then the wilderness of central New York, on the shores of Cayuga lake; and it was there that he was born. He was brought up on a farm, with only the limited educational opportunities of a farmer's boy. But he was ambitious to become a lawyer, and to that end he determined to get as much education as possible. For several years he divided his time between farm work, teaching, and attendance at academies, earning enough money from the two former occupations to pay for his schooling; and at length, in the winter of 1848–49, he attended Fowler's Law School in Cherry Valley, N. Y. The following spring he entered the office of Diven, Hathaway & Woods of Elmira, one of the leading law firms in central New York. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and for the next ten years he practiced the profession of his choice in Elmira. During that time he was associated with Henry W. Collins, under the name of Palmer & Collins, and with G. L. Smith, under the name of

Smith & Palmer; but for the last five years he practiced alone.

We hear much of the mental and moral stimulus that comes from the discipline undergone by the student who works for his education, and practices strict economy in order to obtain it; but unfortunately there is another side to the story, and the physical effects of such a course are sometimes disastrous. Mr. Palmer's constitution was not sufficiently strong to stand the strain to which it had been subjected in his youth, and after ten years of legal practice he was obliged to seek a less confining occupation. In the spring of 1862 he moved to Washington, and bought a wholesale and retail coal business, which he conducted for the next three years. Mr. Palmer's residence at the national capital during the momentous years of the Civil War, and the intimate relations he there enjoyed with well-known public men, stimulated his patriotic impulses. Unable on account of ill health to go to the front himself, he sent a substitute, though he was not drafted, and did all in his power to relieve the wants of soldiers from his native state who were confined in hospitals in and near Washington.

At the close of the war Mr. Palmer returned to Elmira; but he soon moved to New York city, where he became connected with the Manhattan Insurance Co. When the great fire at Chicago, with its tremendous losses, brought ruin to so many insurance companies, the Manhattan was one of those to succumb. Mr. Palmer then set himself to organize a new company, called the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., of which he was made a director and secretary. The confining duties of this position again proved too much for his health, and in 1874 he severed his connection with this company, and took up field work for the Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. For twenty years he carried on this work with distinguished success, and during a great part of this time his headquarters were again in Elmira. Recently he resigned his position with the Franklin company, and now devotes his time to the adjustment of fire losses.

Mr. Palmer has done much to promote the interests of good underwriting in New York state. He was one of the organizers of the New York State Association of Underwriters, and has always been an active member of the organization. He was at one time its president. He is a member of St. Omer's Commandery, Elmira, and of the Century Club.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Orson Walker Palmer was born at Genoa, N. Y., August 10, 1827; was educated at Genoa Academy and Harford (Penn.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in May, 1851; practiced law in Elmira, 1851–62; engaged in the coal business in Washington, D. C., 1862–65; was in the insurance business in New York city and elsewhere, 1867–94; married Mary Moe of Lansing, N. Y., January 9, 1850, Elizabeth Grover of Southport, N. Y., October 11, 1853, and Mrs. C. A. Bentley of Brandon, Vt., April 26, 1882.

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Alexander Cumming, widely known in Binghamton and adjacent territory as a leading member of the bar, was born in Delaware county, New York, a few days after Jackson was elected to the White House the second time. His family was one of the oldest in the county, his grandfather, for whom he was named, having come to this country from Scotland in childhood, and settled in Stamford, Delaware county, while still a young man. There he married and reared his family, and there he and his wife both died, at ages very advanced. They were Scotch Presbyterians, and were among the founders of the church of that faith at Stamford, of which Mr. Cumming was a deacon for many years. Their son John, the father of our subject, was born at the beginning of the century, and spent his life as a farmer in the same county, where he died at a ripe old age.

Brought up on a farm, and limited in educational opportunities to the common schools of Stamford and to local academies, Alexander Cumming had some difficulty in preparing himself for the legal profession. He was a close student, however, and made the most of such advantages as came in his way. After reading law two years in the office of James R. Allaben of Delhi, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar in 1858.

Taking up his residence in the pretty town of Deposit in the southwestern corner of Delaware county, Mr. Cumming began his career as a lawyer in the fall of 1858. He continued to practice his profession there for the next twenty years, and built up an important clientage. He had no partners in this period. Deciding that his long and successful experience in the law could be more effectively utilized in a larger place, Mr. Cumming moved to Binghamton, a few miles west of Deposit, in 1878. For a few years he was associated with W. M. Hand, and afterward for a short time with David Murray. In recent years he has practiced with his brother, under the firm name of Alex. & A. W. Cumming.

Mr. Cumming has worked hard in his profession for nearly forty years, and has naturally attained great skill in the conduct of legal affairs. Possessed of deep learning in the principles of common law, he profits also from a wealth of experience acquired

in years of litigation. His practice has consisted largely of contested cases, because he developed early in professional life unusual skill in this branch of the attorney's work. He is a formidable antagonist in jury trials, and has appeared in many cases of this kind in the southern counties of the state. He also enjoys an extensive office practice.

Mr. Cumming has never entered political life, preferring to devote all his energy to his professional work. He is interested in public affairs, however, and is an earnest believer in the principles of the Republican party. He spends much of his leisure time in his large library at home. He is exceptionally well read in modern authors, and is thoroughly informed in current history.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Alexander Cumming was born at Stamford, N. Y., November 12, 1832; attended common schools and academies; was admitted to the bar in 1858; married Hannah Huguiner of Deposit, N. Y., September 17, 1860; practiced law at Deposit, 1858–78, and has practiced at Binghamton, N. Y., since 1878.

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Francis E. Baldwin of Elmira is known throughout the Empire State and beyond, for his able and zealous support of the Prohibition party. Believing thoroughly in the principle for which it stands, and accepting its methods as those most likely to secure the desired result, he has given freely of his time and means, and has worked early and late with both voice and pen, to further its interests. Since 1883, when he was less than thirty years old, he has taken the stump in every election in behalf of this party, and he has been a member of its executive committee continuously since 1886. In 1888, and again in 1896, he was the president of the Prohibition state convention; and for four years beginning in 1889, he was the chairman of the state committee. In this capacity he was particularly active, holding conferences and addressing meetings in every county in the state; and as a result, the Prohibition vote for President in New York state in the campaign of 1892 was the largest ever polled there either before or since. Besides various local political nominations, Mr. Baldwin received in 1894 the Prohibition nomination for governor, and was heartily supported by his party throughout the state. This honor was a well deserved tribute to his loyal allegiance to the Prohibition cause, for probably no man in the state has worked harder for the growth of the party than he. In 1897 he received an additional proof of his popularity with his party associates in his nomination for chief judge of the Court of Appeals.

ALEXANDER CUMMING

Mr. Baldwin was born in Otsego county, New York, little more than forty years ago. After attending the common schools of his native town of Otego, he entered the academy at Oneonta, from which he graduated in 1877. About this time he spent some time as the teacher of a district school, but the law was his chosen profession, and he soon set about preparing himself for the bar. Entering the office of Erwin J. Baldwin of Elmira, he devoted himself to legal study, and to familiarizing himself with the routine work of a lawyer's office; and in January, 1881, was admitted to the bar. He immediately formed a partnership with his

instructor in the law, under the style of Baldwin & Baldwin, that has continued ever since. The firm has conducted an extensive practice in Elmira and its vicinity, and has attained an excellent reputation at the Chemung-county bar.

FRANCIS E. BALDWIN

Mr. Baldwin's active political work, of which account has already been given, has necessarily occupied most of the time that could be spared from his profession; and he has frequently sacrificed his private affairs to his interest in outside matters. In 1885 and 1886, in addition to his professional work, he edited a Prohibition paper in Elmira. He has also been active in church and philanthropic work of various kinds. He was the president of the Elmira Women's Christian Temperance Union for several years, during which the association conducted a large hotel; and he has been for years a trustee of the Anchorage at Elmira, an institution that carries on an excellent work as a rescue home for women.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Francis Everitt Baldwin was born at Otego, N. Y., August 10, 1856; was educated at Oneonta (N. Y.) Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881; married Anna E. Grandin of Elmira, N. Y., May 7, 1882; was the Prohibition candidate for governor of New York state in 1894, and for chief judge of the Court of Appeals in 1897; has practiced law at Elmira since 1881.

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Isaac G. Perry, commissioner of the New York state capitol, and widely known as an architect and builder, was born at Bennington, Vt., seventy-five years ago. The family is of Scotch origin; but Mr. Perry's grandfather, Valentine Perry, and his father, Seneca Perry, were natives of White Creek, N. Y.

When Mr. Perry was seven years old his parents moved back to the Empire State, and settled in Keeseville, Essex county. Seneca Perry was a carpenter and joiner; and his son, after obtaining his education in the common schools of the village, began work in his father's shop. He learned the trade thoroughly; and soon displayed decided talent as an architect, and won considerable local reputation. For several years he worked as a contractor and builder in Essex county, but in 1852 he made a new start on a larger scale. He moved to New York city and opened an office as an architect. For the next twenty years he made his headquarters there, and his business increased and prospered steadily. In 1857 he received a commission to furnish plans for the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, and to superintend its construction; and the ability he displayed in discharging this duty did much to extend and strengthen his reputation.

The success of this undertaking brought Mr. Perry a large amount of business in Binghamton, where he designed and erected many notable buildings, including the First Baptist, Centenary Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and St. Patrick's churches; the Phelps and First National bank buildings; the McNamara, Hagaman, and Perry blocks; the high school, Hotel Bennett, the Phelps mansion; and other edifices equally prominent. His work had come to be so largely in that part of the country, that in 1872 he moved to Binghamton, and from that time on did a large business in southeastern New York and northeastern Pennsylvania. He

built the court house at Scranton, the Second National and Scranton Trust Company's banks, the library buildings, the machine shops of the Dickson Manufacturing Co., and many private dwellings. At Wilkesbarre he designed and erected the First National Bank, the opera house, and many business blocks and residences. The Dutch Reformed and Catholic churches at Port Jervis, the Farnum & Howell block, and other buildings, are his work. This is by no means a complete catalogue of Mr. Perry's achievements: but it serves to give some idea of their extent and variety. His field of labor extended into many western states and other sections of the East; and he estimates that at times the work under contract in his office aggregated as much as $1,000,000.

In 1883 the New York state legislature passed a law vesting in a single commissioner the entire charge of the new capitol, which had previously been committed to a board of commissioners; and on March 30, the day he signed the bill, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Perry to the responsible position, which he has filled ever since. The appointment was made without solicitation on Mr. Perry's part, and was well received by the press and the general public. In the work thus committed to his care, Mr. Perry has found ample scope for his artistic talents and for his skill as a practical builder. Although the new capitol had been occupied by the legislature for several years at the time of his appointment, much remained to be done both inside and outside the structure; and much that was badly done before had to be done over again. More than $8,000,000 has been expended on the work since Mr. Perry took charge of it, and it is now estimated that somewhat less than $2,000,000 will complete it. Besides superintending minutely the work of construction, Mr. Perry has left his own impress on the building in several of its finest features. He designed the grand western stairway, and the beautiful northeastern stairway: and the eastern approach to the building and its western *façade* are also his work. In the practical matters of lighting and ventilation he has done great service to all who use the building by putting in shafts in various parts to supply needed light and air. Mr. Perry's several reappointments to the office are sufficient indication to those who do not personally know his work, of the energetic and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the position.

ISAAC G. PERRY

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Isaac G. Perry was born at Bennington, Vt., March 24, 1822; was educated in common schools; learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and worked at the same in Keeseville, N. Y., until 1852; married Lucretia L. Gibson of Keeseville in December, 1848; engaged in business as an architect and builder in New York city, 1852–72, and in Binghamton, N. Y., 1872–83; has been capitol commissioner of New York state since March 30, 1883.

George W. Ray, for many years a leader of the bar in central New York, and prominent in public life from his long and able service in the national house of representatives, is descended from an old Connecticut family. His father, Asher M. Ray, a farmer and merchant in Stonington, Conn., and afterward in Otselic, N. Y., held a high position in

the community, and served for thirty-six years as justice of the peace.

Mr. Ray was born in Otselic somewhat more than fifty years ago. At the age of sixteen he entered Norwich (N. Y.) Academy, but his course there was destined to suffer a long interruption. From the beginning of the Civil War he was deeply interested in the course of events, and in the summer of 1862 he made up his mind to have an active part in the struggle. He enlisted, accordingly, in company I, 114th New York volunteers, but was prevented by long sickness from going to the front. Later he enlisted in company B, 90th New York volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Returning North in June, 1865, he took up again his studies at the academy, and graduated thence in 1866. For a year or more thereafter he read law in the office of E. H. Prindle of Norwich, and in November, 1867, was admitted to the bar.

GEORGE W. RAY

Opening an office at once in Norwich, Mr. Ray has practiced there ever since, although latterly his public duties have occupied a large part of his time. For two years beginning in 1871 he was associated with E. H. Prindle, then representative in congress, and D. H. Knapp, in the firm of Prindle, Knapp & Ray; but otherwise he has practiced alone. Early in his professional career Mr. Ray became noted for his success as a criminal lawyer, and for many years he occupied a leading position in this special line. He took part on one side or the other in most of the important trials in his part of the state, including several capital cases; but, though many of them were severely contested, he was almost uniformly successful. In October, 1897, he defended William E. Lull, indicted for murder in the first degree for shooting G. Frank Cox at Plymouth, N. Y.; and secured an acquittal.

Mr. Ray's political life began in 1881, when he served as a member of the Republican state committee. He at once took an important part in the counsels of the party, and has ever since been an influential factor in public affairs in the state and nation. In 1882 he was elected to the 48th congress. Even in this, his first session, he became known as a speaking member, his plea in behalf of General Fitz John Porter being especially noteworthy. After an interval of a few years Mr. Ray was again elected a congressman in the fall of 1890, and since then he has served continuously in that honorable capacity, having been elected for his fifth term in 1896. He has served on a number of important committees, especially the committee on the judiciary; also the one appointed to investigate the strike at Homestead in the summer of 1892, and the one to report on the federal election laws. In the 55th congress he was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, and occupied the second place in the judiciary committee. His repeated elections to the national legislature attest his popularity with his constituents, and his public record is one of which he may well be proud. He is a ready and powerful speaker, a hard worker, and a man of broad and comprehensive views — in short, a most valuable public servant.

In spite of his professional and public duties, Mr. Ray finds time to take a helpful interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the town of Norwich. For many years he was actively identified with the

Norwich fire department as chief engineer of that organization. He took a prominent part in the movement that resulted in the erection of the Norwich High School, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the state; and has been a member of its board of education since 1886. He belongs to Norwich Commandery, No. 46, K. T., and to E. B. Smith Post, G. A. R.; and attends the Congregational church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—George W. Ray was born at Otselic, N. Y., February 3, 1844; was educated at Norwich (N. Y.) Academy; served in the Union army, 1863–65; was admitted to the bar in 1867; married Mary Johnson of North Pitcher, N. Y., June 28, 1871; was member of congress, 1883–85, and has served in that body continuously since 1891; has practiced law in Norwich since 1867.

Frank Ward Ross, widely known in Chemung county as a learned and successful physician, belongs to an old and distinguished family. On the paternal side he is descended from Lord Joshua Ross of Scotland, from whom the line is easily traced to colonial and revolutionary times in this country. Dr. Ross's great-great-grandfather was a captain in the Continental army, and received for his services in the patriots' cause a land grant of 500 acres about where the city of Elmira now stands. He was killed by the Indians on the way to his possessions in what was then regarded as the Far West. Dr. Ross's maternal grandfather was the inventor, John Henderson, who was a descendant of the first Dutch settlers of Manhattan island. Dr. Ross's father was the late Charles Dun Ross, a well-known business man of Elmira.

Dr. Ross has always lived in Chemung county, having been born at Horseheads two years before the beginning of the Civil War. His early training was obtained in the public schools of Elmira and in the Elmira Free Academy. After a thorough preliminary education he began the study of medicine, graduating with high honors in 1883 from the medical department of the University of the City of New York. Once fairly embarked on his professional career, he made rapid progress as regards both extent of practice and general standing. He has frequently been summoned to conduct operations or attend difficult cases in all parts of the Southern Tier and in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania; but his chief field of work has been Elmira, where he occupies one of the finest and best equipped suites of offices in that section of the state. These are necessitated by his large and varied practice, and desire to keep abreast of the times.

Dr. Ross is the medical examiner for a great number of insurance and beneficiary organizations. He conducted a general practice at first, but in recent years has paid particular attention to diseases of women and the use of electricity in surgery and gynecology. In the course of his practice Dr. Ross has performed a number of very difficult major operations. In conjunction with Dr. Thomas A. Dundas of Elmira he performed the first and only successful Caesarean operation ever performed in that part of the state.

FRANK WARD ROSS

Dr. Ross has been a member of the staff of attending physicians and surgeons of the Arnot-Ogden

Memorial Hospital since 1888. He takes an active part in many medical and scientific bodies, including the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the Academy of Sciences, and the American Microscopical Society. In 1897 he was made a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences for special work in science. He is an original Fellow of the New York State Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutical Society, vice president of the Medical Society of the County of Chemung, and president of the Elmira Academy of Medicine. He is chairman of the board of examiners of Niagara University, and formerly lectured on electro-therapeutics in that institution. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Loyola College, Baltimore, in 1896; and the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Indianapolis, Ind., in the same year gave him the degree of Master of Electro-Therapeutics for special proficiency in that branch of medical science. He was elected to a professorship in that institution, having the department of "X-ray" and medico-legal electricity. In 1897 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him.

Outside of his professional practice Dr. Ross has spent much of his time in scientific research and literary work. He is especially interested in electrical subjects, as might be inferred from the trend of his practice; and he was the first person in Chemung county to obtain the "X-ray" apparatus and to produce the wonderful Roentgen pictures. He has written many scholarly papers on medical and scientific subjects for publication in the journals and *Transactions* of the various societies to which he belongs, and in various periodicals and newspapers. He has also invented several electrical and surgical appliances that are of great service to surgeons and gynecologists.

In social life Dr. Ross is highly esteemed throughout the Southern Tier. He has membership in various fraternal societies, including the order of Elks, United Friends, and Red Men. He has not cared to go into political life, though opportunities to do so have not been lacking.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frank Ward Ross was born at Horseheads, N. Y., July 10, 1859; was educated in public schools and Elmira Free Academy; received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the City of New York in 1883; married Hattie A. Hart of Dorchester, Ga., a lineal descendant of Miles Standish; has practiced medicine and surgery in Elmira since 1883, devoting special attention to the use of electricity in surgery and gynecology.

Stephen Ryan, one of the most enterprising citizens of the village of South Otselic, is a son of Thomas Ryan of Tompkins county, New York. He was born in Homer, Cortland county, less than forty years ago, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, attending first the district schools, and afterward graduating from Homer Academy.

Mr. Ryan moved to South Otselic in 1881, and after obtaining valuable business experience in various subordinate capacities, established, in 1884, a clothing and furnishing-goods store, which he conducted successfully until 1895. He had not been long in the village before he became interested in extending the telephone lines in that part of the state. The increase of such methods of rapid communication throughout the country constitutes one of the greatest conveniences of modern times. Mr. Ryan was quick to appreciate this fact, and for the past eight years he has been actively engaged in various enterprises of this kind. In 1887 he became manager for the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Co. at South Otselic, and he has held that position ever since. During that time he has raised the money and constructed the telephone line from Norwich, the county seat of Chenango county, to Syracuse, a distance of fifty miles or more; as well as a shorter line from South Otselic to Pitcher.

South Otselic is a thriving little town, and Mr. Ryan has been closely identified with its business interests for the past ten years. He has interested himself particularly in the matter of good roads, and has done much to improve the streets of the village and the roads in that part of the country. In 1896 he organized the Business Men's Association, which has promoted in various ways the prosperity of the community. In connection with the Binghamton Board of Trade this association undertook in 1897 the organization of a company to construct an electric railroad between Binghamton and South Otselic, a distance of about fifty miles; and Mr. Ryan was chosen chairman of the committee of the Business Men's Association having the matter in charge. He was largely instrumental in securing for the Erie & Central New York railroad the free right of way through the town of Otselic, and thus increasing its transportation facilities. Realizing the importance of education in all true progress, he has served for several years on the board of education of the South Otselic Union School, and has pursued there the same vigorous policy that has characterized his business career.

An ardent Democrat in political belief, Mr. Ryan has taken an active part in politics for many years. He has been a member of the Democratic county

committee for the past ten years, and occupies an important place in the local councils of his party. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of county clerk. In March, 1894, President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of South Otselic, and he has filled the office ever since. In this position he has greatly improved the mail facilities of the village. During 1897 he secured changes in stage schedules and mail connections that shortened by twenty-four hours the time required for sending a letter to New York city and receiving an answer. In the rush and hurry and close competition of modern commercial life such a gain is of decided importance to the business of a small town; and Mr. Ryan is justly proud of his achievements in this direction.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Stephen Ryan was born at Homer, N. Y., November 10, 1859; was educated at Homer Academy; married Ettie M. Cook of South Otselic, N. Y., June 6, 1883; conducted a clothing and furnishing-goods store at South Otselic, 1884–95; has been a member of the Chenango-county Democratic committee since 1886, and postmaster of South Otselic since 1894.

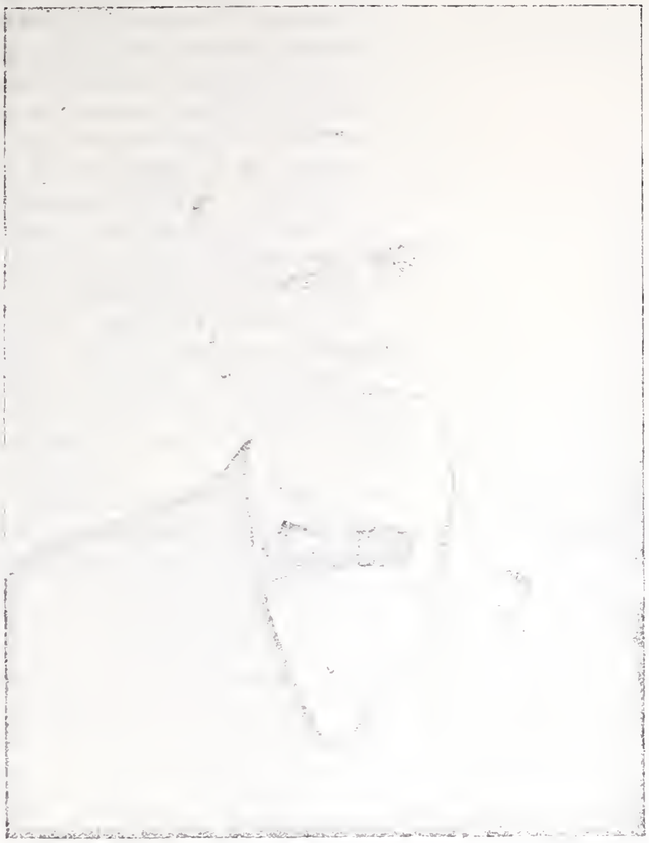
J. Monroe Shoemaker occupies a leading position in the business world of Elmira, and throughout the Southern Tier. He is a son of Smith and Katherine Shoemaker of Dundee, Yates county, New York, and a large part of his life was spent in that town. There he received his education, begun in the little district school, and finished — so far as schools were concerned — in the village academy; and there he lived until 1874, with the exception of three years which he spent in the army.

In April, 1862, Mr. Shoemaker began business for himself as a carriage maker, forming a partnership for that purpose with his brother, John H. Shoemaker. This association was destined to continue but a short time; for in July of the same year Mr. Shoemaker gave up his business, and enlisted in company B, 148th New York volunteers. After serving for a short time as first sergeant of his company, he was transferred to the regimental band, and continued in this capacity throughout the war, being mustered out June 30, 1865.

Returning then to Dundee, Mr. Shoemaker engaged once more in his former trade of carriage making, forming a partnership with L. G. Terry that lasted for eight years or more. At the end of that time he determined to make a radical change in both location and occupation, and to seek a larger field of enterprise. Moving to Elmira, accordingly, in February, 1874, he engaged in the business of oil refining with D. E. Bedell and John H. Bruen, under the firm name of Bedell, Shoemaker & Co. The firm prospered from the start, and four years after its organization the business was sold to the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Shoemaker becoming the general manager of the company for the territory of southern New York. This was almost twenty years ago, and the fact that he has retained the office ever since is sufficient evidence of his ability in the conduct of extensive business enterprises. The corporation with which he is connected is universally known as one of the wealthiest and most powerful in the country; and Mr. Shoemaker, by virtue of his position

STEPHEN RYAN

therein, is an important factor in the commercial world.



J. MONROE SHOEMAKER

Mr. Shoemaker is far too busy a man to take an active part in political affairs. He served as alderman of the 3d ward in Elmira for two years beginning in 1893; but though he has been urged to accept the candidacy for prominent positions in city and county, he has always refused to allow his name to be used in connection with such offices, feeling that the faithful discharge of their duties would make a greater demand upon his time than he would be able to meet. He is a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., and is the chairman of its house and grounds committee.

Although not a politician, Mr. Shoemaker is a public-spirited citizen, and has been closely identified for the past fifteen years with every movement in behalf of the growth and prosperity of Elmira. He was president of the Board of Trade for four years, and in that capacity was instrumental in attracting many new industries to the city, and thereby furthering its material welfare in a marked degree. He is a charter trustee of the Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, and has been one of the managers of the City Club of Elmira since its organization. He is a member of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Baldwin Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, of Elmira.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—J. Monroe Shoemaker was born at Dundee, N. Y., July 31, 1842; was educated at Dundee Academy; married Delia M. Benedict of Dundee September 11, 1862; served in the Union army, 1862–65; engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Dundee, 1865–74; went to Elmira, N. Y., in 1874, and engaged in oil refining; was alderman of Elmira, 1893–95; has been general manager of the Standard Oil Company in southern New York since 1878.

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J. Stewart Wells, one of Binghamton's most respected and public-spirited citizens, was born near that city seventy-five years ago. His father, Chester Wells, was one of the earliest settlers of Broome county, having emigrated thither from Norwich, Connecticut, in 1812 when only eighteen years old. There he married Polly Slyter, and there he made his home for a number of years. Shortly after the birth of our subject, however, the family moved to Steuben county, where Chester Wells carried on a mill and a country store until his death in 1828.

Stewart Wells was but six years old at this time, and for the next eleven years he made his home with an uncle at Marathon, Cortland county. After attending the district schools there he went to Binghamton in 1840, and completed his education at a select school. The next few years he spent in New York city; but in 1848 he returned to Binghamton, and has been actively engaged in business there ever since. Beginning operations as a builder and contractor, he conducted the business for upwards of twenty years, and met with much success.

In 1870 Mr. Wells gave up this occupation, and bought a half interest in the Binghamton Iron Works, manufacturing engines and boilers, which he conducted with M. W. Shapley until that gentleman's death in 1881. Since then he has been associated with Mr. Shapley's sons, J. E. and W. M., in the management of the enterprise.

In 1856 Mr. Wells began the manufacture of brick in addition to his other business. For this purpose he formed with Elijah W. Bingham the firm of Wells & Bingham, and the association has continued ever since. In the forty-two years since its organization the business has entirely outgrown its modest beginnings, and is to-day one of the large manufacturing industries of Binghamton.

The marked success that has attended Mr. Wells's different enterprises is ample evidence of his strict and faithful attention to the many demands of business life, and of his ability in the management of commercial affairs. His fellow-citizens have been sharers in this prosperity, for he is always liberal in his support of worthy public movements, and has given largely to various public institutions. He has been a member of the board of managers of the Susquehanna Valley Home ever since it was organized, and is a director of the Binghamton Trust Co.

Mr. Wells has always been more or less interested in political affairs, and has several times consented to hold public office. So far back as 1856 he was a member of the Broome-county board of supervisors, being the first supervisor from the town of Binghamton, which included the village of the same name, after the division of the old town of Chenango. In 1858 he served as president of the village of Binghamton. In 1865 he was one of the commissioners that had charge of the erection of the Court-street bridge; and in 1868 he was appointed a member of the first commission to build the waterworks now owned by the city of Binghamton, and valued at $2,000,000. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Binghamton, and served acceptably for one term in that honorable position.

For more than half a century Mr. Wells has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has attended Christ Episcopal Church, Binghamton, for many years.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — J. Stewart Wells was born near Binghamton, N. Y., June 30, 1822; was educated in common and select schools; married Hannah Barnes of Staten Island, N. Y., October 12, 1848; was a builder and contractor in Binghamton, 1848–70; was elected mayor of Binghamton in 1883; has carried on the manufacture of brick at Binghamton since 1856, and has been half owner of the Binghamton Iron Works since 1870.

J. STEWART WELLS

GENESEE SECTION

In the Genesee Section are published the biographies of subjects from the counties of Cayuga, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Wayne, and Wyoming.

MEN OF THE GENESEE SECTION

Reuben A. Adams, who in the medical profession of Rochester ably represents the noted New England family from which he sprung, was born at Marion, N. Y., April 3, 1841. There he passed his boyhood, and received his education, at first in the public schools, and later at Marion Collegiate Institute.

In August, 1862, Dr. Adams enlisted in company D, 160th regiment, New York volunteers, and went to New Orleans with General Banks's expedition, serving under him throughout the Louisiana campaign, including the siege of Port Hudson. Later he fought under General Sheridan in his famous engagements in the Shenandoah valley, participating actively in fourteen battles in all. He was wounded at Fort Bisland, La., and Cedar Creek, Va.; and when mustered out of service at the close of the war, he received the exceptional honor of a letter of special commendation personally signed by every surviving officer of his regiment. The doctor has received rare and valuable presents, and "Thanks" from the imperial household of Japan for services to a Prince and distinguished officers of the Japanese navy and army; but this letter and its endorsements he prizes above all similar things he possesses, and of it he is justly proud.

Returning from the war, Dr. Adams took up his medical studies at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia March 4, 1868. In July of that year he established himself at Churchville, N. Y., where he practiced his profession successfully until May, 1873. Weary of the hardships of a country practice, and ambitious for a field presenting greater possibilities, he then moved to Rochester, where he rapidly acquired a large business, and took rank with the most prominent and esteemed physicians. In 1874 he served as city physician, being one of the first homeopathic physicians to occupy that position. April 1, 1883, he formed a partnership with Dr. V. A. Hoard that terminated December 31, 1886; and July 1, 1889, Dr. Myron H. Adams became a partner, this connection being dissolved January 1, 1893.

Dr. R. A. Adams has been president of the Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society, vice president of the Rochester Hahnemann Society, and vice president of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the Central New York Homeopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and has been consulting physician on the staff of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital since its incorporation in 1887. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, G. A. R., and is proud to have taken part with that post in the original presentation of a fine United States flag to each of the thirty-five public schools of Rochester, thus starting a patriotic custom that has extended pretty generally over the United States, and greatly stimulated patriotism and loyalty in the school children of our country. Dr. Adams is also a member of Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, and Rochester Consistory, in which he has taken the 32d degree in Masonry. He belongs to the Rochester Club, and various other social, professional, and business organizations.

During the last thirty years Dr. Adams has been an aggressive, though always a consistent and conscientious worker for the advancement of homeopathy; and in his work and words he has long been an effective advocate and uncompromising defender of his medical faith. He is recognized as one of the leading representatives of that school of practice in this section of the country. For twenty-four years

he has occupied the same office on Fitzhugh street, and is still actively engaged in his professional work, though taking time to direct the general management of a large grain farm in North Dakota, and extensive orange groves and English-walnut orchards in southern California. He finds his principal recreation and diversion from the tension and consuming demands of an active practice in occasional visits to these estates.

REUBEN A. ADAMS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Reuben A. Adams was born at Marion, N. Y., April 3, 1841; was educated in the public schools and at Marion Collegiate Institute; graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia March 4, 1868, with the degree of M. D.; served in the Union army, 1862–65; married Demmis M. Skinner of Wheatland, N. Y., August 27, 1868; practiced medicine at Churchville, N. Y., 1868–73; has practiced medicine in Rochester since 1873; has interested himself of late in farming and fruit growing in North Dakota and California.

James H. Jackson, proprietor of the famous Jackson Sanatorium of Dansville, N. Y., is descended from an old colonial family. The founder of the American line came from England in the "Defiance" in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. Dr. Jackson's great-great-grandfather was Deacon John Jackson of Weston, Mass., whose son, Colonel Giles Jackson, played an important part in the drama of the Revolution. He was chief of General Gates's staff at the battle of Saratoga, and drew up the articles of capitulation signed by Burgoyne.

Our subject is the third Dr. James Jackson in a direct line, his grandfather, the first of the trio, having been an army surgeon in the war of 1812; and his father, Dr. James Caleb Jackson, the founder of the Dansville institution, which was established in 1858 and originally known as "Our Home on the Hillside." He was a farmer when a young man; but afterward became prominent among the early anti-slavery agitators as a lecturer, writer, and editor. He married Lucretia E. Brewster, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Pilgrim settlement.

The present Dr. Jackson was born at Peterborough, N. Y., and received an academic training at the Dansville Seminary. His general education completed, he at once became associated with his father; and for a number of years acted as business manager of the Dansville institution. During this time he married Miss Kate Johnson, who afterward graduated from the College of the New York Infirmary for Women, and with her husband took part in the medical conduct of the establishment.

In 1873 Dr. Jackson determined to fit himself to take charge of the professional as well as the business management of the sanatorium; and he accordingly went to New York city, and became a student in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1876. Returning then to Dansville, he assumed the position that he has ever since held as head of the medical staff of the sanatorium. The institution, which was one of the oldest in the country, had become also one of the largest and most popular, accommodating several hundred guests, and drawing its patients from every state and territory in the Union and from foreign countries as well. In

1882 the main building was burned, but this disaster proved a blessing in disguise. Dr. Jackson at once set about the erection of a modern fireproof building, which for many years after its completion was the only such structure in the United States outside of a city, used as a hotel or sanatorium. The building is of brick and iron, 300 feet long, and five stories high; and is thoroughly equipped for hygienic and hydropathic treatment. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the beautiful Genesee valley, with the town of Dansville in the foreground. People of late years have come to appreciate the many advantages to be obtained by invalids in an institution devoted to their care and comfort, and many who are not invalids feel the need occasionally of the rest and relaxation that such an establishment offers; and no place is more popular with both classes than the Jackson Sanatorium.

Dr. Jackson was for years the editor of *The Laws of Life and Journal of Health*, one of the oldest health journals in the country, and a frequent contributor to its columns. He is a member of the Livingston County Medical Society, and was one of the advisory council of the Medico-Climatological Association of the World's Fair Auxiliary Congress. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Hathaway Jackson was born at Peterborough, Madison county, N. Y., June 11, 1841; was educated at the Dansville (N. Y.) Seminary; was business manager of his father's sanatorium at Dansville, 1861–73; married Kate Johnson of Sturbridge, Mass., September 13, 1864; graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1876; has been at the head of the Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, since 1876.

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John M. Milne, principal of the Geneseo State Normal School, is a Scotchman by birth, having been born in that country somewhat less than fifty years ago. When he was two years old his parents came to America with a family of five children, of whom John was the youngest, and settled in Monroe county, New York, afterward moving to Orleans county. Charles Milne, the father, was a miller by occupation, and a man of excellent character, who, throughout a long life, enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

John M. Milne began his education in the common schools of Holley, Orleans county; but as soon as he became old enough he was put to work on a farm, attending school only during the winter. He was fond of study, however, and ambitious for a professional life; and at the age of seventeen he entered the Brockport Normal School, from which he graduated four years later with high honors. He was now qualified to act as a teacher, but in order still further to perfect his mental equipment, he spent a year at the University of Rochester.

JAMES H. JACKSON

With this excellent preparatory training Mr. Milne began his professional work in January, 1872, as instructor in Greek and Latin in the Geneseo Normal School, and filled that position for the next eighteen years. This school was opened in 1871, and Professor Milne has therefore been connected with it almost from the beginning. In November, 1889, he was appointed principal of the institution, and

has since discharged the responsible duties of that position. The school to-day is the largest and perhaps the most popular of the normal schools of the state, and much of this prosperity is unquestionably due to Professor Milne's efforts. Its membership roll numbered in the year 1896–7 nearly fourteen hundred pupils, and the graduating class numbered one hundred and seventy-five: while the substantial and well equipped buildings are valued at $226,000. Professor Milne has fully demonstrated his fitness for the management of such an institution, and has attained an excellent reputation throughout the state as an educator of uncommon ability. He has kept in touch with the wonderful improvements in educational methods during the last ten or fifteen years, and his success in his profession has been conspicuous.

JOHN M. MILNE

The four walls of the schoolroom have not monopolized Professor Milne's whole attention. On the contrary, he is a practical man of affairs, actively interested in all that concerns the welfare and progress of the community. In the fall of 1896 he was elected president of the village of Geneseo, and he is now exercising in the management of town affairs the same executive ability that has long distinguished his conduct of the school.

Professor Milne is a prominent member of the Masonic body, belonging to Geneseo Lodge, F. & A. M.; Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M., Rochester; and Monroe Commandery, K. T., Rochester. In 1889 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the 22d Masonic district. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the Rochester chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater* in 1882, and that of Ph. D. by the University of the State of New York in 1890.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John M. Milne was born at Grange Hill, Scotland, March 3, 1850; came to the United States in 1852; was educated at the Brockport Normal School and the University of Rochester; has been a teacher in the Geneseo State Normal School since 1872, and its principal since 1889.

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Charles H. Rowe, one of the leading lawyers of Dansville, N. Y., and district attorney of Livingston county, is a grandson of Erhard Rowe, one of the early settlers of that part of the state, who reared a family of seventeen children, and died there at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Mr. Rowe's father, George Rowe, died in Dansville in 1895, aged seventy-nine; and his mother, Sarah Rowe, is still living there at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. Rowe was born on a farm in the town of Springwater about forty years ago, but moved to Dansville when he was thirteen years old. After completing the course at the Dansville Seminary, he attended Cook Academy at Havana, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1876. For the next two or three years he read law in Dansville offices, at first with Judge John A. Van Derlip, and later with Noyes & Hedges. He was admitted to the bar January 17, 1879, and at once began practice in Dansville. For about ten years he practiced alone: but in 1890 he formed a partnership with John H. Coyne of Geneseo, under the style of Rowe & Coyne, that lasted for about a year. Again he practiced

alone for several years; but in May, 1896, he established with Edward T. Fairchild the present firm of Rowe & Fairchild.

Since the formation of this partnership Mr. Rowe has been much occupied with his duties as district attorney of Livingston county, a position to which he was elected in the fall of 1896 by the Republicans of the district. It is a gratifying evidence of his popularity in the county, and of his recognized fitness for the office, that he received at that time a larger number of votes than the candidate for any other office, either national, state, or county. He was already well known in public life in Dansville, where he had filled several important offices. In May, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of the place, and served until July 31, 1894. He had been three times justice of the peace, and once trustee of the village: and in 1895 had acted as corporation counsel of Dansville. Since his election as district attorney he has displayed the same ability and faithfulness in managing the legal affairs of the county that he has always shown in guarding the interests of his clients.

Mr. Rowe has been an active member of the Protectives Fire Company of Dansville ever since he left college, and has filled successively all the different offices in the local fire department. He is a director of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Dansville; and acts as attorney for that institution, as also for the Dansville Loan Association, which he helped to organize. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the State Bar Association and the Rochester Whist Club; and attends St. Peter's Church, Dansville. His political success as a Republican in a Democratic town is only one evidence of his popularity, due to his agreeable personal qualities and general high standing in the community.

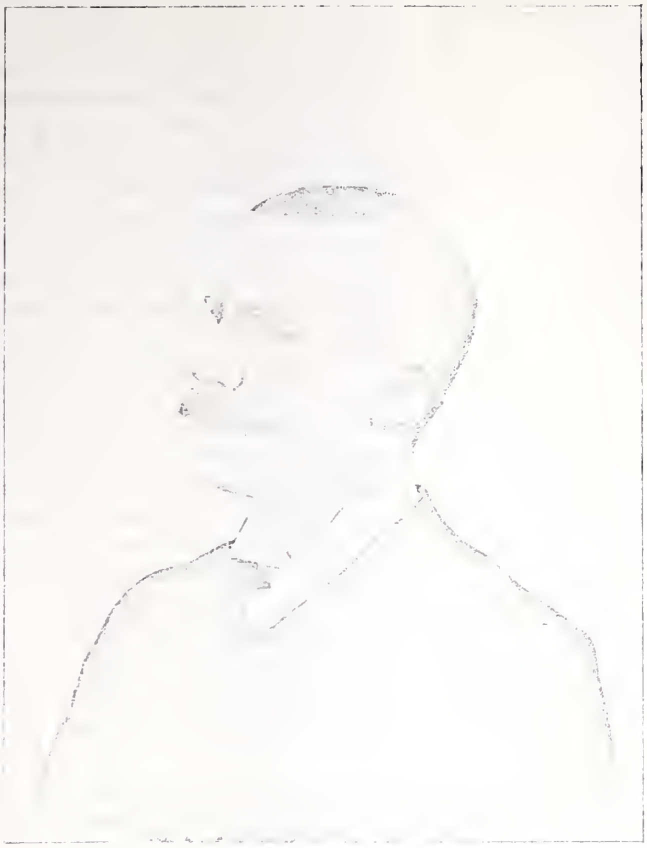
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Charles H. Rowe was born in the town of Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., May 17, 1856; was educated at the Dansville (N. Y.) Seminary and at Cook Academy, Havana, N. Y.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; married Adina Krein of Dansville August 29, 1884; was postmaster of Dansville, 1890–94, justice of the peace, 1883–96, trustee of the village in 1894, and corporation counsel in 1895; has been district attorney of Livingston county since January 1, 1897.

CHARLES H. ROWE

Orlando F. Thomas, one of the leading business men of Lyons, N. Y., was born in Brooklyn about forty years ago. The family is descended from Scotch ancestry through later English branches, and finally became established in New York state. Mr. Thomas's grandfather, Clarence Erastus Thomas, was a farmer; and his father, Benjamin Franklin Thomas, was a lumber dealer in Brooklyn for many years before his death in 1884.

Mr. Thomas received his education in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and afterward at Hines's Military Academy at Garden City, Long Island. He left school, however, when about fifteen years of age, and began business life. His first position was that of office boy in a Brooklyn sugar refinery, and he afterward became shipping clerk in a coffee warehouse. With some unimportant exceptions these two positions occupied his time for nearly ten years, and in both he gave ample evidence of the excellent business qualifications that have since been so fully displayed.

When he was about twenty-four years old Mr. Thomas made a business engagement that laid the foundation for his remarkably successful career. He accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Manhattan Silver Plate Co., then a very modest establishment in New York city, in which James Hyde Young was the controlling partner. Mr. Thomas not only sold the goods of the company successfully, but suggested and instituted improvements that materially increased the prosperity of the business. Three years later he purchased the interest of Mr. Young's partner, and assumed charge of the factory. Under his management the line of goods manufactured was considerably increased, and within a short time the company moved into a factory of their own in Brooklyn. In 1885 the business was incorporated, under the style of the Manhattan Silver Plate Co., with a capital of $50,000, Mr. Young becoming the president of the concern, and Mr. Thomas its secretary. Since that time the success of the enterprise has been continuous and rapid. In 1889 the factory and general offices were moved to Lyons, N. Y., and the capital stock increased to $75,000; and this has since been further increased to $100,000. Mr. Thomas now holds a controlling interest in the corporation, and is its president and treasurer. In addition to the factories and salesrooms in Lyons, the company maintain branch offices in a number of the most important cities of the world, including New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, London, Paris, Melbourne, and Sydney. All these offices are managed from the headquarters at Lyons, and Mr. Thomas would be a busy man if he did nothing else but oversee the affairs of the Manhattan Silver Plate Co.



ORLANDO F. THOMAS

This is but one of his many enterprises, however, although the most important one. He is largely interested in several silverware factories in the United States and Canada; and is president of the Standard Silverware Co. of Toronto, and the New Haven Silver Plate Co. of Chicago. Some years ago he conceived the idea of uniting the malting establishments of the country; and in company with Seymour Scott of Lyons he planned and organized the American Malting Co., commonly known as the Malt Trust. Mr. Scott is now manager of the company, and Mr. Thomas a member of the board of directors.

In 1895 Mr. Thomas, in company with other leading citizens of Lyons, organized the Bank of Wayne, a corporation with a capital of $50,000 and a surplus of over $10,000, and became its president. He is also connected with the Mercantile Supply Co., which has branch offices throughout the United States. He was one of the incorporators of the Lyons Board of Trade, and has taken an active part in its work from the beginning.

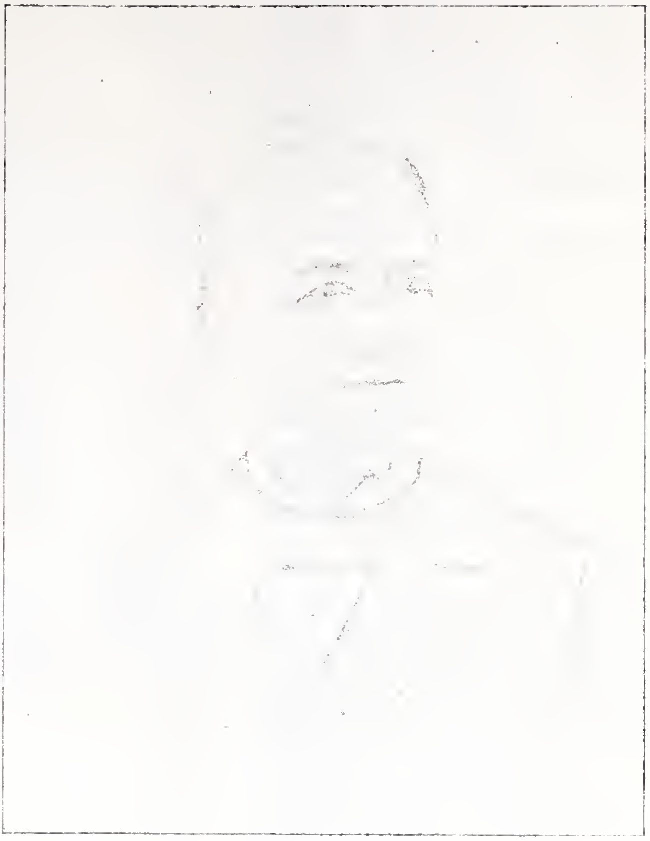
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Orlando Franklin Thomas was born at Brooklyn November 12, 1856; was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Hines's Military Academy; was employed in various Brooklyn offices, 1871–80; married Emma Van Cleaf of Brooklyn June 25, 1880; became connected with the Manhattan Silver Plate Co., now of Lyons N. Y., in 1880, and has been its president since 1890; has been president of the Bank of Wayne at Lyons since its organization in 1895, and is largely interested in a number of business enterprises.

Henry A. Childs is most favorably known to the bar of western New York. His integrity is beyond dispute, his perception of legal points clear, quick, and sound, and his trained mind dispatches business with ease; while his affability, both on the bench and in private life, is such as to win the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

Justice Childs was born at Carlton, Orleans county, New York, and was educated at Albion and Macedon academies. In the spring of 1859 he moved to Medina, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in the following year, and where he has lived ever since. While his early education had been good, the training that made him the successful advocate and justice was received after he had completed his school life. It was, in fact, the friction with the world, the active practice of law, and the ideas received from men of affairs, that prepared this young lawyer to assume at an early age a prominent place in the legal and political world of western New York. In 1860 he became associated in the practice of law with the firm of Sickels & Graves, and until 1867 the new firm of Sickels, Graves & Childs was well known throughout the western part of the state. In 1868 Mr. Childs was elected district attorney of Orleans county, and continued to hold that office until 1877. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Edmund L. Pitts, which lasted until 1883, when Mr. Childs was raised to the bench.

In business enterprises outside of his profession Justice Childs has never become interested, having given his whole time and attention to the theory of law and its practical application to the questions constantly coming before him. His decisions in the General Term and the Circuit Court are conceded to be good law, and are almost universally affirmed by the Court of Appeals, where his legal mind, wide reading, and sound judgment are fully appreciated. Always willing to listen and give attention to any new phase of legal questions, he rarely makes a mistake in the settlement of a test case. Like the rocking stones reared by the Druids of old, which the finger of a child can vibrate to the center, but which the might of an army can hardly stir from position, Justice Childs possesses a mind that cannot be swayed from the fundamental principles of justice and equity, though yielding to others in nonessentials and the technicalities of the law.

In the Republican state convention at Saratoga in 1895, Justice Childs was favorably mentioned as a candidate for associate judge of the Court of Appeals; but the question of locality told against his candidacy, the elevation of Justice Haight to that court a year before having given western New York a representative. In politics Justice Childs has always been a stanch Republican, not because of the political preferment to be gained from the party, but because of his belief in its principles. His courteous personality and evident desire to do strict and impartial justice according to the spirit and letter of the law, have won golden opinions from men of all political faiths, who agree that he has done much to bulwark the judiciary of western New York against the rising tide of popular rancor that has assailed the bench in New York city.



HENRY A. CHILDS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Henry Augustine Childs was born at Carlton, Orleans county,

N. Y., July 17, 1836; was educated in the common schools of Orleans county, and at Albion and Macedon (N. Y.) academies; married Julia B. Freeman November 16, 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began the practice of law in Medina, N. Y., the same year; was district attorney of Orleans county, 1868–77; was elected justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1883; received the degree of LL. D. from Williams College in October, 1893.

* * *

James G. Cutler is a man of busy brain and fertile ideas. He has an artistic temperament, and is at the same time endowed with the inventive instinct so characteristic of the genuine Yankee, but not confined to him. Quick to appreciate the need of improvements, he has been equally quick to supply them. Mental activity and bodily vigor are his chief characteristics; and though he has not yet passed the half-century mark, the length of his life is not to be measured by his years, but by what he has accomplished.

JAMES G. CUTLER

Mr. Cutler was obliged to leave school when only sixteen years of age, and to go to work in a carriage factory. A few years later he began the study of architecture in the office of Nichols & Brown in his native city of Albany. After three years' study and apprenticeship in this office, he moved to Rochester to become the principal assistant in the office of architect A. J. Warner. He held this position for several years, and was then Mr. Warner's partner for one year. Beginning the practice of his profession alone in 1876, he met with excellent success; and the city of Rochester contains to-day many buildings designed and erected by him.

The need of better mail facilities in modern office buildings and apartment houses set Mr. Cutler's inventive mind to work, and the result was the mail chute now so generally used in large buildings. Mr. Cutler is the patentee of this device, and in company with his brother he owns and conducts the extensive business of the Cutler Manufacturing Co., which is engaged in the construction of mail chutes and the Cutler system of mail boxes. During the last twelve years Mr. Cutler's time has been so fully occupied with this concern and with other mercantile enterprises that he has found it desirable to relinquish his professional work. Few men in Rochester are more prominently identified with the commercial life of the city. He has large real-estate interests; and he is president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Alliance Bank, and a trustee of the Post-Express Printing Co.

In public life Mr. Cutler is a growing political factor. An ardent Republican, he has been frequently honored by his party. In 1895 he was appointed a commissioner to prepare laws for the government of cities of the second class, and in 1896 he was nominated as a presidential elector. In social and church life he is equally prominent. He is president of the board of trustees of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of numerous social clubs, including the Genesee Valley, Rochester Whist, Thistle Golf, Half Moon Bowling, and Rochester Country clubs. Of ante-revolutionary stock, he belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and to the Sons of the American Revolution.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Goold Cutler was born at Albany, N. Y., April 24, 1848; attended Albany Academy three years; studied architecture, and practiced his profession at Rochester, 1872–84; married Anna Katharine Abbey of Kingston, N. Y., September 27, 1871; invented and patented the mail chute, and organized the Cutler Mfg. Co., makers of the same; has been manager of this company since 1884.

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Frank W. Hawley has pushed his way to prominence by several untried paths. Aggressive, radical, fearless, sanguine, Mr. Hawley is a splendid type of the progressive business man of to-day. He has striven successfully to harness modern inventions to the practical arts, and to apply the triumphs of science to every possible improvement in living; and he is to-day one of the best known and most interesting young business men in New York state.

On the completion of his course in Canandaigua Academy, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Hawley went to Rochester, and commenced reading law with one of the leading firms of that city. At the same time, in order to make his way unaided, he undertook the duties of a reporter for one of the local newspapers. Journalism proved more attractive than the law; and after qualifying himself for admission to the bar, Mr. Hawley closed his law books, and took up the pen of the newspaper correspondent. His letters appeared in such papers as the New York *Times*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Press*, and attracted such attention as to indicate that marked success awaited him in journalism, should he not turn his attention to other things.

When but twenty-two years of age Mr. Hawley became a member of a firm that had important contracts for building a section of the Northern Pacific railroad and other large works. There he found unrestricted chance for the display of his energy and the development of his suggestive ideas; and so well did he meet his responsibilities that within three years he had been named as a director in many important boards, and as a member of numerous committees of organization and reorganization, in both New York and Chicago. His ability as an organizer brought him into confidential relations with the men who have been prominent in the commercial developments of the past twenty years. He had that felicitous combination of qualities which made him fearless and, as it sometimes seemed, audacious, and yet conservative withal; and his restless and impetuous disposition was always controlled by sound judgment. He has been the successful promoter of several important and extensive enterprises; but his highest achievements have been in connection with those electrical developments that mark the greatest progress of the age.

Mr. Hawley was the first person to apply electricity to the propulsion of boats for commercial purposes. His famous test was made in November, 1893, on the Erie canal, near Pittsford, in the presence of Governor Flower and other distinguished guests. The boat that made the trial was called the "Frank W. Hawley," a name that will rank in history with Fulton's famous "Clermont." A second and still more successful test was made in October, 1895, and there seems no doubt that electricity will ultimately be the motive power in canal boats. The

FRANK W. HAWLEY

Cataract General Electric Co., of which Mr. Hawley is vice president, will receive its current at Niagara Falls from the largest alternator for the generation of electricity ever constructed, and the force thus developed will be transmitted throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State over lines following the route of the great canals. Mr. Hawley has also turned his attention to many lesser applications of electricity to modern life: among other achievements, for example, he built and equipped the first carriage lighted and heated by electricity.

Mr. Hawley is widely known as a great believer in long-distance electric-power transmission, and his demonstration of the possibilities in this direction on May 4, 1896, when he successfully carried a current of electricity from Niagara Falls to the city of New York over an ordinary commercial telegraph wire, and operated machinery in the National Electrical Exposition, has given him international distinction.

Much of Mr. Hawley's time is devoted to his estate of "Pittsford Farms," situated eight miles from the city of Rochester. Here he conducts, upon an extensive scale, a system of scientific dairy farming which, in many respects, has no equal in the country. Upon this model farm Mr. Hawley has concentrated his unique talent for organization, and all the details of its management are under his personal supervision. Horses and Shetland ponies receive a share of his attention; but the great feature of the establishment is the dairy, and the famous "P. F." butter is known and recognized by epicures in New York city and Boston as one of the finest brands on the market. After an inspection of the dairy at "Pittsford Farms" one no longer marvels at this. The herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows numbers more than a hundred and fifty, and every detail of food, cleanliness, and comfort is cared for as scrupulously as if the splendid animals were indeed, what they seem almost to be, intelligent human beings.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Frank Willis Hawley was born at Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 23, 1857; was educated in the public schools of Auburn, N. Y., and in Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy; studied law in Rochester, N. Y.; married Estelle F. Ives of Brooklyn February 25, 1886; began active life as a journalist, but soon turned to business pursuits, and has attained high rank as a promoter and organizer of industrial concerns.

* * *

Horace S. Hutchins has practiced medicine in Batavia for nearly thirty-five years, and is known to the present generation as a highly successful physician, prominent in social and professional life, and in all movements promoting the welfare of his fellow-citizens. That is far from the whole story, however, for Dr. Hutchins had passed through an eventful and most interesting career before he went to Batavia at all. Either his earlier experience as a teacher, traveler, and public man in the Far West, or his later career as a general practitioner in Genesee county, New York, would afford ample material for a biographical sketch: the two parts of his life taken together make a symmetrical whole that is at once entertaining, instructive, and inspiring.

Dr. Hutchins traces his descent from excellent New England stock. His father was one of the hardy pioneers of central New York, and Dr. Hutchins was born there, in Onondaga county, just before Andrew Jackson entered the White House. He spent his early years on a farm and in district schools, afterward taking a four years' course at Hamilton Academy in Madison county. This preparatory study enabled him to enter Madison (now Colgate) University in 1853. During his college course he taught mathematics for about three years in the Ladies' Seminary at Hamilton, and was afterward principal of Peterboro Academy one year. He was looking forward to the physician's calling, and devoted considerable time during these years of teaching to the study of medicine, under Dr. Green of Madison.

Partly for the purpose of restoring his health, and partly for the sake of seeing something of the world, Dr. Hutchins set out, at the age of twenty-four, on a journey to the newly discovered El Dorado. The trip to California was adventurous, not to say perilous, in those days. Dr. Hutchins departed somewhat from the beaten track of travel, crossing the isthmus of Panama along the line of the proposed Nicaraugua canal, and following the San Juan river from Greytown to Castillo rapids. Crossing Lake Nicaraugua and the highlands of Guatemala, he reached the Pacific ocean, and ascended the coasts of Mexico and California. He rounded the Golden Gate, and entered the beautiful bay of San Francisco in the month of May, 1853, when the gold fever was at its height. He did not stay long on the coast, but pushed on to the gold fields, and established his residence in Nevada City. Though still a young man, he rose at once to prominence in the new community. For three years he had charge of the schools in Nevada City, and held various other official positions there. During his stay in California the famous Vigilance Committee sprang to life, restoring law and order and overthrowing the enemies of the state. Dr. Hutchins had a part in this historical uprising, and has never doubted that the movement was altogether justifiable.

Permanent residence in the West had formed no part of Dr. Hutchins's original plan, and in June, 1857, he returned East, and engaged in business with his brother Harvey in Buffalo. After one year he decided to drop everything else, and devote his life to the practice of medicine. He had left college in his junior year, and had completed his studies in California, so that, in 1861, he was given his degrees in course without further study in the university. In order to perfect himself as far as possible, he spent some time in New York city, acquiring the latest results of medical research, and graduating from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. He then returned to Batavia, where he has since practiced his profession with marked success.

Dr. Hutchins has been an active member of various societies connected with his calling. He has been one of the vice presidents of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, and one of the censors of the same society for many years. For nearly thirty years he has belonged to the American Institute of Homeopathy. He has been a member of the Medical Society of Western New York since its organization. He has taken an active and important part in town affairs, having been especially interested in the cause of education, and having served for nearly ten years as the president of the board of education. He has always taken great interest in the growth of Batavia, and has done all that he could to promote the prosperity of the town. For over twenty years he has been a member of the local Masonic chapter and commandery. For over thirty years he has had various official relations with the First Baptist Church of Batavia.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Horace S. Hutchins was born at Manlius, N. Y., January 5, 1829: attended Hamilton (N. Y.) Academy, and graduated from Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.; taught school, 1847–50; went West in 1853, and lived for three years at Nevada City, Cal.: married Harriet M. Babcock of Georgetown, N. Y., September 2, 1857; graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1861, and has practiced medicine in Batavia, N. Y., since.

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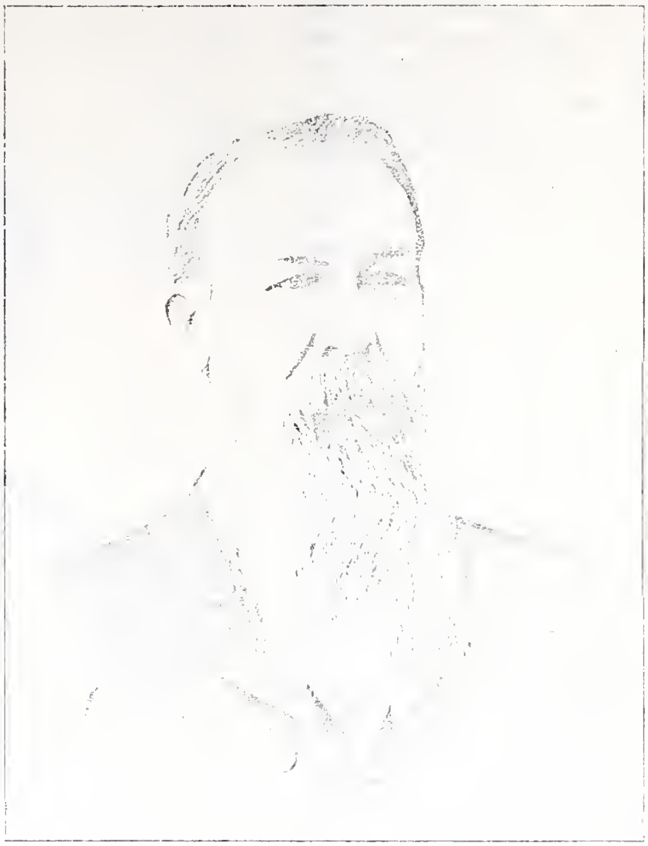
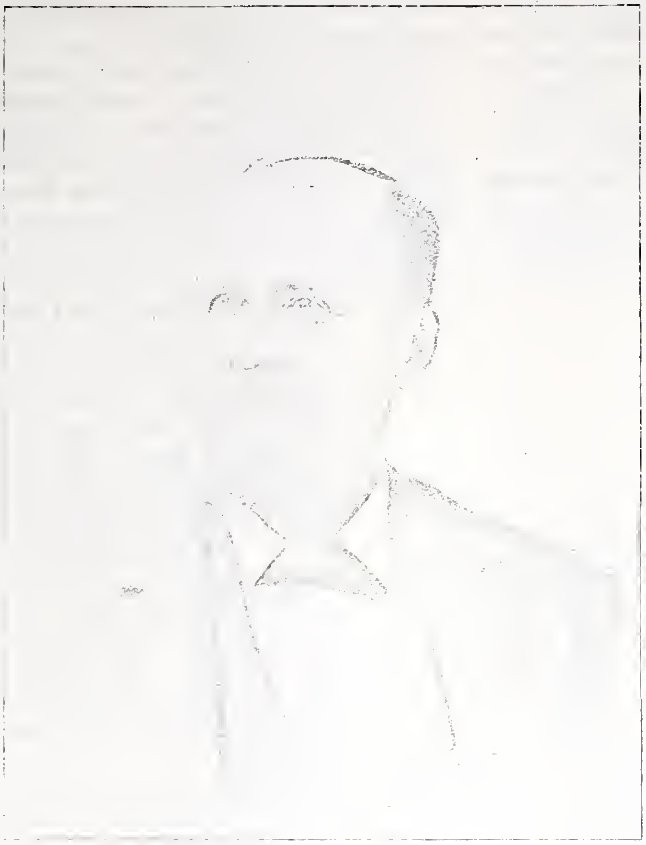
H. Sam Johnson is one of the leading citizens of Wyoming county, where he has been a power in law and politics for many years. It may be said that the law has been his vocation, and politics his avocation. The one has been his profession, and the other his diversion, though the two have been closely allied. There are few callings other than the law that permit their followers to devote so much attention to politics without detriment to professional success. It is doubtless for this reason that so many lawyers become active in party affairs. They have a direct interest in the making of laws, as well as in their enforcement and application.


HORACE S. HUTCHINS

Centerfield, a small town in Ontario county, New York, was Mr. Johnson's birthplace. During his boyhood he lived in several places, but when he was sixteen years old his parents moved to Warsaw, Wyoming county. With one exception this has been Mr. Johnson's home ever since, and the scene of his struggles and victories. His education was obtained at the common schools, the Warsaw Academy, and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y.

When the war broke out Mr. Johnson was just of legal age. In the second year of that great struggle he enlisted as a private in company D, 136th regiment, and marched to the front; and for a year and a half he served in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland. Ill health caused his discharge early in 1864, when he came home, as first lieutenant, with a record for courage and coolness in times of danger.



I. SAM JOHNSON

The war had interrupted the young man's study of the law, and on his return from the scenes of battle he resumed the reading of Kent and Blackstone. Only a short time was required to fit him for admission to the bar, and in May, 1864, he received his diploma. He began practice with M. E. Bartlett at Warsaw, where he remained until 1866, when he was induced to move to Arcade in the same county. In August, 1870, the law firm of Johnson & Knight was formed, and continued until Mr. Johnson decided to return to Warsaw in 1876.

Here he entered the thick of the fight at once, and was soon recognized as an attorney and a counselor of high merit. The following year he formed a copartnership with S. B. Bartlett under the style of Johnson & Bartlett, that lasted until Mr. Bartlett moved to Minnesota, in 1881. Then Mr. Johnson associated himself with H. E. Dean, and their partnership continued until 1885, when the firm of Johnson & Charles was formed. This association still exists. The junior member of the firm, Elmer E. Charles, is now district attorney of Wyoming county.

During all these years Mr. Johnson has been actively interested in political affairs. He is an ardent Republican, and early became a favorite campaign orator and a wise party adviser. He was frequently a delegate to conventions, and was looked upon as a leader of the party in his section of the state. His first public office was that of district attorney, to which he was elected in 1876. His administration of the affairs of the office was so able that he was re-elected in 1879, and again in 1882, serving continuously for nine years—a record of which any man might be proud. In 1889 he was chosen to represent Wyoming county in the lower house of the state legislature, and was given the compliment of a re-election in 1890. He was also the choice of his county as its representative in the constitutional convention of 1894, and took an active and a prominent part in the work of that body.

Mr. Johnson is a member of various social and fraternal organizations, in all of which he is a valued leader. He belongs to the Warsaw Masonic Lodge; Wyoming Chapter, R. A. M., of Warsaw; Batavia Commandery, K. T., of Batavia; Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Rochester; the Odd Fellows; and the Knights of Pythias.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—I. Sam Johnson was born at Centerfield, N. Y., October 28, 1840; moved to Warsaw, N. Y., in 1856; was educated in common schools, and in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.; served in the Union army, 1862–64; was admitted to the bar in May, 1864; married Mary E. McFarland of Twinsburg, O., May 5, 1865; was elected district attorney of Wyoming county in 1876, and served three terms; was member of assembly, 1890–91, and of the state constitutional convention in 1894; has practiced law at Warsaw since 1876.

Simeon D. Lewis, in the course of his forty years of business life in Warsaw, has performed public services and achieved personal success in a degree rarely attained by the resident of a small village. The Warsaw salt district is now ranked with the leading salt-producing regions of the world. The Vacuum Oil Co. of Rochester, in searching for oil in the town of Middlebury, five miles from Warsaw, discovered the great salt deposit of western New York. The public spirit and enterprise of some of Warsaw's leading citizens, who furnished funds to sink an experimental well, demonstrated that this deposit was not local, and thus created an industry that has become one of great magnitude. Among these men was Simeon D. Lewis. As the general manager of the Warsaw Salt Co. he had the distinction of manufacturing the first salt ever produced in Warsaw. Mr. Lewis had been recognized, long before the successful salt experiment, as a man who had the interests of his town and county at heart, and whose prudence and conservatism entitled him to the highest confidence. This esteem is further evidenced in the fact that he served for eighteen years as treasurer of Wyoming county.

Mr. Lewis attended the public schools in his native village, and finished his education at the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary at Alexander. He attained such proficiency in his studies that he was taken into the faculty of the seminary after his graduation, as instructor in chemistry, physics, and German. He continued to teach, here and at the Warsaw Union School, for three years. The work was agreeable, but the compensation was insufficient to satisfy his ambition, and he abandoned teaching to become a merchant. His first partnership was with Charles J. Judd. Afterward he was associated in business with Noble Morris for nineteen years; and at different times with his son, George A. Lewis, and with W. C. Gates, Fred B. Rowe, Herbert L. Burr, and Bert P. Gage. The firm is now Lewis & Gage.

As his property has accumulated Mr. Lewis's enterprises have naturally extended, but he has always made his investments with a view to developing his town. Aside from his work in establishing the salt industry, he has been for many years a director and vice president of the Wyoming County National Bank, and for more than twenty years he was president of the Citizens' Gaslight Co. of Warsaw.

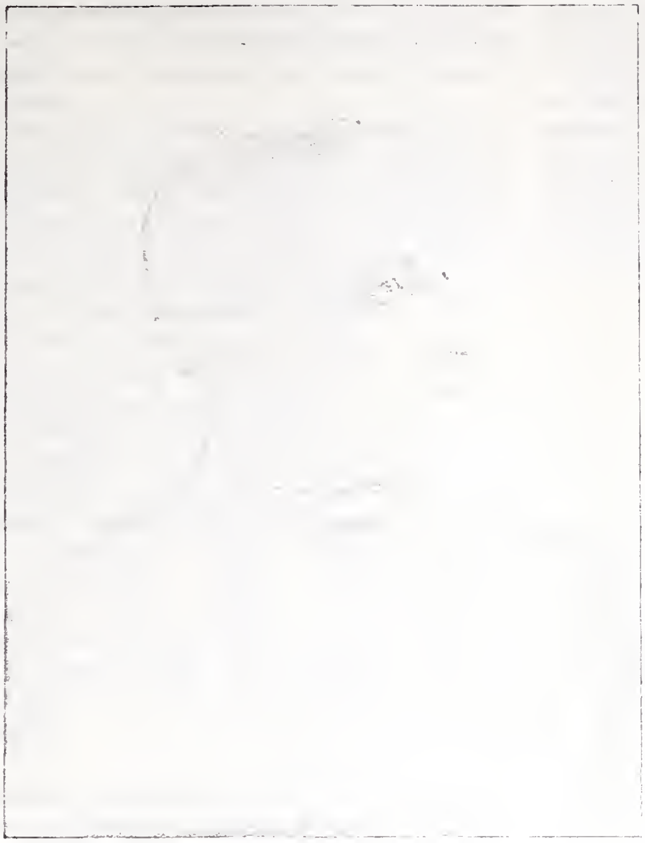
It is this conservatism and attachment to home interests that have won for Mr. Lewis his high place in public affairs. His six elections as county treasurer were secured by large majorities, and he was always nominated by acclamation. He has held the office of supervisor also for three years. He has been an ardent Republican since the organization of the party, and has served as chairman of the county committee.

For more than forty years he has been a member of the Congregational Church in Warsaw, and for thirteen years he was the superintendent of its Sunday school.

Mr. Lewis takes great pride in his ancestry. His father held a commission from Governor Daniel D. Tompkins of New York in the war of 1812; his grandfather was a soldier of the revolutionary war; and his great-grandfather was an officer in the British army in the French and Indian war. Mr. Lewis

SIMEON D. LEWIS

has written and published a genealogy of his branch of the Lewis family, in which the line of descent is traced back to William Lewis, who came over in the ship "Lion," and landed at Boston September 16, 1632. Mr. Lewis has frequently contributed articles on local and political matters to the press of his vicinity, and has written papers for the Wyoming County Pioneer Association and the Warsaw Historical Society. One of these papers was published in the book entitled "Robert Morris and the Holland Purchase," edited by John Kennedy.



JOHN M. McKENZIE

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Simeon Dunham Lewis was born at Orangeville, N. Y., September 8, 1830; was educated in the public schools and at Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, Alexander, N. Y.; married Sarah L. Canfield of Alexander August 2, 1853; taught school at Alexander and at Warsaw, N. Y., 1852–55; was treasurer of Wyoming county, 1875–92; has been engaged in mercantile business at Warsaw since 1856.

John M. McKenzie is well known in western New York for his extensive business operations, and for the active part he has taken in public affairs. He is a native New Yorker, having been born in Lockport fifty years ago; but he was taken West in childhood, and received his education in Wisconsin. As a lad he attended school in a log schoolhouse in the town of Iola, and finally finished his education, at the age of seventeen, at Waupaca Academy. But the West did not have for him the attraction that it has for so many young men; and he soon returned East, to settle on a farm at Elba, N. Y., in 1867. For four years he lived the laborious but healthful life of a farmer, but in 1871 he embarked on the mercantile career to which he has since devoted himself.

He became a clerk for R. O. Holden of Batavia, and remained with him ten years. The details of business were new to Mr. McKenzie, but he found them congenial from the start, and rapidly acquired a mastery of business methods; so that during the last four years of his connection with Mr. Holden he was the manager of the concern.

At the close of this long apprenticeship Mr. McKenzie went into business for himself, forming a partnership with C. F. Pendill under the firm name of McKenzie & Pendill, for the sale of men's clothing and furnishing goods. After several changes the business was reorganized in 1884, under the name of McKenzie, Ryan & Storms, and that style continues to the present time. The firm carries on stores at Batavia, Geneva, and Attica, and is recognized as one of the most enterprising concerns in that part of the state.

Mr. McKenzie, like so many men of the present day, has many interests outside of his main business enterprise. He owns and manages extensive flouring and saw mills at Byron Center, N. Y.; and he is president of the American Fraternal Insurance Union, an organization incorporated under the laws of the state of New York to furnish life insurance on the natural-premium system. He has also many duties as managing executor of the Wilson estate, and as a director of the New York Wood Working Co. of Batavia.

In 1888, and again in 1889, the voters of Mr. McKenzie's district showed their appreciation of his ability and interest in public affairs by electing him

as their representative in the lower house of the state legislature. During his first term he served on five important committees; and when he went back to Albany the second time, he was made a member of the ways and means committee, the most important in the house, as well as of two others. He brought to the service of his constituents the same energy and careful attention to details that had characterized his conduct of his own business affairs, and his re-election was an evidence of the people's approval of his course.

Mr. McKenzie has done long and faithful service in the cause of education as a trustee of the Batavia Union School. He is now serving his third term, of three years each, on this board. From 1884 to 1891 he was the secretary of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, and was president of the same in 1892. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and has been for more than a quarter of a century an earnest member of the First Baptist Church of Batavia.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John M. McKenzie was born at Lockport, N. Y., September 13, 1846; was educated in Wisconsin; married Mary E. Storms of Elba, N. Y., January 15, 1867; engaged in farming at Elba, 1867–71; was employed as clerk in Batavia, N. Y., 1871–81; was elected member of assembly in 1888 and 1889; has conducted a clothing and furnishing store in Batavia since 1881.

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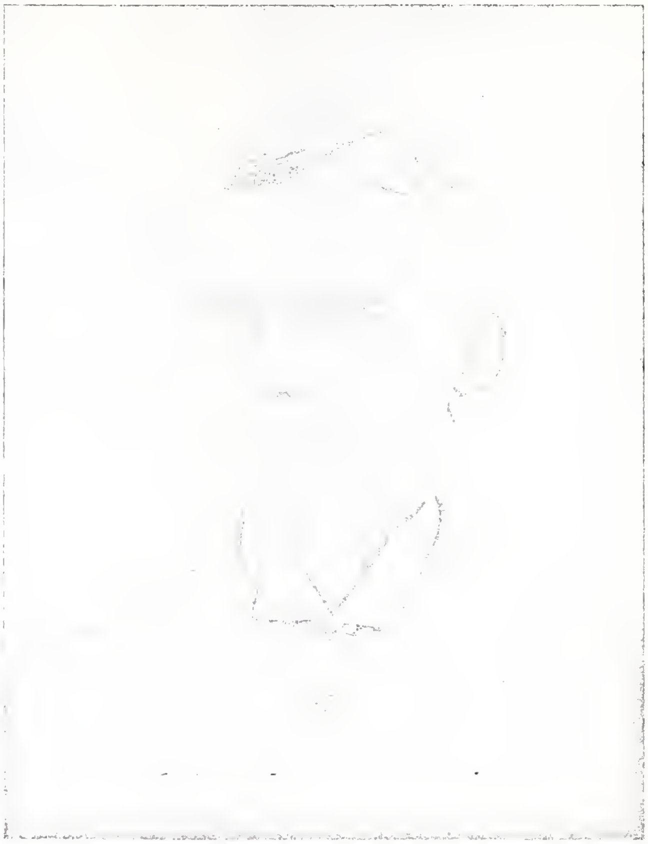
Safford E. North became county judge and surrogate of Genesee county at the age of thirty-six. His career has been that of a quick-witted and studious lawyer, with a deep interest in public affairs, and in that higher type of politics that seeks the general good rather than mere private ends. He has proved himself to be a man of unusual energy, and has received distinguished evidence of the high regard in which he is held by the citizens of Genesee county. As a judge, and as referee in a large number of cases, his course has been marked by careful research and rigid impartiality. He is respected by lawyers, and has the confidence of litigants. At the Republican convention held in Buffalo in 1895, he was a prominent candidate for justice of the Supreme Court of the 8th judicial district. In addition to his legal studies Judge North has found time to read much on literary and scientific subjects, and he is a cultured, well-educated man. He is an accomplished public speaker, having for many years delivered addresses whenever occasion required on political, patriotic, social, and other topics. While still a law student he took the stump in the exciting presidential campaign of 1876, the famous Hayes-Tilden contest, and has done admirable work in every presidential campaign since.



SAFFORD E. NORTH

Judge North was a Genesee-county boy, and was born on a farm about forty-four years ago. After spending three years in the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary at Alexander, N. Y., he took the competitive examination for the free scholarship in Cornell University, won the prize, and entered, at the age of sixteen, the first freshman class of the university. After taking part of the course at Cornell, he was obliged to leave college. He then worked in summer on his father's farm, and taught country schools in winter until he became of age. Having determined to become a lawyer, he

began his studies with Judge Lucius N. Bangs of Le Roy, afterward continuing them in the office of William C. Watson of Batavia. He was twenty-five years old when admitted to the bar. He was well known in Batavia, and at once began practice, alone, in that place.

CHARLES T. SAXTON

Bringing to the profession a mind more mature than that of most young lawyers, and a wider experience in the affairs of the world, he built up a practice rapidly. He was elected district attorney only two years after his admission to the bar, and served for six years. Within two years after retiring from this office, he was chosen county judge and surrogate, and he is now serving his second term as such.

Judge North is an Episcopalian. He has taken an active interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was for several years president of the organization at Batavia.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Safford E. North was born at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., January 27, 1852; was educated at Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, Alexander, and spent one year at Cornell University; taught school, 1869–73; was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1878, and began practice at Batavia, N. Y.; married Cora Munroe Griswold of Batavia November 23, 1881; was elected district attorney in 1880, and was re-elected in 1883; has been county judge and surrogate of Genesee county since 1888.

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Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, lieutenant governor of New York, was nominated for this office at the Republican state convention of 1894. There was a large field of candidates. Probably the most skillful speech of the convention, all things considered, was that of Mr. Saxton's sponsor, Anson S. Wood. It dwelt, not on the candidate's record as a statesman, with which all men's minds were filled, but on his service as a boy soldier in the Rebellion, and on his estimable qualities as a man and a neighbor. This was a brand-new side of Saxton's personality to most of the auditors, and it is a story well worth telling again.

Mr. Saxton was born in the Wayne-county village where he still lives. At the outbreak of the war he was fifteen years old, and a clerk in a dry-goods store. Previously he had attended the village high school, and he was then trying to fit himself for college. He enlisted in the 90th New York infantry. The regiment was sent to Key West, Florida, where two hundred of its members died of yellow fever. Young Saxton saw his first service at the siege of Port Hudson. He was in the Red-river campaign, and in the Shenandoah valley with Sheridan. The privations of the march through the valley nearly ended his career. He was sent to a hospital to die, but lived to be mustered out as sergeant major. To close Mr. Saxton's military record here, it may be said that he never "appealed to the soldier vote," though he has held high office in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Saxton studied law after his return to Clyde. He was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one, and was married soon thereafter. He opened an office in Grand Rapids, Mich., but returned to the East after two years. He has practiced his profession in Clyde ever since, where he has been a "counsel learned in the law."

The rural lawyer almost always becomes a politician. Mr. Saxton did better — he became a statesman. He served his apprenticeship in various village offices, and then graduated into the legislature. He was a member of assembly, 1887–89, and a state senator, 1890–94. His term as lieutenant governor began January 1, 1895.

The name of Charles T. Saxton is associated with most of the reform legislation of all these years. He introduced the Australian ballot system in New York, and put on the statute books the first and only Corrupt Practices act ever passed in this state. As temporary president of the senate, in 1894, he appointed the Lexow committee, which investigated the Tammany government of New York with so startling results; and by a resolution of his colleagues he served as a member of that committee up to the time of his election as lieutenant governor. As president of the senate he was of great assistance in undoing the vicious legislation which a previous legislature had fastened upon Buffalo. His words, "I will call the roll," successfully employed to defeat a piece of political chicanery, recall an historic episode in the methods of presiding officers.

Charles T. Saxton may best be described as a practical reformer. He is not extreme in either aims or methods. He has always been abreast of the best political sentiment of his time. He has gone about his work unostentatiously, and has done it thoroughly. His judgment and his justice are praised even by his opponents. Probably no one ever disliked him personally.

Despite the interruptions to his early education, Mr. Saxton's tastes are those of the scholar. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union University, and in 1892 he was elected honorary chancellor of that institution. He has been a favorite speaker before educational bodies. He was the legislative champion of the University Extension movement. He writes fluently and forcibly, and has been a contributor to the newspapers, and to the *North American Review*.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Charles T. Saxton was born at Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., July 2, 1846; was educated in the village schools; served in the Union army, 1861–66; was admitted to the bar in December, 1867; married Helen M. Field of Clyde October 1, 1868; was member of assembly, 1887–89, and state senator, 1890–94; was inaugurated lieutenant governor of New York January 1, 1895.

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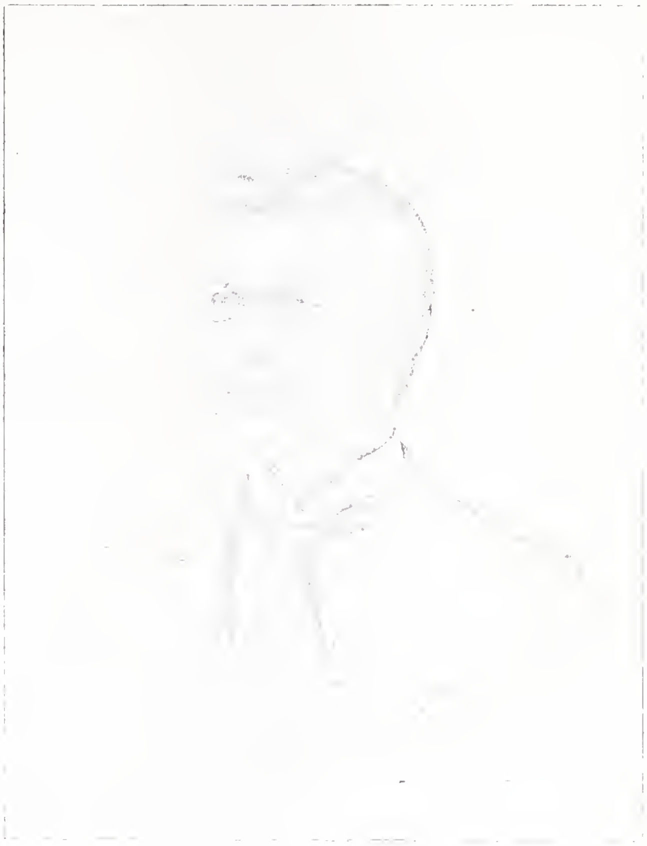
Albert L. Swett is one of the solid, substantial business men of Medina, where he has lived for the past thirty years. Practically his whole life has been spent in Orleans county. He was born there less than fifty years ago, in the town of Ridgeway. In early childhood he was taken to Illinois, where his education was commenced at the age of seven years. In his sixteenth year, however, he returned to his native county, and settled in Medina, which has ever since been his home. He entered Medina Academy, and there completed his education.



ALBERT L. SWETT

The following year he left school, and secured employment in the foundry of the Bignall Mfg. Co. of Medina. This concern does a large business, and during the seven years that he remained with

them he acquired a knowledge of good business methods, and slowly accumulated from his wages a sum sufficient to enable him to go into business for himself.

Finally, in 1873, with a capital of $1200 that he had saved in this way, he formed a partnership with W. H. Samson, under the firm name of Samson & Swett. The new firm followed the same general line of business with which Mr. Swett was already familiar, and began the manufacture of iron hardware specialties. The venture was successful from the start, and in 1889 Mr. Swett bought out the interest of his partner, and has since carried on the business alone, under the style of the A. L. Swett Iron Works. The establishment has grown from the small beginning of twenty-odd years ago, until to-day it is one of the largest in western New York, employing nearly two hundred men. The factory is substantially built of Medina sandstone, and the water supply, taken from Oak Orchard creek, is far in excess of the demands of the present extensive business.

In politics Mr. Swett is an earnest Republican. He has often given his party the benefit of his counsel in county and state committees; but he has steadfastly refused nominations for other than local offices, feeling that the interests of his constantly increasing business demanded his undivided attention. He is always actively concerned in securing the nomination of suitable men, and is willing to work hard to support them.

Mr. Swett is one of the leaders in all movements tending to advance the prosperity of his community. He has been a member of the board of education of Medina for nine years, and has done good work in extending and building up the public-school system of the town. He is now president of the Medina Business Men's Association and of the Boxwood Cemetery Commission, and secretary and treasurer of the Medina and Shelby Water Power Co. For nearly thirty years he has been a member of the Baptist Church of Medina, and he is one of its most active supporters. He was one of the founders of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and has always maintained a lively interest in the organization. But his sympathies are not bounded by the narrow limits of the town in which he lives; and all Christian work, both at home and abroad, finds in him a vigorous champion.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Albert Louis Swett was born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., April 27, 1850; was educated in public schools and Medina (N. Y.) Academy; was in the employ of the Bignall Mfg. Co., at Medina, 1866-73; married Lucinda M. Fuller of Shelby, N. Y., September 18, 1872; has been engaged in the manufacture of iron hardware specialties at Medina since 1873.

* * *

Lemuel L. Tozier, having lived in Genesee county and vicinity most of his life, and having practiced medicine in Batavia for more than thirty years, is widely known and respected in western New York, both professionally and in social relations. His forefathers were New England people, and their sterling qualities doubtless had something to do with his own successful career. In the choice of profession, at least, the influence of inherited tastes and predetermined fitness seems clearly apparent, since both his father, Joseph C. Tozier of Bangor, Me., and his grandfather, Joseph Allen of Buckland, Mass., followed the medical profession.

Born in Livingston county, New York, fifty-seven years ago, Dr. Tozier received an excellent elementary and academic education. He was not able to take a college course, and instead of that began to teach when eighteen years of age, following that calling for several years. All the time, however, his heart was set upon the medical profession, and he was only biding his time until circumstances should enable him to go through the training and study required for the doctor's degree. Where the will is strong the way rarely fails to appear, and Dr. Tozier was soon able to carry out his plan. Having read medicine under the direction of his father, Joseph C. Tozier, and taken a thorough course of study under Dr. Norris G. Clark of Batavia, he entered the Bellevue Medical College of New York city in October, 1862, and graduated therefrom in March, 1864. He was thus pursuing his studies in the midst of the Civil War, and he turned his talents to excellent account in the service of the government even before his acquisition of a degree. Having passed the examination of the United States army medical board, he was assigned to the United States hospital at Lexington avenue and 51st street, New York city, serving on the staff of Surgeon Alexander B. Mott. Dr. Tozier continued his work in this institution after his graduation until the close of the war. During a part of this time he was released from hospital service, and was made medical examiner of recruits at the Battery.

The army hospital in New York was happily closed in June, 1865, and Dr. Tozier, ordered to a distant post, chose this opportunity to leave the service and engage in private practice. In taking this step he showed excellent judgment, as the sequel proved. Selecting for his field of work Batavia and Genesee county, where he was well and favorably known, and where he had previously married, he began the

somewhat difficult task of building up a large general practice. In this he attained success more quickly than is generally the case, and made himself known within a few years as one of the foremost physicians in his town and county. In 1869, only four years after settling in Batavia, he became county coroner, and continued to hold the office for fifteen years, or until 1884. He was a medical director of the Western New York Life Insurance Co. in 1877–78.

Dr. Tozier has always taken a broad view of his profession extending far beyond the commercial side of it, and has contributed in various ways to the welfare and progress of his calling. He belongs to what is called the "old school" of practitioners; but he is neither narrow nor unreasonable in his views, and keeps his mind open to the truth in whatever quarter it may be found. He was secretary of the Genesee County Medical Society for many years, and was president in 1879. Dr. Tozier's chief interest in life has been professional, as is natural and proper; but outside of this he has devoted considerable attention to farming and stock raising.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Lemuel Lancaster Tozier was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., March 16, 1839; received an academic education, and taught school, 1857–62; graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York city, in March, 1864; married Emily A. Putnam of Batavia, N. Y., May 31, 1864; served in the United States army hospital at New York, 1864–65; was coroner of Genesee county, 1869–84; has practiced medicine at Batavia since July, 1865.

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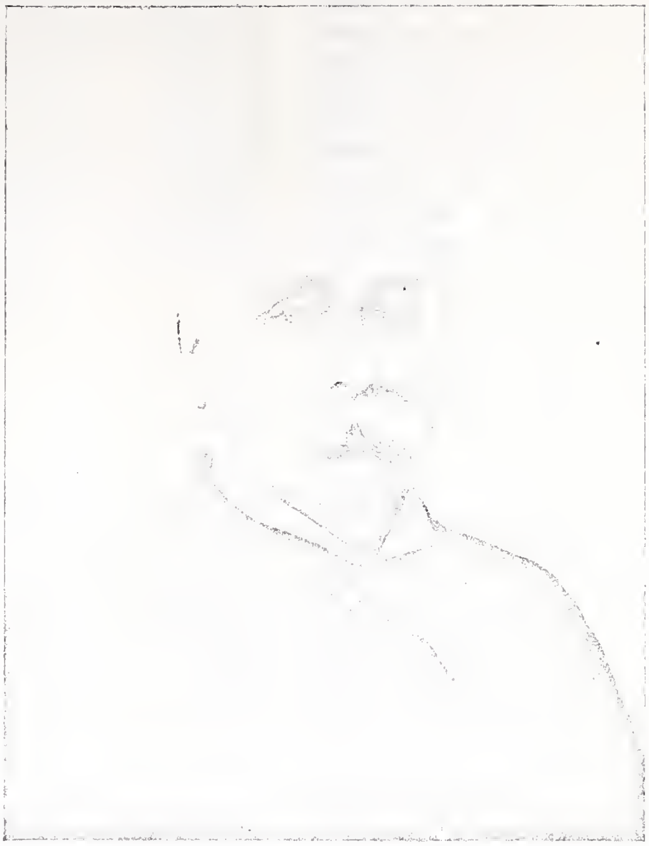
John F. Baker is a notable exception to the rule which too often bars out scientific discoverers from the list of those who live to witness the wide recognition of the value of their research. When but a mere boy he resolved to study medicine. Undiscouraged by the meager opportunities offered in the district school, he managed to get hold of various works on physiology and anatomy, mastering them in the hours that his mates devoted to boyish sports. The more he studied, the firmer became the conviction that he must be a physician, and among the members of the class that matriculated at Geneva Medical College in the fall of 1836 there was probably no happier fellow than this youth of twenty, who now saw a prospect of the fulfillment of his great ambition. From this institution he graduated with honor after a four years' course, and three months later he established an office in Otselic, N. Y., beginning the arduous labors of a country physician and surgeon.



LEMUEL L. TOZIER

Dr. Baker's territory covered many square miles, and long rides over bad roads at all hours were a necessary condition of his practice. All such service was given cheerfully, and the night was never so stormy nor the way so rough as to constitute an excuse for a refusal to attend a case where suffering could be alleviated. To piece out his scanty earnings — for what rural doctor ever had a full purse? — he accepted an appointment as postmaster under President William Henry Harrison. Dr. Baker was then the youngest man holding that position in the United States. He has now gone to the other extreme, for the authorities at Washington say that he is the oldest living ex-postmaster. In those early years the young doctor's interest in public matters

was shown by a term of service as school inspector for the town of Roxbury, N. Y. Appreciating his valuable aid in educational matters, his townsmen next elected him school commissioner, but the growing demands of his profession prevented his filling the office.

JOHN F. BAKER

During the first eight years of his practice Dr. Baker adhered to the allopathic doctrines that he had been taught; but becoming convinced of the superior merits of homeopathy, he made a radical change in his methods, and has since practiced according to the "new school." About this time he moved to Batavia, and the town has been proud to claim him as a resident for nearly half a century. During his long practice he has occupied his office alone, with the exception of a four years' partnership with his brother, Dr. Cyrus C. Baker, and a two years' partnership later with his son, Dr. John Wells Baker.

In 1881 Mrs. Baker died of cancer. An intense desire to relieve her sufferings had led her husband to make a special study of that disease. He was unable to save her life, but he continued his researches untiringly, firmly believing that the *materia medica* contains a remedy for every ailment. After working on the theory accepted by other physicians, he tried a new method that soon proved efficacious. The treatment is entirely by internal medication, which kills the cancer cells, and removes them from the system. Although Dr. Baker has cured many of the most malignant cases of cancer, he does not profess to do impossible things. Of the various kinds of cancerous diseases he admits that he has thus far been able to conquer only two; but these are the most common species. He has a professional prejudice against advertising, and his fame has spread wholly through the unsolicited testimony of those whom he has restored to health. His patients are fond of telling of his generosity; for one of his peculiarities is a fear of overcharging—a trait not invariably characteristic of specialists.

Although Dr. Baker has long since passed the usual period of life allotted to mortals, many a younger man might emulate the activity and enthusiasm of this kindly, liberal-hearted octogenarian. He maintains a lively interest in Masonic affairs, having joined that fraternity in 1854 with the Scottish Rite degree; and also in the Independent Order of Good Templars, which initiated him in 1887. The church of his choice is the Episcopalian. He has been a member of the New York Homeopathic Medical Society for many years. His treatise on cerebro-spinal meningitis and hernia published in the *Hahnemannian Journal*, Philadelphia, shows that he is accepted as an authority on other diseases besides the one to which he now devotes so usefully all his time and energy.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Follett Baker was born at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., September 14, 1815; graduated from Geneva Medical College January 21, 1839; practiced medicine in Otselic and Lebanon, N. Y., 1839–48; was school inspector of Roxbury, 1835–37, and postmaster in 1841; married Sarah Ann Kimber of Geneva, N. Y., January 26, 1839, and Jennie Cowdin of Batavia, N. Y., December 9, 1886; has practiced medicine in Batavia since 1848, and of late has devoted his entire time to the treatment of cancerous diseases.

Charles H. Carroll, though he was born in Canada and received his early education there, is a true American, and comes of an honorable line. The Carrolls of Maryland were one of the most noted families of colonial days, and Charles Carroll, who died in Baltimore in 1832, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the head of the family. "Charles Carroll of Carrollton," as he signed himself, in order that he might not in any way compromise a kinsman of the same name, was the first senator elected from the state of Maryland under the constitution of the United States, and served the nation and the state in many prominent positions. The subject of our sketch is a direct descendant of John Carroll, a cousin of this statesman of the early days.

Mr. Carroll's education was begun in a private school at Sarnia, Ont., from which he entered the high school at Guelph, where he remained two years. The same period at Berlin (Ont.) Academy followed, and he finished preparing for college under a private tutor. A college course, however, was not attractive to the youth, who longed to enter the mercantile world, and begin the actual business of life. Accordingly, at the age of eighteen, he entered the service of G. Doeltz & Bro. of Detroit, Mich., as a clerk. He remained with this firm six years, and then accepted a position with Barnes & Bancroft of Buffalo. The firm was one of the largest dry-goods concerns in western New York, and Mr. Carroll found exceptional opportunities to familiarize himself with the working details of an establishment of this kind.

After five years in Buffalo Mr. Carroll determined to embark in business for himself. In looking about for a good opening he was attracted to Rochester, and in 1880 he moved thither, and organized the firm of C. H. Carroll & Co., dry-goods merchants. Seven years later the business was enlarged, and the style became Carroll, Hutchings, Southard & Co. In 1890 Messrs. Hutchings and Southard withdrew from the firm, which has since been known as Carroll, Beadle & Mudge.

Mr. Carroll has many qualities that render him peculiarly fitted for the management of a large establishment, and his business has grown ever since its organization, until it is to-day one of the largest department stores in Rochester. He is blessed with a wonderful memory for names and faces, and though his employees number several hundred, he knows each one of them personally. It is also no uncommon thing for him to recall by name a customer whom he has met but once. This happy faculty, combined with great executive ability and sound business judgment, has brought him deserved success, and advanced him to a foremost rank in his chosen calling.

Politics has never claimed any great share of Mr. Carroll's attention, for he has realized the necessity of devoting all his energies to his constantly increasing business. Yet he is not wholly absorbed in his work, but is mindful of the various social duties that devolve upon all. He is a member of the Rochester Club and the Yacht Club, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of Christ Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. CARROLL.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Charles Hamilton Carroll was born at Warwick, Ontario,

June 15, 1851; was educated at Guelph High School, Berlin Academy, and by a private tutor; was in the employ of G. Doeltz & Bro., Detroit, Mich., 1869–75, and of Barnes & Bancroft, Buffalo, 1875–80; has conducted a dry-goods business at Rochester since 1880.

A. B. LAWRENCE

A. B. Lawrence belongs to a family that has given to the nation many men distinguished in business, literature, and the professions, as well as in military and public life: and he has contributed his share in maintaining the distinction and prestige of the family name.

John Lawrence, the founder of the family in the United States, was a lineal descendant of Robert Lawrence, who followed Richard *Cœur de Lion* in the Crusades, and was knighted for his bravery. John Lawrence came to this country with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in New England. In 1826, Colonel Lawrence's parents moved from Connecticut, and settled in Warsaw, N. Y.; and there Colonel Lawrence was born May 18, 1834.

He made good use of his early educational advantages, and was already well advanced in his studies when he was put to work, at the age of twelve, in a bookstore. The opportunities for acquiring additional knowledge were most valuable to a lad of his studious habits and ambition. At the end of seven years he was employed by a large publishing house in Buffalo, in which he held a responsible position until 1856. He then spent two years in the drug business at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and in 1858 returned to his native town of Warsaw. In company with associates, in 1859, he built and operated the Warsaw Gas Light Works, purchased and operated a foundry and machine shop, and conducted a mercantile business.

He was actively engaged in these operations when the Civil War, with its call to patriotism and self-sacrifice, broke in upon his life. He entered the army, as quartermaster of the regiment that afterwards became famous as the 1st New York dragoons. Colonel Lawrence's military career was long and varied, as he served in the commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster's departments, in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, and in the 4th, 7th, 10th, 18th, and 24th army corps and cavalry corps. During this service he received from President Lincoln a commission as captain and assistant quartermaster general United States volunteers; and was promoted to the rank of major, and later to that of lieutenant colonel, in the quartermaster's department, U. S. A. During the campaign that ended in the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, Colonel Lawrence served as chief quartermaster of the Army of the James; and upon the capitulation at Appomattox Court House, he was designated to receive the surrender, to dispose of the property of that part of the Confederate army, and to assist in providing for the peaceable return to their homes of the Southern officers and soldiers. When this had been accomplished, Colonel Lawrence was detailed for duty near the Rocky mountains, where he rendered efficient service. The region abounded at that time with buffalo, antelopes, wolves, and hostile Indians. In 1866 he was mustered out of service, receiving brevet commissions from the war department "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

For a few years Colonel Lawrence then engaged, among other interests, in the development of the slate industry in Canada. In 1870 he became connected with the lumber business in Buffalo, and later he returned to his old home in Warsaw. There he has lived since, occupying himself with various manufacturing and mercantile pursuits and public affairs.

Colonel Lawrence has been interested for years in the National Guard. He was active in perfecting the organization of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, and was for ten years its recording secretary and a member of its executive committee. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was chosen delegate at large from the state department to the Centennial National Encampment held in Philadelphia in 1876. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of other military organizations and associations, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He was one of the organizers of the Warsaw Board of Trade, and has been its secretary and a member of its board of directors. He served for five consecutive years as president of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society, and for four years as president of the state association.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Abram B. Lawrence was born at Warsaw, N. Y., May 18, 1834; was in business in Buffalo, 1854–56, and in Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1856–58; married Elizabeth Faulkner of Wheatland, N. Y., March 26, 1857; was in business in Warsaw, 1858–62; with associates, built and operated the Warsaw Gas Light Co., 1859–62; served in the Union army, 1862–66; engaged in slate mining and manufacturing in Canada, 1867–70, and in the lumber business in Buffalo, 1870–71; has lived at Warsaw since 1871, engaged in mercantile pursuits and in public affairs.

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Henry T. Noyes, well known in Rochester in both private and public life, was born in Yates county, New York. He is of Puritan and Huguenot stock, his paternal ancestors having left Normandy for England in the twelfth century. One of his forefathers became attorney-general of England under Queen Elizabeth. His family were among the first Puritan exiles to Holland, and later its members led the party of Puritans that founded Newburyport, Mass., soon after the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth. Descendants of these pioneers settled in Connecticut, and one of them was chairman of the first board of trustees of Yale College, and a generous donor to its first endowment. On the other side, history records that General Noyes's mother belonged to a family that originally came to the new world to escape the persecutions of the Huguenots. Among her ancestors, also, is the Ruscoe who suffered for the Protestant faith during the persecutions of James II.

With such inspiration in the past, General Noyes began early in life to maintain the honor of the family name. He was brought up under the wholesome discipline of a rigid Presbyterian family, and amid the endless duties of a farmer's boy. After graduating from Starkey Seminary in his native town at the age of sixteen, he taught a village school for a year in a neighboring county. He then studied surveying, and practiced it in central New York. He was ambitious, however, to follow the legal

HENRY T. NOYES

profession; and after a course of private study he entered the law school of Columbia College. At the beginning of his senior year, in August, 1862, he left the law school and entered the army. He was mustered into the United States service as adjutant of the 148th New York volunteers, was promoted to be major of the same regiment, and later colonel of United States volunteers; and during the campaign of 1864 he was inspector general of the 2d division, 18th army corps. His first service was in the department of Virginia. He was afterward with the Army of the James, and then with the Army of the Potomac.

At the close of the war General Noyes turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, taking up his residence in the state of Michigan, and engaging in the lumber business. The proceeds of his various commercial operations have been largely invested in property of this kind, including timber lands in the Northwest and extensive tracts of red wood in northern California. In 1870 he became the manager and part owner of the National Yeast Co. of Seneca Falls, N. Y. He has also been interested to some extent in miscellaneous manufactures.

In political affairs General Noyes has been an ardent Republican ever since the organization of the party, and he was a delegate from his town to county conventions before he was old enough to vote. From 1870 until 1891, with the exception of three years spent abroad, he lived in Seneca Falls, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town. In 1880 he was elected to the board of education, becoming president of the board the next year; and in 1881 he was elected president of the village of Seneca Falls. Since 1891 General Noyes has made his residence in Rochester, and has continued to share in the counsels of the Republican leaders. In 1890 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the district composed of Chemung, Seneca, Tompkins, and Schuyler counties. The election was exceedingly close, and a protracted controversy arose over the congressional count. The following summary of the famous case is taken from an authoritative source:

> "The original returns showed General Noyes's election by several hundred plurality. Every court in the state of New York, including the Court of Appeals, a majority of whose members were Democrats, by their decisions declared Mr. Noyes elected. To avoid the mandates of the courts, the state board of canvassers was hastily summoned, in advance of its usual session, and the certificate of election was awarded to his opponent, although the records on file to-day in the office of the secretary of state show General Noyes's election. The committee on elections of the 52d congress, composed of nine Democrats and six Republicans, by an almost unanimous vote, declared General Noyes elected. The house, although Democratic by a majority of nearly 150, declared his opponent seated by a close vote of only twenty-two majority. Fifty Democrats voted against such action, and fifty-seven did not vote at all."

General Noyes is well known in military circles. The years 1883–85 he spent in Europe, devoting considerable time to the study of modern military science. He is greatly interested in the subject, and has continued the study at irregular intervals since then. Becoming lieutenant colonel of the 49th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., March 21, 1879, he was brevetted colonel June 9 of the same year. He was appointed by Governor Morton commissary general of subsistence of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier general, April 4, 1895; and was reappointed to the same office by Governor Black January 1, 1897.

General Noyes is much interested in yachting, and is one of the older members of the New York Yacht Club. He has a delightful summer residence on Nantucket island, where he spends four months of the year and indulges his love of the sea. He is a member of the United Service Club and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, an associate member of the Military Service Institution, and a life member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Henry Taylor Noyes was born at Starkey, N. Y., August 10, 1840; graduated from Starkey Seminary, and studied at Columbia College Law School; served in the Union army, 1862–65; engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, 1865–70; married Lu Chamberlain of Seneca Falls, N. Y., September 29, 1869; was manager and part owner of the National Yeast Co. of Seneca Falls, 1870–79; has been commissary general of subsistence of the state of New York since April 4, 1895; has lived in Rochester since 1891.

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Frank M. Parsons was born in the town of Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, in 1848. He has spent virtually his whole life not far from the place of his nativity, and has thus become thoroughly identified with central New York. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Granby, Oswego Falls, and Van Buren; and the academy at Baldwinsville also contributed to his preparatory training. His ultimate aim during these years of youth was the legal profession, but he was forced by stress of circumstances to obtain his end by somewhat roundabout methods. He worked on a farm for some time, became a clerk in a general store, and taught school for four terms. His plans were so well contrived, however, that he was able in his nineteenth year to enter upon the

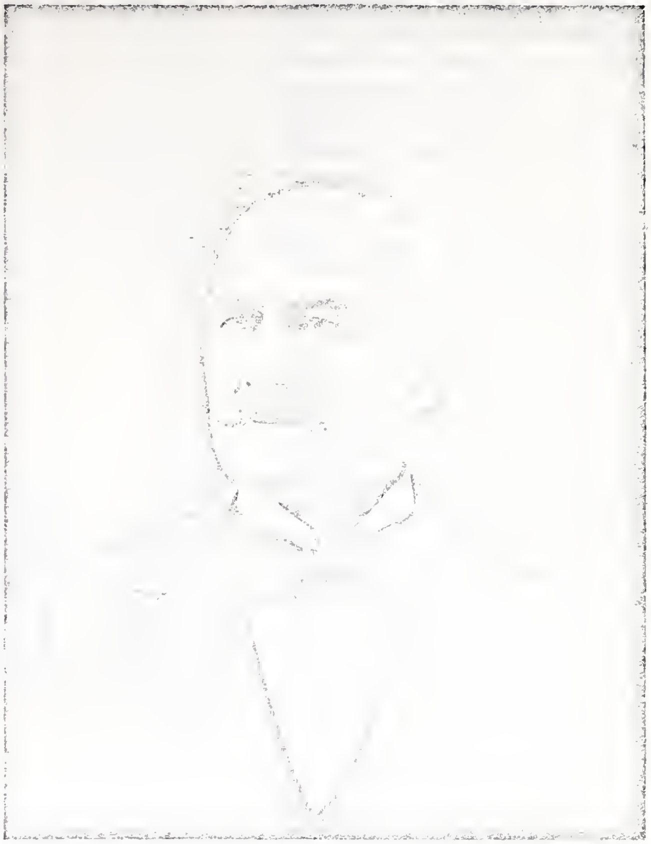
systematic and continuous study of law in the office of William B. Mills at Weedsport, N. Y.

The office method of learning law has been used with great success by many distinguished attorneys, and Mr. Parsons had no difficulty in mastering the subject sufficiently for bar-examination purposes. Admitted to practice in the spring of 1871, he opened an office in Weedsport, and has ever since carried on his profession in that locality. Until April 1, 1879, he practiced alone, but for ten years thereafter was associated with William I. Cornwell in the firm of Parsons & Cornwell. Since 1889 Mr. Parsons has been much occupied with public affairs, and has found it possible to conduct his private practice without partnership assistance.

Interested in political questions at an early period of life, Mr. Parsons has become increasingly prominent in public affairs. He believes heartily in the principles of the Republican party, and has always worked hard for the success of the cause. He has held various positions of trust and responsibility in the public service. Becoming village clerk when a young man, he was afterward made town clerk, and then a special county judge. In the fall of 1885 he was elected to the state assembly from the first assembly district of Cayuga county, and in 1886 he was re-elected. In 1894 he became confidential clerk to the attorney-general of the state, and later in the same year he was appointed one of the deputy attorney-generals. He is still discharging the duties of that position.

Mr. Parsons is well known in Weedsport and Cayuga county, and is prominent socially as well as politically and professionally. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Good Templars. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Francis Marion Parsons was born at Camillus, N. Y., August 19, 1848; was educated at common schools and Baldwinsville (N. Y.) Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Hattie E. Bibbens of Weedsport, N. Y., October 23, 1871; was member of assembly, 1886–87; has been a deputy attorney-general since 1894; has practiced law in Weedsport since 1871.



FRANK M. PARSONS

William H. Seward was born at Auburn, N. Y., in the old historic family homestead erected in 1816 by his maternal grandfather, Judge Elijah Miller, and now known as the "Seward mansion." He is the third and youngest son of the late William H. Seward, secretary of state under President Lincoln. In personal appearance and in many mental characteristics General Seward strongly resembles his illustrious father. He has the same measured and deliberate manner of speech, and the tone and inflection of his voice remind the hearer of the utterance of the great statesman. A severe affliction of the eyes in childhood, at one time threatening total loss of sight, rendered close and continuous study impossible; but the indefatigable assistance of his highly intellectual mother, supplemented later on by the instruction of competent tutors, made up to a great extent for this misfortune.

At the age of eighteen young Seward secured a clerkship in a hardware store in Albany, where he remained two years. He then became private secretary

for his father, at that time United States senator; and in that capacity made the personal acquaintance of many of the most distinguished men of the day. The next year he organized at Auburn, in connection with his early friend, Clinton D. MacDougall, the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. This venture was interrupted by the call to arms in 1861, which appealed strongly to both the young men. Early in 1862, his partner having gone to the front some months before, young Seward was appointed one of the war committee of his congressional district, and became secretary of the committee. During that summer he was engaged in enlisting and forwarding troops. In August, leaving his business in trustworthy hands, he accepted an appointment as lieutenant colonel of the 138th New York volunteers, afterward the 9th New York heavy artillery. The regiment was assigned to duty in Haskins's division, 22d army corps, defense of Washington, where Lieutenant Colonel Seward took an active part in the construction of several large forts north of the Potomac. The most important of these was Fort Foote at Rosier's bluff, which still remains as one of the historic landmarks of the Rebellion; where he mounted and first used the largest land ordnance then known to the service. In the spring of 1863 he was sent by the President on a delicate secret mission to New Orleans, and to General Banks, then operating on the Bayou Teche in Louisiana. This service he satisfactorily accomplished, though not without much danger and hardship. The next year, having been promoted to the rank of colonel, he joined the Army of the Potomac with his regiment, which thereafter became part of Rickett's 3d division, 6th army corps. He participated in many of the engagements around Petersburgh and Richmond; and at the battle of Cold Harbor led a successful assault on the rebel earthworks, with a loss to his regiment of 142 killed and wounded. For its gallant service in this engagement General Rickett's division received special commendation from General Meade. On July 6, with four companies of his regiment, Colonel Seward was hurriedly sent to Frederick, Md., to oppose the advance of General Early; and at the battle of Monocacy, three days later, he was slightly wounded in the arm, and received a broken ankle from the fall of his horse, shot under him in the final charge. General Lew Wallace, who commanded the Union forces, reported Colonel Seward as having acted with rare gallantry; and he soon afterward received an appointment as brigadier general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services," accompanied by a complimentary autograph letter from Secretary Stanton. As soon as his wounds permitted, General Seward was sent to Martinsburgh in command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, department of West Virginia, then operating in the Shenandoah valley; and for a short time, after the capture of General Crook, he was in command of the same division at Harper's Ferry.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

At the close of the war General Seward returned to Auburn, and resumed his place at the head of his banking house, which, through his energy and foresight, has long been recognized as one of the strongest institutions of its kind in central New York. He has also been connected with many other business enterprises, and has had a prominent part in the public and social life of his native city. He was one of

the builders of the Southern Central railroad, now a part of the Lehigh Valley system, and acted as its financial officer for several years. He is an active director of the American Express Co. In politics he has always been an enthusiastic adherent of the Republican party; but, though frequently mentioned by his friends for political honors, he has usually preferred to devote himself to business life. In 1884 he was a prominent candidate for governor of New York state. He has twice been nominated as an elector at large on the state presidential ticket, and was made president of the electoral college in 1889 by the unanimous choice of his associates.

For several years General Seward has maintained in Auburn at his own expense, free reading rooms, which have grown in popularity until the average attendance each season now reaches forty thousand. It is needless to say that he is universally esteemed and respected in the community, which has long revered the great name he so honorably bears. His ripened judgment on public affairs and in business enterprises is recognized by his fellow-citizens; and his advice and counsel are eagerly sought, and freely given. Hospitality as generous as it is unostentatious prevails in his home, and its historic treasures, gathered from different parts of the globe, are displayed to all. Mr. Seward's distinguishing traits of character are absolute loyalty to friends, to party, and to principles; unswerving integrity and purity of life; and a generous interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community. He is president of the Cayuga County Historical Society and of the City Club of Auburn; vice president of the City Hospital and of the Cayuga County Savings Bank: and a trustee of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. He belongs to the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution; and is a member of the Union League and Transportation clubs of New York city, and of the United States Service Club.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—William Henry Seward was born at Auburn, N. Y., June 18, 1839; was educated by private tutors; was clerk in a store in Albany, 1857–59, and private secretary to his father, 1859–60; married Janet McNeil Watson of Auburn June 27, 1860; served in the Union army, 1862–65; was a presidential elector at large in 1889; since the close of the war has made his home in Auburn, engaged in banking, and in other business enterprises.

* * *

John D. Teller, ex-surrogate of Cayuga county, was born on a farm in Washington county, New York, fifty-two years ago. He is the second son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Du Bois Teller, both natives of Dutchess county; who, after living for a time in Greene county, settled near Sandy Hill, N. Y., in 1845. Judge Teller's childhood was passed on the home farm, but when he was seven years old his parents moved to the neighboring village of Sandy Hill. There he attended the public schools, and afterward prepared for college in the classical school of William McLaren, somewhat famous in its day. Entering Williams College at the age of eighteen, he pursued his studies with the same persistent application that has characterized his professional career: and in spite of the disadvantage of somewhat insufficient preparatory training, he graduated with his class in 1867, and had the honor of delivering

JOHN D. TELLER

an oration on commencement day. Among his classmates were G. Stanley Hall, Hamilton W. Mabie, Francis Lynde Stetson, and President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic.

Having succeeded during his college course in overcoming a natural timidity in public speaking that would have seriously interfered with his success as a lawyer, Judge Teller at once set about preparing himself for the profession of his choice. Entering the office of Hughes & Northup at Sandy Hill, he devoted himself for three years to the work of a law student. The firm conducted a large practice, and the young man was able to gain there a thorough knowledge of legal science. He received his diploma at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Schenectady in September, 1870; and after practicing for a short time at Sandy Hill he moved, in December, 1872, to Auburn, where he has ever since resided.

Until May, 1875, Judge Teller was associated in his law practice with the late David Wright, and thereafter for several years he worked alone. January 1, 1890, he formed a partnership with William H. Hotchkiss, a young lawyer of marked ability who had been a student in his office, and had served as clerk of the court during the latter part of Judge Teller's term as surrogate. At the end of the year Mr. Hotchkiss moved to Buffalo, and Judge Teller then formed his present partnership with Thomas M. Hunt, who had likewise studied in his office. Judge Teller's practice has been a varied one, but has consisted largely of work in the higher courts. His accurate knowledge of his profession, keen discrimination regarding nice points of law, and close attention to the interests of his clients, are well known; and he has also an enviable reputation for uprightness and love of justice.

Judge Teller's political career began while he was still a law student, when he was elected clerk of the village of Sandy Hill and justice of the peace in 1868, defeating the Republican candidate in a town that usually gave a majority of a hundred to that party. In 1871 he was nominated for district attorney of Washington county; but was defeated, though he reduced somewhat the normal Republican majority. After his removal to Auburn he held no public office until 1877, when he became police justice of the city, a position that he held for nearly three years. In 1883 he was elected surrogate of Cayuga county for a term of six years. In 1887 he was the Democratic candidate for justice of the Supreme Court in his district, and in 1889 he ran for state senator. In 1893 he was strongly recommended by nearly every lawyer in his own county, as well as by many in the other counties of the district, to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court; and it is altogether likely that the petition would have been granted had not Governor Flower felt it necessary that the appointment should go to Monroe county. In the fall of 1895 Judge Teller received the honor of a nomination by the Democratic party for the office of judge of the Court of Appeals.

Like many other busy men, Judge Teller has been called upon to devote much time to charitable and other important positions of trust. Besides being a director of the Cayuga County National Bank, he is trustee of the Auburn City Hospital, the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Auburn Theological Seminary. He is a man of most genial disposition, and during his residence of twenty-five years in Auburn has become one of the most popular men in the city. He is fond of books, his reading extending over a wide range of subjects. His special diversions are golf and driving. He takes great pride in his well appointed stables, and in the spirited animals that occupy them.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Du Bois Teller was born near Sandy Hill, N. Y., May 11, 1845; graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1867; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; was clerk of the village of Sandy Hill and justice of the peace, 1868–72; was police justice of Auburn, N. Y., 1877–80, and surrogate of Cayuga county, 1884–89; has practiced law at Auburn since 1872.

Ernest R. Willard, editor in chief of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1854. He was educated at the Jamestown Collegiate Institute, in which he prepared for college, and from which he graduated in 1873. Instead of taking a collegiate course he entered at once upon journalistic work. At that time ex-Governor Waite of Colorado was editor of the Jamestown *Journal*, and Mr. Willard began his career in the newspaper world as local editor under Mr. Waite. After remaining with the *Journal* two years, Mr. Willard became a reporter on the Buffalo *Express*, and continued with that paper about a year. He then moved to Rochester, and joined the local staff of the *Democrat and Chronicle*. Edward L. Adams, who has long been identified with the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, was in those days city editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*; and Mr. Willard succeeded him in 1880. He remained in this position until 1886, when he was advanced to the post of managing editor; and in 1890 he was again promoted to his present position of editor in chief.

Mr. Willard is a clear, concise, and vigorous writer, and is an adept in the art of editorial management. He is thoroughly informed on topics of the day, and has the courage of his convictions. Early in his career he developed unusual administrative ability in his chosen profession. With an intuitive knowledge of the needs of a modern daily newspaper and quick and accurate judgment, he combines rare skill in gathering news and ability in commenting upon it. These qualities, together with tact in his relations with his associates, have contributed largely to the success that he has achieved in the important positions held by him in the journalistic profession. When called to the chief editorship of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, he was the youngest man in the country occupying that position on an important daily newspaper.

In social life Mr. Willard is widely known, and is as widely liked. For many years he was secretary of the Rochester Club. He belongs, also, to the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Athletic Association, and the Country Club. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Ernest Russell Willard was born at Jamestown, N. Y., March 11, 1854; was educated at the Jamestown Collegiate Institute; was local editor of the Jamestown "Journal," 1873–75, and a reporter for the Buffalo "Express," 1875–76; has been on the staff of the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" since 1876, and has been editor in chief since 1890.

ERNEST R. WILLARD

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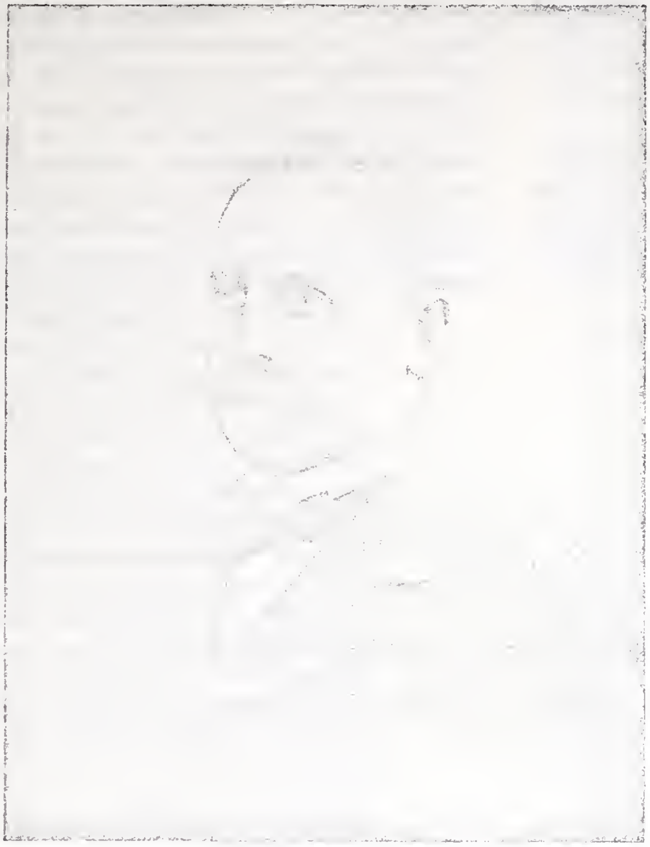
Elmer E. Almy has been identified with hotel service and management for a long time, and is now one of the best-known men in the business. He is descended from excellent stock, tracing his ancestry on the maternal side to English origin, and on the other side to a family of French Huguenots. His great-grandfather, John Osborn, fought in the army of the Revolution, and thus helped to found the republic.

Mr. Almy was born in Rochester shortly after the middle of the century. He attended the public schools of the Flower City, and afterward took a course at De Graff's Collegiate Institute in Rochester. Having acquired a good general education, he left school at the age of eighteen and began his business career in the store of his father, P. G. Almy, who conducted a pharmacy in Rochester for many years. He remained with his father until 1872, when he went to Detroit, Mich., to enter the drug business of Wheeler & Garfield. He worked with them about one year.

Mr. Almy had now reached his majority, and had to decide whether to make the drug business his life-work or to select some other calling that might seem more promising. Having obtained a favorable opening in the hotel business, he concluded to try his fortunes in that field of enterprise. He began his long career as a hotel man in 1873 by entering the service of the Reed House, Erie, Penn., as a clerk. He remained there until the spring of 1876, when a more important position in Philadelphia attracted him thither. During the Centennial Exposition he entered as clerk at the Transcontinental hotel; and then served in the same capacity at the LaFayette, also in Philadelphia. After staying at the latter house about a year, he transferred his

services to the Continental hotel in the same city, where he remained until 1880. The position of cashier at the Grand Pacific hotel next occupied his time, and a similar position at the St. James hotel, New York city, took him to the eastern metropolis for a twelvemonth.



ELMER E. ALMY

By the year 1882 Mr. Almy had learned thoroughly the difficult art of hotel-keeping. He had passed through a long apprenticeship in various capacities, and his experience included service in small hotels as well as in some of the largest in the country. He was amply equipped in all essential respects for the duties of a hotel proprietor — in general education, experience, knowledge of the business, temperament, and character. He made no mistake, therefore, in returning to his birthplace, Rochester, for the purpose of becoming proprietor and manager of the New Osborn House. He has since conducted this hostelry with entire success, and has built up a large business with the best class of tourists and business travelers. His high standing among hotel proprietors is sufficiently attested by his election for the year 1896 to the presidency of the New York State Hotel Men's Association.

Many men in Mr. Almy's calling find it inconvenient to take part in social life outside hotel limits. Mr. Almy, however, while availing himself fully of the social opportunities incident to his business, has at the same time associated with his fellow-citizens in various pleasant relations. He has interested himself actively in the Masonic order, having taken the 32d degree. He is a member of Yonnondio Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., and of Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar. He belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Commercial Travelers' Home Association, Binghamton, N. Y. He has been vice president of the Commercial Travelers' Association.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Elmer Eugene Almy was born at Rochester, N. Y., April 28, 1852; attended the public schools and De Graff's Collegiate Institute; engaged in the drug business, 1870–73; was a clerk and cashier in various hotels, 1873–82; married Nellie Bly Card of Rochester April 16, 1884; has been proprietor and manager of the New Osborn, Rochester, since 1882.

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Myron E. Bartlett, one of the most distinguished attorneys of Wyoming county, New York, is directly descended from Adam Bartlett, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and fought in the battle of Hastings in 1066. William granted Adam Bartlett a tract of land in Sussex consisting of 5000 acres, which has been held and occupied by the Bartletts ever since. The family mansion was built in the thirteenth century, and is still in a fine state of preservation, situate in a beautiful park filled with trees, shrubs, flowers, and fountains. An old Norman stone church built by the family in 1309 still stands on the estate, and is regularly used. Mr. Bartlett had the pleasure of visiting the ancestral mansion and attending service in the old church in the summer of 1896. The property is entailed, and limited in descent to the male heirs, the present owner being Sir Walter G. Bartlett, Bart., the twenty-fourth of the line since the Norman conquest.

Mr. Bartlett's first American ancestor was Richard Bartlett, who came from Sussex, and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1636. His great-great-grandfather was Stephen, the elder brother of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of New Hampshire, and United States senator. Mr. Bartlett's father was William K. Bartlett, who died at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1869.

Born in Orangeville, Wyoming county, sixty-odd years ago, Mr. Bartlett obtained a good academic training. After attending the Genesee Seminary at Alexander, N. Y., and the Twinsburg (O.) Institute, he studied law. Beginning practice at Warsaw in 1861, he has ever since made that place his home. For the first three years he had no partner; but in April, 1864, he associated himself with I. Sam Johnson in the firm of Bartlett & Johnson. On January 1, 1866, Mr. Johnson retired, and Mr. Bartlett practiced with Beriah N. Pierce until April, 1868. After a brief partnership with Leonard W. Smith, terminated by Mr. Smith's death in October, 1869, Mr. Bartlett carried on his professional work without assistance until 1877. At that time the firm of Bartlett & Bartlett was formed, consisting of Myron E. and his brother, Cosan T. Bartlett. This association lasted until 1881, when Mr. Bartlett formed with his son, Eugene M., the firm of M. E. & E. M. Bartlett. Father and son then carried on a highly successful practice for fifteen years. In January, 1896, Hayden H. Tozier was admitted to the firm, and the style of Bartlett, Bartlett & Tozier was assumed: the partnership still exists under that firm name.

Mr. Bartlett has now been practicing law in Warsaw for thirty-six years. He entered upon his professional work somewhat later in life than the average age, but thereby brought to his labors greater experience and maturer intellectual powers. He has given himself little relaxation, and has engaged in no outside pursuits, so that he has been able to transact a large amount of legal business. Indeed, for many years he has been engaged in nearly every important action before the Wyoming-county courts. His high standing in his profession was evidenced in 1897 when, on the death of Judge Lorish, he was appointed county judge and surrogate by Governor Black, receiving without solicitation the unanimous endorsement of the Republican county committee.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Myron Eugene Bartlett was born at Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., May 7, 1831; was educated at Genesee Seminary and Twinsburg (O.) Institute; married Cordelia Elvira McFarland of Twinsburg, O., November 23, 1853; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; has practiced law in Warsaw, N. Y., since 1861; was appointed county judge and surrogate of Wyoming county in August, 1897.

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MYRON E. BARTLETT

John Newton Beckley, one of the foremost attorneys at the bar of Rochester, and known over a large part of the country as an organizer and manager of street-railway properties, was born in Orleans county, New York, at the close of the year 1848. His father, W. W. Beckley, was a native of Connecticut, while his mother was born in New York; and back of them a long line of progenitors lived correct lives, and imparted excellent qualities

to the common blood. Mr. Beckley's successful career, therefore, may doubtless be explained in part by ancestral influences for good. Another cause working in the same direction is the thorough education that he received early in life. After attending the district schools of Clarendon, his native town, he sought higher instruction at the Brockport Collegiate Institute in an adjacent county. There he obtained a partial preparation for college, fitting himself better at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. Having acquired there sufficient preparatory instruction to make a college course profitable, he entered Genesee College at Lima in September, 1868.

Obtaining an exceptional opportunity to teach school in the West, Mr. Beckley left college at the end of his sophomore year. He passed the winter of 1870–71 in Lanesboro, Minn., as principal of the public schools. The next year he spent in the same capacity in Rushford, Minn. By this time he had reached the conclusion to which so many other teachers have come — the conclusion that the law is better than teaching. He returned to western New York, accordingly, and studied law in the office of Wakeman & Watson, Bátavia, making such progress that he was admitted to the bar in June, 1875. He then practiced at Batavia about two years, when he opened an office alone in Rochester.

The change of occupation was undoubtedly an excellent thing for Mr. Beckley, and the change of location was likewise a step in the right direction. His success in Rochester, at the bar, in political life, and in business, has been continuous and marked. Only five years after he settled there he had made a reputation sufficiently high to effect his election as city attorney. In that office his record was such that he was re-elected in 1884 and again two years later. By the latter date, however, his law practice had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to continue in the service of the city without sacrificing an important part of his own business. In the spring of 1886 he had become a partner in the law firm of Bacon, Briggs & Beckley, and their practice became so large that Mr. Beckley felt it necessary to resign the office of city attorney soon after his election for the third time. He has continued ever since to take a prominent part in the business of his firm, notwithstanding engrossing duties elsewhere. The firm is now Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell, and is one of the strongest in western New York.

In recent years Mr. Beckley has become a good deal better known to the public at large as a railroad man than as a lawyer. He first began to interest himself in the important field of street-railway management in the fall of 1887, when he was instrumental in organizing a new company in Rochester. This movement, and his further efforts in connection therewith, resulted two years later in the purchase of the plant and franchises of the old company. The two organizations were then consolidated, Mr. Beckley receiving the office of vice president. The next year he was elected president, and has since retained that office. The corporation is one of the largest of its kind in the country, operating 100 miles of track and 150 cars. It employs permanently about 800 men, and uses electric energy exclusively as motive power. In the last six years Mr. Beckley has extended his railroad interests considerably, having taken part in the organization and consolidation of street railways in Paterson, N. J., Fall River, Lawrence, and Taunton, Mass., and in other places. He has shown rare talent in the economical and efficient organization of such properties, and has become well known as an expert adviser in questions relating to street-railway management. In 1892 he was president of the Street Railway Association of the State of New York. He is vice president of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co., and president of the Rochester & Lake Ontario Railway Co.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — John Newton Beckley was born at Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., December 30, 1848; was educated at preparatory schools and Genesee College, Lima, N. Y.; taught school, 1870–72; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; married Belle G. Corwin of Brighton, N. Y., June 23, 1875; practiced law at Batavia, N. Y., 1875–77; was city attorney of Rochester, 1883–87; has been president of the Rochester Railway Co. since 1890; has practiced law in Rochester since 1877.

Augustus S. Downing, supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes in the office of the New York state superintendent of public instruction, was born in Baltimore, Md., about forty years ago. He spent his boyhood in Pennsylvania, entering the sophomore class of Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Penn., in September, 1871. The next year he entered the junior class of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, completed the arts course there, and graduated from the institution in June, 1874. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*.

In September, 1874, shortly after leaving college, Mr. Downing entered upon the educational work to which he has given most of his life thus far. He

taught first in a private institution at Arcadia, Wayne county, New York, afterward taking charge for two years of the district school in the same place. He then went to Palmyra, N. Y., where he spent six years as assistant principal of the union school. For the next five years he was principal of a school—for three years at Fairport, Monroe county, New York, and for two years thereafter at Palmyra again. He then followed his calling for about a year and a half in the high school at Newark, N. J.

Mr. Downing had now been teaching for sixteen years, and had shown unusual aptitude for the work of a public educator. He had risen from service in a village district school to a position in the high school of a great city, and had developed his powers and enriched his experience at every stage of his career. On September 1, 1890, his capacity was fittingly recognized by an appointment from Andrew S. Draper, then state superintendent of public instruction, as state institute conductor. Mr. Downing held this position for five years, or until he was appointed by Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent Draper's successor, to his present office of supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes.

AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING

Mr. Downing necessarily spends most of his time at the state capital, but he regards Palmyra as his legal residence, and has many cherished associations there. He is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 248, F. & A. M.; of Eagle Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.; and of Zenobia Commandery, No. 41, K. T. He formerly paid considerable attention to stock farming, taking special interest in raising Holstein-Friesian cattle and Shropshire sheep. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Augustus Seiss Downing was born at Baltimore, Md., October 18, 1856; graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., in 1874; taught school in various places in New York state and in Newark, N. J., 1874–90; married Louise J. Brown of Palmyra, N. Y., July 17, 1889; was state institute conductor, 1890–95; has been supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes in New York state since April, 1895.

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Fred L. Downs, member of assembly from Orleans county in the legislatures of 1896 and 1897, has been a successful lawyer in Medina, his native place, for nearly a score of years. Born in 1855, he may still be deemed a young man, and may look forward to a prosperous career in his chosen profession.

Mr. Downs's life thus far has not been an eventful one. In his early childhood his father died, and the boy went to live with an uncle about three miles from the village of Medina. There he passed the next ten years, attending the district school, and leading the usual life of a farmer's boy, healthful alike for mind and body. When he was fifteen years old, having exhausted the resources of the country school without satisfying his desire for education, he returned to the village of Medina, and became an attendant at the academy there. After taking a full course at this institution he found himself confronted with the question that presents itself to all young men sooner or later—the choice of an occupation.

The legal profession seemed best suited to Mr. Downs's tastes and abilities, and in the spring of

1877 he entered the office of Stanley E. Filkins, a Medina attorney, as a student. He remained there for three years, reading and observing diligently; and at the end of that time was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and opened an office in Medina. When other things are equal, a young lawyer naturally advances more quickly among old friends and associates, who know him thoroughly and appreciate his worth; and Mr. Downs's professional career goes to prove this assertion. He has practiced alone for the most part, though he was connected for a short time with Morgan L. Brainard, and for about a year with H. B. Dayton, both of Medina.

FRED L. DOWNS

In public affairs Mr. Downs has been actively engaged for many years, his first term of public service beginning shortly after his admission to the bar. In the spring of 1882 he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, taking office January 1, 1883, and holding the position for four years. Beginning in March, 1885, he served on the board of trustees of the village of Medina for three years, and in March, 1892, he was elected president of the village. This honor was repeated in 1893, and again in 1894. The successive elections may be regarded as sufficient proof of Mr. Downs's ability and faithfulness in the discharge of the duties of the position. He has been on the Orleans-county Republican committee, acting as member of the executive committee and treasurer for three years. In 1895 his party showed their appreciation of his efforts by nominating him for member of assembly from Orleans county, and the voters of the district confirmed the nomination by giving him a substantial majority on election day. In the legislative session of 1896 he received a place in the committees on judiciary, revision, and villages, and did such work for his constituents that he was re-elected for the year 1897.

Mr. Downs is a member of the lodges of both Masons and Odd Fellows in Medina, and of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Lockport. He belongs to the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Fred Lester Downs was born at Medina, N. Y., August 14, 1855; attended district schools and Medina Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1880; was justice of the peace, 1883–86, trustee of the village of Medina, 1885–88, and president of the village, 1892–95; married Emma A. Hopkins of Medina February 11, 1890; was elected to the assembly in 1895 and 1896; has practiced law in Medina since 1880.

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Robert Loudon Drummond is the son of James Drummond, who left the old family home in Scotland on the banks of the Tweed, and came to America about 1827. He married Sarah Loudon, a daughter of Robert Loudon of Delaware county, New York; and settled in New York city, where he conducted a successful business for many years. There Robert Drummond was born in 1842. Soon after that, however, his father moved to the town of Victory in the northern part of Cayuga county, and the boy's education was begun in the district schools of that place. He afterward attended the union academy in the neighboring town of Red Creek, and at the age of nineteen became a teacher in the common schools of Cayuga county.

This peaceful occupation was interrupted in August, 1864; when Mr. Drummond, becoming convinced that his country had need of his services in crushing out the Rebellion, enlisted in company H, 111th New York infantry. In the fighting before Petersburgh in October of the same year, he was taken prisoner, and for four months experienced all the horrors of prison life. He was confined at Petersburgh and Libby prisons; and afterward at Salisbury, N. C., where he was chosen by his fellow-prisoners to bring to the attention of the Confederate general, Bradley T. Johnson, the wants and miseries of the men confined there. He was paroled March 2, 1865, and sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, and thence to St. Mary's Hospital, New York, where he received an honorable discharge. He continues to take an active interest in all that pertains to the "boys in blue"; and his many patriotic addresses on Memorial Day have been published, and eagerly read by the old soldiers and their friends.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Drummond was elected school commissioner for the first district of Cayuga county, and filled the position for three years. He then resumed for a short time his work as a teacher; but soon resigned, and entered the Albany Law School, having decided to follow the legal profession. He graduated thence in May, 1871, with the degree of LL.B.; and was admitted to practice in all the courts of New York state a few days later. After serving in the legislative session of 1871–72 as clerk of the assembly committee on insurance and banks, he went to Auburn, N. Y., in the spring of 1872, and formed a law partnership with Edward A. Thomas. The firm of Thomas & Drummond continued until the appointment of Mr. Thomas as United States judge, and after that Mr. Drummond practiced alone until his own election as district attorney in 1878. On taking up private practice again in 1888 he associated himself with George W. Nellis in the firm of Drummond & Nellis, but since 1890 he has conducted his business alone. He maintains a large general practice, but has gained special prominence from his connection with several important criminal cases, notably the defense of Jerry Morrissey for grand larceny, that of Lee Hong for sodomy, and later the Burgess and Sheldon murder trials.

From the time he attained his majority Mr. Drummond has been interested in public affairs. In the fall of 1878 he was elected district attorney of Cayuga county on the Republican ticket, and was twice re-elected, serving nine years. His able discharge of the duties of the office is attested by his long-continued service, and by the fact that no convictions secured by him were ever reversed. He always conducts his criminal trials without notes or minutes of evidence taken, relying entirely upon his memory. For many years Mr. Drummond's political sympathies were with the Republican party; but in Cleveland's first presidential campaign he transferred his allegiance to the Democrats, and has ever since worked for the success of their cause. He was particularly active in 1896, when he took the stump for Bryan and Sewall throughout Cayuga county. In that year, also, he was the Democratic candidate for representative in congress from the 28th congressional district, comprising the counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Wayne, Ontario, and Yates.

ROBERT LOUDON DRUMMOND

Mr. Drummond is a prominent member of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Auburn, serving as treasurer of the society and one of its elders, and as president of its Sunday School Temperance Society. He was formerly a trustee of the society, and of the Auburn Theological Seminary. He is an interesting public speaker, and his lecture entitled "Personal Reminiscences of Prison Life in the War of the Rebellion," a stirring account of an episode that must forever remain vivid in his memory, was once delivered by him in a lecture course in the city of Boston. For the last ten years Mr. Drummond has given considerable attention to farming, maintaining a dairy farm of 150 acres partly within the limits of the city of Auburn, which is stocked with Holstein cattle, and is a model establishment of its kind.

HIRAM W. HASCALL.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Robert Loudon Drummond was born at New York city August 21, 1842; was educated in common schools and academies; taught school, 1861–64; served in the Union army, 1864–65; was school commissioner in Cayuga county, 1866–68; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Anna E. Burke of Meridian, N. Y., October 14, 1872; was district attorney of Cayuga county, 1879–87; has practiced law in Auburn, N. Y., since 1872.

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Hiram W. Hascall has been an important factor in the legal, political, and social affairs of eastern Genesee county, and especially of Le Roy village, ever since that part of the state was opened up to civilization. He was born in Le Roy in Madison's first administration, and has continued to live there for eighty-four years. His parents came from New England in 1808, and were among the early settlers of Genesee county. His father, David Hascall, took part in the war of 1812; and his grandfather on the other side, Nathan Walden of Connecticut, likewise served his country in the War for Independence, suffering imprisonment for nearly a year in an old church in New York city. Mr. Hascall's father was widely respected, and held many positions of trust and importance. He brought up his son on the farm, but realized the advantages of education, and gave Hiram the best training that could be obtained in the local schools and academies. At the age of twenty the young man began the study of law in an office at Le Roy, and was soon admitted to practice in all the courts of the state.

An attorney in a country town is usually much more than an attorney, as his profession brings him into contact with men in various relations, and paves the way for business or political connections of various kinds. So it was with Mr. Hascall. In 1855 he was elected clerk of Genesee county, and filled the position for two terms. In 1864 he was made collector of internal revenue—an especially important position at that time because of the complicated and numerous taxes imposed in the course of the war. He was appointed by President Lincoln commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain. In 1867 he became postmaster of Le Roy, and held the office for sixteen years. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has always had an important part in the counsels of political leaders. His influence, of course, has been felt most directly in the settlement of local questions,

but both county and state politics have received the benefit of his sagacious advice and efficient party services.

In recent years Mr. Hascall has devoted his time for the most part to the demands of a large legal practice. His fourscore years and more rest so lightly upon him as to be no burden; and his mental powers are markedly vigorous and alert. He has the benefits of age, due to long experience and ripened judgment, without the drawbacks that sometimes accompany advancing years. That he may continue for a long time to come in the full enjoyment of his physical vigor and rare mental gifts, is the earnest wish of a multitude of people in Genesee county and the country thereabout.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Hiram W. Hascall was born at Le Roy, N. Y., December 18, 1812; received a common-school and an academic education; studied law in Le Roy, and was admitted to the bar in 1843; was clerk of Genesee county, 1856–62, and collector of internal revenue, 1866–69; was postmaster of Le Roy, 1867–83; has practiced law in Le Roy since 1843.

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John B. Howe is still distant from the fortieth milestone in the journey of life; but he has already mastered a difficult profession, and has reached one of the higher positions therein. His preparation was rather limited in some respects, so that his progress is the more noteworthy and commendable. Born at Utica, N. Y., two years before the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Howe received his early scholastic training in the Christian Brothers' School at Utica. He also attended the Utica Free Academy, graduating therefrom with the class of 1875. His school work stopped at this point, as he was unable to take a college course.

Mr. Howe made an early start in his life-work by obtaining a position as proof reader on the Utica *Observer* in May, 1879. After serving several months in this capacity he became a reporter on the *Observer*, thus entering another department of journalism, and one that was more in line with his ultimate aims in life. His advancement was not long delayed, since he became telegraph editor of his paper in 1881; and in the next year he succeeded Harold Frederic, now a well-known foreign correspondent, as leading editorial writer on the *Observer*. He continued in this position for about ten years, or until April 1, 1892, when he became editor of the Rochester *Herald*.

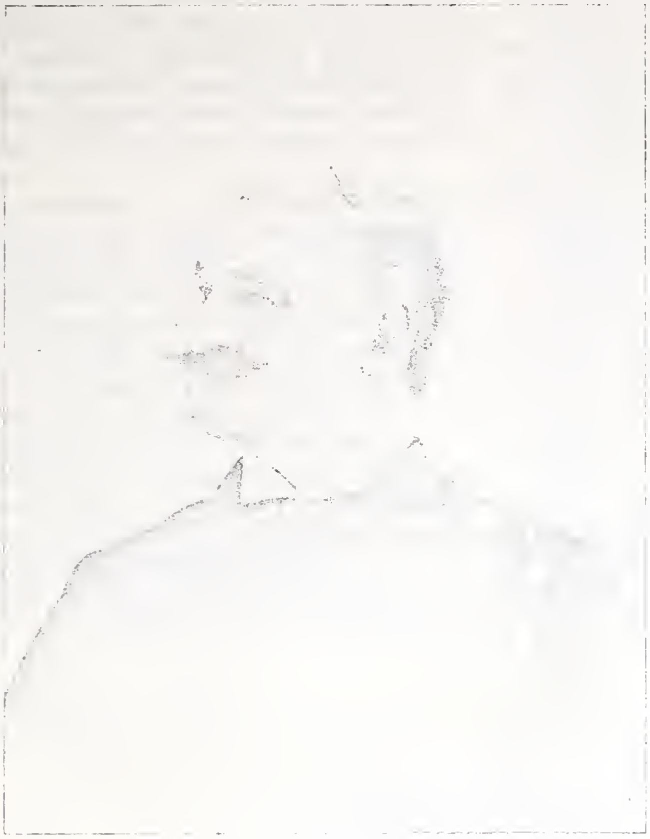
This paper is a stalwart Democratic organ, and as Mr. Howe is himself a firm believer in Democratic principles, his work has been congenial. He was a leading spirit in the Cleveland Democracy, and has been foremost among the younger Democrats of the city. He is a fluent and forcible writer. Though he has been in Rochester only a few years, he has already made an excellent reputation, and his circle of friends in western New York is rapidly widening. He is a member of Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the Flower City Democracy, but has not otherwise connected himself with clubs or fraternal societies.

JOHN B. HOWE

Journalism is a most absorbing profession, and Mr. Howe has found little time for other pursuits. He has made one exception, however, to his usual practice concerning outside allurements: that is to

say, he has indulged his love for music. Ever since boyhood he has been interested in the subject, and he has made a thorough study of instrumental music and musical compositions.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Benedict Howe was born at Utica, N. Y., March 21, 1859; was educated at the Christian Brothers' School and Utica Free Academy; was connected with the Utica "Observer" as proof reader, reporter, and editorial writer, 1879–92; married Marietta Gartlan of Utica June 25, 1890; has been editor of the Rochester "Herald" since April 1, 1892.



FRANK PARKER HULETTE

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Frank Parker Hulette, editor of the *Wyoming County Leader*, has done much to increase the prestige of the country press in western New York, and to show that the dailies of the great cities do not monopolize all the ability and enterprising spirit in the journalism of the day. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where his grandfather, Josiah Hulette, died in 1890 at the unusual age of 101, having been the oldest man in New England to vote for President Cleveland two years before. Mr. Hulette's father, Dr. G. S. Hulette, moved to western New York when a young man, and for many years practiced medicine at Warsaw. On his mother's side Mr. Hulette is a grandson of Charles R. Parker, one of the early lawyers of Wyoming county, whose father, Silas Parker, and grandfather, Leonard Parker, were the first settlers of the town of Arcade.

Mr. Hulette began his education in private schools; afterward attending the high school at Great Barrington, Mass., the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, and other preparatory schools; and entering Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1879. He became a student in the Albany Law School in 1880. He also read law with his cousin, Judge Robert S. Parker of Bowling Green, Ohio, engaging at the same time with him in the brokerage and insurance business; but he soon abandoned the law for the more congenial occupation of newspaper making.

While living in Albany Mr. Hulette acted as a reporter on the Albany *Argus*. He liked the work from the first, and ultimately determined to adopt journalism as his profession. After holding positions on the local staffs of various newspapers in Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, and other large cities for a few years, he became in 1882 associate editor of the *Chautauqua Farmer* at Dunkirk, N. Y. In connection with Parker & Hendricks, the owners of that paper, he established the Dunkirk *Evening Observer*, and became its editor and manager. Three years later he moved to Arcade, and became the editor and publisher of the *Wyoming County Leader*, which he has conducted most successfully for the past twelve years.

Mr. Hulette has taken an active interest in politics for many years, and has been on the stump in every campaign since 1880. He was a warm admirer of James G. Blaine, and is proud of the fact that his first vote was cast for that statesman. Notwithstanding this, he is a Democrat in politics, in a district where the fact means inevitable political defeat. But he belongs to the class that "never sulks and never surrenders"; and has been willing on several occasions to bear the standard of his party, and to make a good fight to lessen the opposing majority.

In 1895 he was nominated for state senator from the 46th district, receiving a vote somewhat heavier than the head of the ticket; and in 1896 he was his party's candidate for member of congress from the 30th congressional district. He received an unusually large vote, but was beaten by about 8000. Mr. Hulette's acquaintance with prominent politicians of both parties is very extensive throughout the state, but more particularly in the section west of the Hudson river. Indeed, a distinguished senator once gave it as his opinion that no man of his acquaintance in western New York had a more intimate knowledge of public men and events in the Empire State than Mr. Hulette.

With the exception of a few dramatic compositions, songs, and short stories, which he deems of little importance, Mr. Hulette's writing has been entirely confined to matter for the press. Probably the editorial utterances of no other rural weekly newspaper in the state are more widely quoted or commented on by the city and metropolitan press, than are those of the *Wyoming County Leader*. In addition to his editorial work Mr. Hulette has written considerable news matter regarding politics in the western counties of the state for the Buffalo *Courier*, and for the New York *World*, *Advertiser*, *Recorder*, and other metropolitan sheets.

In 1891 Mr. Hulette took a leading part in organizing the Farmers' Alliance, which was for a time a power in local politics in the state; and he was chairman of the committee on permanent organization. For years he has been a member of the New York State Press Association, and has served as its vice president. He is now secretary of the Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New York. He belongs to several fraternal societies, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

In October, 1897, Mr. Hulette became the junior member of the firm of Warner & Hulette, editors and publishers of the daily, semi-weekly, and weekly *Argus*, the only Democratic organ in the growing "Twin Cities" of Tonawanda, Erie county, and North Tonawanda, Niagara county. He did not, however, part with the ownership or control of the *Wyoming County Leader*.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Frank Parker Hulette was born at Alford, Mass., March 31, 1863; attended various preparatory schools, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Albany Law School; worked on different newspapers in large cities, 1880–82; was editor and manager of the Dunkirk "Evening Observer," 1882–85; married Frances Ibbotson Wright of Boston April 7, 1890; was Democratic candidate for state senator in 1895, and for member of congress in 1896; has been editor and publisher of the "Wyoming County Leader," at Arcade, N. Y., since 1885, and of the Tonawanda "Argus" since October, 1897.

THE DEPARTED

In this Section are contained the biographies of some of our distinguished citizens who died before the publication of the first portion of this work. Their lives are a part of the contemporary history of this State in the closing years of the century, and are essential elements in its composition.

THE DEPARTED

Frederic William Bartlett, M. D., one of the best-liked and most respected physicians of Buffalo, was born in Kingston, Mass., January 8, 1826. He was the eldest son of Uriah and Olive (Holmes) Bartlett. His father was of the Plymouth (Mass.) branch of the Bartlett family; and his parents were each of old Pilgrim stock, both being lineal descendants of Elder William Brewster, Captain Miles Standish, John Alden, and others of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

Dr. Bartlett was educated at the normal school at Bridgewater, Mass., and in 1845 took charge of the Lafayette Academy in Jeffersonville, Ga. He was originally intended for the ministry; but relinquished this idea, and in 1846 became the publisher and proprietor of the Atlanta *Luminary*. Unwilling to sacrifice his feelings upon the slavery question, he returned North in 1848, and in connection with Thomas Drew Stetson (now of New York city), established the *Old Colony Reporter* in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass. Later he sold his interest in this paper to Mr. Stetson, and in 1850 began the study of medicine in New York city. He graduated February 28, 1854, from the New York Medical College, afterwards reorganized as Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In March, 1855, he went to Buffalo, and made that city his home until his death March 17, 1897. He was survived by his wife and son, Dr. G. Hunter Bartlett of Buffalo, an only daughter, Daisy Lillian Bartlett, having died in childhood.

As a family physician Dr. Bartlett won the confidence and affection of his patients by his sympathy, his happy disposition, and his forgetfulness of his own convenience in attending upon the sick. The cares of a large practice never made him hasty or unsympathetic, his very presence in a sick room was in itself a healing influence, and his lifelong kindness to the poor is well known. By many families in Buffalo his name will long be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

Dr. Bartlett was a frequent contributor to medical literature. His paper on diphtheria, advocating original methods of treatment, was reprinted in foreign journals. During the prevalence of the very fatal disease known as the epizootic, which attacked horses all over the United States, he made public a method of treatment that was adopted eventually throughout the country. In the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1868, he advocated and used an original treatment — the "hot pack" — with the happiest results. His papers on accidental hemorrhage and scarlet fever called attention to original and successful methods of treatment. In 1883 he demonstrated the value of enemas of weak solutions of bi-chloride of mercury in treating dysentery, and later advocated the same treatment in typhoid fever and in ordinary cases of entero-colitis: and he published several articles that attracted wide attention, giving the records of some hundreds of these cases treated successfully by him. He also published several papers relating to his investigations in the use of ozone in the treatment of zymotic disease, and the like.

Among the official positions held by Dr. Bartlett are the following: president Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association in 1884; president Mechanics' Institute (afterward the Polytechnic Institute), 1889–91; president Buffalo Physicians' Protective Association, 1893–94; trustee Buffalo Academy of Medicine, 1893–96; vice president Medical Society of the County of Erie in 1894, and president in 1895; consulting physician to the Harbor Provident Mission, 1894–95; consulting physician to the

Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in 1895. He was a member of the Buffalo Historical Society, and a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Frederic William Bartlett was born at Kingston, Mass., January 8, 1826; was educated at Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School; was principal of Lafayette Academy, Georgia, 1845–46; engaged in journalism in Georgia and Massachusetts, 1846–50; graduated from the New York Medical College in 1854; married Adelia Hunter, daughter of Dr. James Hunter of Whitby, Ont., December 28, 1854; practiced medicine in Buffalo from 1855 until his death, March 17, 1897.

FREDERIC WILLIAM BARTLETT

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Eric L. Hedstrom, who for over thirty years was actively identified with the coal, coke, and pig-iron trades in Buffalo, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1835. His parents came to the United States when he was a lad, and settled in Illinois; and when he was twenty-one years old he began business in the office of A. B. Meeker & Co., coal merchants in Chicago.

Mr. Hedstrom moved to Buffalo early in the '60's, and made his home there for the rest of his life. In company with the late Asa Packer he became the agent for the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in that city. Messrs. Hedstrom and Packer bought a considerable tract of land on the Blackwell canal and Buffalo creek, and erected the first coal trestle in Buffalo. Subsequently they built the Buffalo Creek railroad, of which Mr. Hedstrom was elected president. About 1879 they sold out their interests to the Erie railroad, and Mr. Hedstrom allied himself with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., with which he remained until his death in 1894. The Buffalo business of the company was conducted wholly by him and in his name. The business in Chicago was in charge of the firm of E. L. Hedstrom & Co., consisting of Mr. Hedstrom, John H. Brown, and George W. Meeker.

In spite of the absorbing demands of his own business concerns Mr. Hedstrom found it possible to take a prominent part in public affairs in Buffalo, and to devote much time to the religious and charitable work of the city. He was an active member of the Buffalo Board of Trade and of the Merchants' Exchange, and served as president of the latter association in 1884 and 1885. He was greatly interested in all kinds of philanthropic work for many years—so much so that at one time he was president of no less than fourteen religious and charitable organizations. He was elected president of the local Young Men's Christian Association when it was a financial wreck; and by his faithful and judicious management saved it from dissolution, and established it once more on a firm footing. His benefactions were innumerable; and he possessed the traits of generosity, unselfishness, and magnanimity in a degree rarely united in one man.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Eric L. Hedstrom was born at Stockholm, Sweden, August 21, 1835; came to the United States in childhood; began business life in a coal office in Chicago in 1856; moved to Buffalo about 1860, and was actively engaged in the coal and iron business there until his death; was president of the Buffalo Young

Men's Christian Association, 1871–76, and of the Merchants' Exchange, 1884–85; died in Buffalo October 17, 1894.

Gibson T. Williams, for many years one of Buffalo's wealthiest and most highly respected citizens, was born in New Hampshire in 1813. His father was a son of Benjamin Williams, a revolutionary soldier who took part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, and Saratoga; and his early paternal ancestors were Welsh, while those on his mother's side were Scotch.

When Gibson T. Williams was eleven years old his father moved to Franklin county, Vermont, where for the next five years the boy worked on a farm. He then spent a year at the academy in the neighboring town of St. Albans, after which he began his business life as clerk in a country store in the same place. After three years' experience there he determined to go West; and accordingly set out for Buffalo, accomplishing the journey by stage and canal in seven days. This was in 1833.

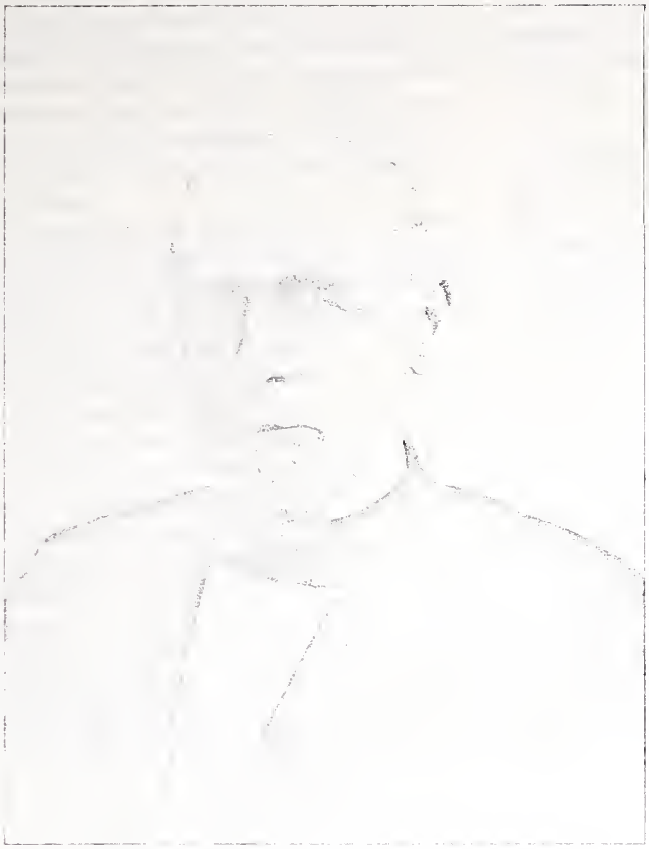
Mr. Williams first obtained employment in a hardware store, and afterward became a clerk in the ship chandlery and grocery store of Kimberly & Waters on the dock. He remained with them three years, during which he saved sufficient capital to enable him to purchase an interest in the firm on the retirement of the original partners in February, 1837. This business was continued, with various changes in the firm, until 1850, when Mr. Williams sold out his interest therein. The next year, in company with Henry Roop, he built the lead works at the corner of Delaware avenue and Virginia street, known afterwards as the Cornell works. Mr. Roop withdrew from the concern soon after; and Samuel G. Cornell was admitted to the firm, which became a corporation, under the title of the Niagara White Lead Co. Messrs. Williams and Cornell carried on the business together with marked success until 1861, when Mr. Cornell bought out his partner's interest.

In 1862 the Western Insurance Co. was organized, with Dean Richmond as president and Mr. Williams as vice president: and on the death of Mr. Richmond, Mr. Williams became the executive head of the company. This organization enjoyed a career of great prosperity, and did an immense amount of business for several years; but the Chicago fire of 1871 swept it out of existence. When the Erie County Savings Bank was organized in 1854 Mr. Williams was one of the incorporators, and was chosen its first vice president. Later he became its president, and held the office until his death in 1891. He was always a controlling spirit in its management, and took great pride in its impregnable financial position. At the time of his death the institution had a larger surplus than any other bank in the state outside of New York city: and much of its success was due to his keen business foresight, and prudent and conservative management.

Mr. Williams was prominent throughout his long life in business affairs in Buffalo. He was one of the original members of the Board of Trade established in 1844; and he was a director in several banks, as well as in the Buffalo Gas Light Co. and other organizations. When the city's park system was adopted he was one of three commissioners appointed

ERIC L. HEDSTROM

to take the necessary land for that purpose; and his work in this line gave general satisfaction to all concerned. Positions of trust and responsibility almost without number were offered to him in the course of the half century and more during which he made his home in Buffalo, and whatever duties he undertook were always faithfully and ably discharged.



GIBSON T. WILLIAMS

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Gibson T. Williams was born at Charlestown, N. H., January 15, 1813; was educated in common schools and St. Albans (Vt.) Academy; was a clerk in a country store, 1830–33; moved to Buffalo in 1833; married Harriet C. Howard of Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1844; engaged in the ship-chandlery business in Buffalo, 1837–50, and in the manufacture of white lead, 1851–61; was connected with the Western Insurance Co. of Buffalo, as vice president and president, 1862–71; helped to organize the Erie County Savings Bank in 1854, and was its president at the time of his death; died at Asheville, N. C., April 14, 1891.

Henry J. Yates was a direct descendant of Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Peter Yates, who served in the revolutionary war, and whose original commissions, signed by John Hancock, President of the continental congress, were in Mr. Yates's possession at the time of his death. The Yates family have been residents of New York state for a century and a half, moving from eastern New York to Chautauqua county in the early days of its settlement. His mother's family came from Dover, Vt., and were the second family to settle in what is now the city of Jamestown.

Mr. Yates was born and educated in Jamestown, and in due time entered a grocery there as a clerk. He was less than nineteen years of age when the storm broke that threatened to wreck the ship of state; but the blood of his revolutionary forefather stirred in his veins, and he threw himself eagerly into the conflict. April 26, 1861, he enlisted in company B, 72d regiment, New York volunteers. This was the first company to leave Chautauqua county, and within a month he was on his way to the front. Enlisting as a private, he was made corporal before leaving Jamestown, and received successive promotions throughout his term of service until he reached the rank of first lieutenant (captain by brevet). Later he was appointed adjutant of the regiment. Beginning active service at the siege of Yorktown, he took part thereafter in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, in the advance on Richmond and the Seven Days' battle during the retreat to Harrison's Landing, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Mine Run, and the Wilderness. At Gettysburg he commanded company D of his regiment, and in the battle of Mine Run he likewise commanded a company. His appointment as adjutant of the regiment followed soon after; and in the next engagement — the battle of the Wilderness — he was severely wounded through both shoulders. His term of enlistment expiring soon after, he was discharged from the service while still suffering from his wounds. Indeed, he never fully recovered from their effects; and his death, at the untimely age of fifty-four, was the result of these early injuries received in his country's service.

After his return to civil life Mr. Yates made his home in Jamestown, where he filled various positions of importance. In May, 1869, President Grant appointed him postmaster of the village; and he held the office until February, 1873, when he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Ellicott, in which the village of Jamestown was situated. He filled this position until 1886, when, at the first election of officers of the newly organized city of Jamestown, he was chosen police justice, holding the office until his death. For six years, beginning in 1881, he was one of the coroners of Chautauqua county.

Mr. Yates possessed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in a marked degree. He had endeared himself to them by an honorable and useful life enriched by many deeds of kindness to those in need, and by the able discharge of his duties as police justice of the city. He was an ideal man for this position — conscientious at all times, never daunted by threats, a terror to evil doers, merciful to those who deserved mercy. His clear and quick perception enabled him to reach decisions with a rapidity that seemed like intuition, and with an accuracy of judgment seldom open to doubt. Under his administration the police court of Jamestown attained an unusual degree of dignity and efficiency.

Mr. Yates joined the Free Masons in his soldier days, and was a member of Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., at the time of his death. He became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown in 1878, and several years later was chosen an elder of that body. He belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was commander of James M. Brown Post in 1893; the Union Veteran Legion; and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the highest association of its kind in America. A committee appointed by this organization to draft resolutions relative to Mr. Yates, reported in part as follows: "Mr. Yates was one of the best type of the American volunteer. He enlisted with no other motive than that of patriotism, and he remained in the service until his physical condition incapacitated him for duty. His comrades and brother officers testify to the high plane of his morality, to his steadfastness to the Union cause, to his unfailing courage. He was always ready for duty, confident of the eventual success of the Federal arms, and by word and example did very much to inspire others."

A widow and five children survived Mr. Yates. Mrs. Julia Harper Yates and three daughters — Leonora Faith, Ellen Proudfit, and Anna Baker — reside in Jamestown, while one son, Blinn, lives in Buffalo, and another, Henry Jones, in Montana.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Henry Jones Yates was born at Jamestown, N. Y., September 23, 1842; was educated in common schools; was clerk in a grocery, 1859–61; served in the Union army, 1861–64; married Julia Harper Blinn (adopted daughter of Colonel Henry Baker) of Jamestown June 20, 1867; was postmaster of Jamestown, 1869–73; was justice of the peace for the town of Ellicott, 1873–86, and police justice of Jamestown from 1886 until his death January 18, 1897.

HENRY J. YATES

Judson B. Andrews, for fourteen years superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane, and one of the foremost alienists of the country, was descended from an old New England family, his ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of the New Haven colony. Dr. Andrews himself was born in Connecticut in 1834, and received his education there, graduating from Yale College in the class of '55. For several years he taught school and studied medicine, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War.

JUDSON B. ANDREWS

Beginning his military service as captain in the 77th New York regiment, Dr. Andrews served in the Chickahominy and preceding campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, but resigned because of ill health in the summer of 1862. Returning North he resumed his medical studies, and in February, 1863, graduated from the medical department of Yale College. He then re-entered the army as an assistant surgeon, and served until the close of the war.

In 1867 Dr. Andrews began what was to be a life-long connection with the care and treatment of the insane, becoming third assistant physician of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Four years later he became first assistant. When the Buffalo State Hospital was opened in 1880 Dr. Andrews was offered the responsible post of superintendent, and from that time until his death in 1894 he had charge of the institution. He had an extensive knowledge of nervous and mental diseases gained from long experience and wide and careful research; as well as a natural faculty for organization that peculiarly qualified him to be at the head of such an institution. He was firm, but kindly and judicious; and both his associates and his patients loved and trusted him.

Dr. Andrews was a man of wide general culture, a student of literature and a connoisseur of art; but the exacting demands of his position compelled him to devote himself closely to his hospital work. In this, as has been said above, he achieved marked success, and gained an extended reputation as an authority in a difficult specialty. For some years he was assistant editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, and he was president of the psychological section of the Ninth International Medical Congress held at Washington in September, 1887. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Erie County Medical Society (of which he was at one time president), and the Buffalo Medical Association; as well as lecturer on insanity at the Buffalo Medical College. The high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-practitioners was voiced by one of the most prominent physicians of Buffalo at a meeting of the Erie County Medical Society shortly after his death, when he said: "I consider him personally the ideal of what a professional man should be."

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Judson Boardman Andrews was born in Connecticut April 25, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1855, and from Yale Medical School in 1863; served in the Union army during the greater part of the war; married Agnes Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell of New York Mills, N. Y.; was connected with the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., 1867–80; was superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital from 1880 until his death August 3, 1894.

George H. Burrows, for twenty years superintendent of the western division of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, did his work so well that it will be a standard of comparison in the railroad world so long as present methods of railroad operation and supervision shall continue. He was worth more to the owners of the road than can be expressed in figures. It has been said of him, "He managed it as if it were his own property," and that is true. His whole career illustrates the success that comes from thorough acquaintance with a field of work, and a full appreciation of responsibility, united to untiring effort and marked ability.

His railroad work dates from the time when, a lad of sixteen or thereabouts, he took part in the construction work of the Connecticut River railroad, whose line was building across his father's farm. When he was twenty-one he first left home in the service of the same road. It is evident that he began building up a reputation from the outset, for in 1852 he was called to the superintendency of the Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls road, now the Falls branch of the Central. The line was then under construction. Mr. Burrows saw it completed, and ran the first train over it from Rochester to the Falls. His home was then in Rochester. When he left Rochester for Toledo, in June, 1855, to become general superintendent of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis road, he received an ovation which, as a tribute of esteem and good will, is still unique in the railroad history of western New York.

Continuing with the Wabash until 1865, Mr. Burrows for the next four years built and operated the Saratoga & Hudson road. He then returned to the enlarged Wabash system, making his home in Toledo until 1873. He was identified with this system during the days of its prosperous growth, and his work was second to none in making the Wabash one of the great railroad systems of the country. When Jay Gould obtained control of the system, in 1873, Mr. Burrows voluntarily resigned.

The friendship between William H. Vanderbilt and Mr. Burrows was something more than usually comes from a mere business association. It was a warm personal attachment. Mr. Burrows possessed qualities that Mr. Vanderbilt valued highly: he had, moreover, Mr. Vanderbilt's implicit confidence, and it was therefore a source of great satisfaction to the Central directorate when he accepted the superintendency of the western division of the New York Central, including all lines operated by this company west of Syracuse.

GEORGE H. BURROWS

For twenty years, until his voluntary retirement in 1893, the condition — and to a considerable extent, the prosperity — of the lines in this division, depended on the devotion, energy, practical ability, and sagacity of George H. Burrows. He and his famous pony engine were everywhere, day or night, in winter or summer, as occasion demanded. During his incumbency, the Falls and Lockport branches were constructed or extended, the Buffalo Cross-town road was built, the Central's tracks were put above grade through the city of Rochester, and the cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls was built and opened. In his special engine he made the first trip over the Niagara on the cantilever bridge, December 5, 1884; he had also been on the first train to cross the

suspension bridge, March 18, 1855. He was always first when it was his duty or place to be on hand; but he was always last when it came to putting himself before the public. His connection with the New York Central extended through two decades of the greatest advance in the history of railroads. What part he bore in that advance is evidenced by the work he did — work that will stand in transportation annals as representing the century's best achievements in railroad construction and maintenance.

Advancing years prompted Mr. Burrows, in 1893, to seek retirement. The company would not accept a resignation, but instead gave him a year's holiday abroad, with full salary. On his return he could not be induced to resume heavy duties, and his last years were divided between his home in Buffalo and his summer home in Bernardstown, Mass. He died at Buffalo March 9, 1896, and is buried at Northampton, Mass.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — George Hunt Burrows was born at Bernardstown, Mass., December 21, 1822; attended the public schools; was in the service of the Connecticut River railroad, 1843–52; married Mary Elizabeth Cook of Northampton, Mass., September 11, 1850; was connected with the Wabash road, with headquarters at Toledo, 1855–65 and 1869–73; was superintendent of the western division of the New York Central road, with headquarters at Buffalo, 1873–93; died at Buffalo March 9, 1896.

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Stephen M. Clement, whose death occurred September 29, 1892, was for more than two generations a prominent man in the commercial, social, and religious life of Fredonia and Buffalo. As a youth he displayed those characteristics of integrity and sound judgment that marked his later career, and gained for him surpassing influence and power. Calm, dispassionate, level-headed, courteous, and firm withal, he possessed in an eminent degree the qualities requisite for the responsible duties that devolve upon a banker and trustee of other people's funds.

His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm in the town of Manlius, N. Y., and his education was such as farmers' sons in bygone days were accustomed to secure in the winter district schools. At sixteen he went to work as a clerk in a general store, contributing from his wages to the support of the family, and laying aside small sums against the day when he could go into business for himself. This opportunity came three years later, when he formed a partnership with another young man to conduct a general country store. The venture was successful, but the limitations of the business were obvious, and Mr. Clement soon went to Camden, N. Y., to work as a salesman for two years in a large dry-goods house. He afterwards filled a similar position in Rome, N. Y.

In 1850 Mr. Clement moved to Fredonia, N. Y., where he conducted a general store. His two brothers were associated with him in this enterprise, and he eventually disposed of the business to them. It was now, at the age of thirty, that he began his career as a banker — a career to which his tastes and temperament naturally led him, and for which his business life up to this point had been but the training and preparation. After a year's experience as cashier in a private bank, he established the Fredonia Bank (subsequently organized as the Fredonia National Bank), and was its active manager, first as cashier till 1867, and then as president until 1881. In 1869 he became the cashier and manager of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, and in 1881 was elected its president, holding this position until his death. He was also president of the Bankers' Association of Buffalo, and of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk; and a director of the National Bank of North America of New York city, and of the First National Bank of Faribault, Minn.

During his long residence in Fredonia Mr. Clement established an enviable reputation. He held the unreserved confidence of all who came in contact with him, proving himself a wise and trustworthy financier, free from any speculative tendency. He shaped his conduct, not to secure personal aggrandizement, but to co-operate in the development and welfare of the entire community. He was pre-eminently a man of conscience, with no variable standard of honesty, but equally rigorous in all the relations of life. United with this quality, he had a kind heart and active sympathies, and his counsel and assistance were never sought in vain. It was but natural, therefore, that his departure from Fredonia drew from all classes of citizens expressions of genuine regret.

Mr. Clement's life in Buffalo covered a period of nearly twenty-four years. They were busy years, filled with devotion to duty, in business, home, and church. He did not allow the banking counter to shut out his view of the rest of the world. He was not a money-making machine, but a Christian who felt the responsibility imposed upon him by the possession of large means. He gave freely, but wisely and without ostentation. He was active in philanthropic and educational work, and ever ready to contribute of his time and resources for the uplifting of mankind. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, a commissioner of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and represented his church in the presbytery, synod, and general assembly. His religion was part of his daily life, and even in the

midst of exacting business cares he found time to perform his duties as trustee of the Buffalo General Hospital and of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and as president of the board of managers of the State Normal School.

Stephen M. Clement's life may be best summed up in the statement that he was indeed a practical Christian. His whole career was marked by the utmost honesty of thought and purpose, and he believed a good name more to be desired than great riches. His success in material things, however, was continuous and marked; and this success was won worthily, not by speculative ventures, but by the observance of honest principles, by a thorough mastery of his profession, by industry, energy, and commanding business ability. In commercial and in moral life alike, he was steadfast in his purpose, unswerving in his integrity, true to his responsibilities.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Stephen M. Clement was born at Manlius, N. Y., February 26, 1825; was educated in district schools; conducted a general store in Fredonia, N. Y., 1850–55; organized the Fredonia Bank in 1856, and was president of the same, 1867–81; married Sarah E. Leonard of De Witt, N. Y., November 3, 1851; became cashier and manager of the Marine Bank, Buffalo, in 1869, and president in 1881; died September 29, 1892.

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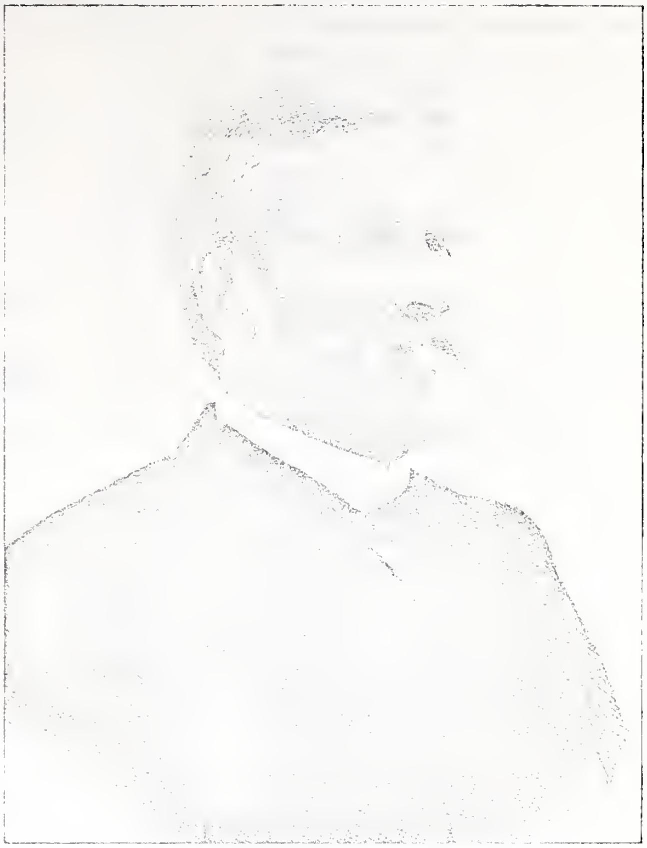
H. D. Fassett served the law and his fellow-citizens of Elmira for thirty-five years, and left a record for sterling worth, profound legal learning, and eminent Christian character, that constitutes a priceless heritage to his descendants. His profession was not simply a means of livelihood. He was devoted to it, and practiced it for love of the ideals contained in the law. He was a friend of young men, many of whom had the privilege of pursuing their legal studies in his office. His influence on the bar and the community was great, and always good, for he was essentially a man of sound moral principles.

Mr. Fassett was a farmer's son. His parents went to Pennsylvania from Vermont, and were pioneers in their section of the state. They had to clear the ground for a farm, and young Fassett shared all the hardships and all the advantages of country rearing. Consequently he developed a vigorous constitution and a robust character, which marked him in later years. He had the ambition and the self-reliance of so many country boys who have subsequently risen to eminence in the United States. America has been the poor boy's opportunity. Mr. Fassett attended the district school in winter until he was eighteen years of age. He then taught for a while in his home school at South Creek. He was all the time eager to secure a higher education. To do this no honorable work was beneath him. At one period he drove the stage between South Creek and Elmira. When finally his ambition was gratified, and he was enabled to enter the Elmira Free Academy, he worked at the same time to pay his board while in school.



STEPHEN M. CLEMENT

He pursued his law studies in the law school at Cherry Valley, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He began practice at once in Elmira, forming a partnership with Archibald Robertson. Some years later H. Boardman Smith was admitted to the firm, and thenceforth the partnership of Smith, Robertson & Fassett became one of the strongest and most trusted

combinations of legal talent in central New York. Each partner possessed a peculiar strength, and the trio constituted indeed a triple alliance of brains, skill, and eloquence.

N. P. FASSETT

A lawyer endowed with good business judgment is sooner or later drawn into commercial enterprises where legal knowledge is an element of success. In this way Mr. Fassett became connected with several mercantile concerns and manufacturing enterprises. His legal ability and tried integrity made him a valuable man in a directors' meeting; and he was faithful in his relations with corporations and institutions whether of a financial or philanthropic character. He was deeply interested in the cause of popular education, and was one of the original trustees of the Elmira College, one of the first institutions in the country for the higher education of women. He was president for many years of the Elmira Advertiser Association, and took an active part in the management of the paper. Mr. Fassett was never in politics in the sense of seeking office, but he was no less a force in public affairs. He served terms as supervisor and school trustee, but the duties of his profession engrossed his time and thought to the exclusion of political life. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Elmira for forty-two years. His death occurred at his residence in Elmira January 17, 1894, in the seventy-second year of his age.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Newton Pomroy Fassett was born at Troy, Penn., November 26, 1822; was educated at Elmira Free Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1849; married Martha Ellen Sloat of Sloatsburg, N. Y., October 20, 1852; practiced law in Elmira, N. Y., from 1849 until his death January 17, 1894.

John Hodge was most widely known for his prominence in the Masonic order. His reputation extended far beyond the limits of his own state, and there were few members of the great fraternal order who were more highly respected or more justly popular. Outside of Masonic circles, however, the people of western New York knew him as an unusually successful business man, who had accumulated a large property by his own toil and business insight. Among his own townspeople he was respected and loved as a man of great public spirit, large charity, generous impulses, a high sense of honor, and strict integrity. Few men have done more for Lockport than he. Few have been more ready to help the needy, or to promote any charitable or benevolent undertaking. No worthy object ever failed to receive the support of his energy and his means. He was a tireless worker, methodical and systematic, as he must have been, to do the great amount of work which he took upon himself, and which finally, in great part, broke him down and brought about his death.

Mr. Hodge was born in Jefferson county, and moved to Lockport when about twenty-one years of age. The profession of law was attractive to him, and he studied for it, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Lockport for two or three years. Like many another young lawyer, he was weaned from his profession by a tempting business opening before he had time fairly to establish a clientage. He first became connected with the Gargling Oil Co. in the capacity of clerk. On the death of George W. Merchant, the originator of the compound, he

succeeded to the secretaryship of the company, and continued in this position for the remainder of his life. The business was a large one when he took charge of it, but it extended rapidly under his management, until the name and product of the firm became familiar throughout the continent.

But Mr. Hodge was too energetic a man to confine himself to a single line. As the owner and manager of the Hodge opera house he became widely known in quarters unconnected with his manufacturing business. This opera house was built about fifteen years ago, replacing one which was then destroyed by fire, and which had also been built by Mr. Hodge some ten years earlier. In the holding of offices of an honorary and a business character his record is extremely significant. He was treasurer of the Lockport & Buffalo railway, chief engineer of the Lockport fire department, president of the Union Printing & Publishing Co., president of the Firemen's Life Association of the State of New York, president of the Agricultural Society, director of the Masonic State Life Association, president of the Lockport board of education, president of the Glenwood Cemetery Association, commissioner of the Niagara State Reservation, president of the Lockport Home for the Friendless, vestryman and trustee of Grace Episcopal Church, and Grand Receiver of the A. O. U. W. of the State of New York. The latter office he filled for twelve consecutive years.

He was invested with the supreme grade of the 33d degree Scottish Rite Masons in 1875, and was a member of Ames Chapter, R. A. M., Bruce Council, No. 15, R. S. M., Genesee Commandery, K. T., Lock City Lodge of Perfection, A. A. R., Rochester Chapter, Rose Croix, and Rochester Consistory, S. P. R. S. His long and faithful service in the fraternity, and the high rank he had already attained, led to his election as Grand Master Mason of the State of New York about a year before his death. He declined a re-election, and it was while attending the ceremonies incident to the installation of his successor that he suffered the exposure that led to his death.

Mr. Hodge was an unswerving Republican in politics. In 1893 he was tendered the nomination for state treasurer, but declined it. He was highly regarded in his church, the officers of which at the time of his death adopted a resolution in which he was extolled as a model of the successful, conscientious, business man. He was generous as a friend, and during his later life lost much money through his willingness to help others involved in business troubles.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Hodge was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1839; went to Lockport, N. Y., in early life, and practiced law a short time; built the Hodge opera house, Lockport, in 1871, and rebuilt it in 1881; was secretary of the Gargling Oil Co. from 1866 until his death, and interested in many other manufacturing and mercantile enterprises in Lockport; died at Lockport August 7, 1895.

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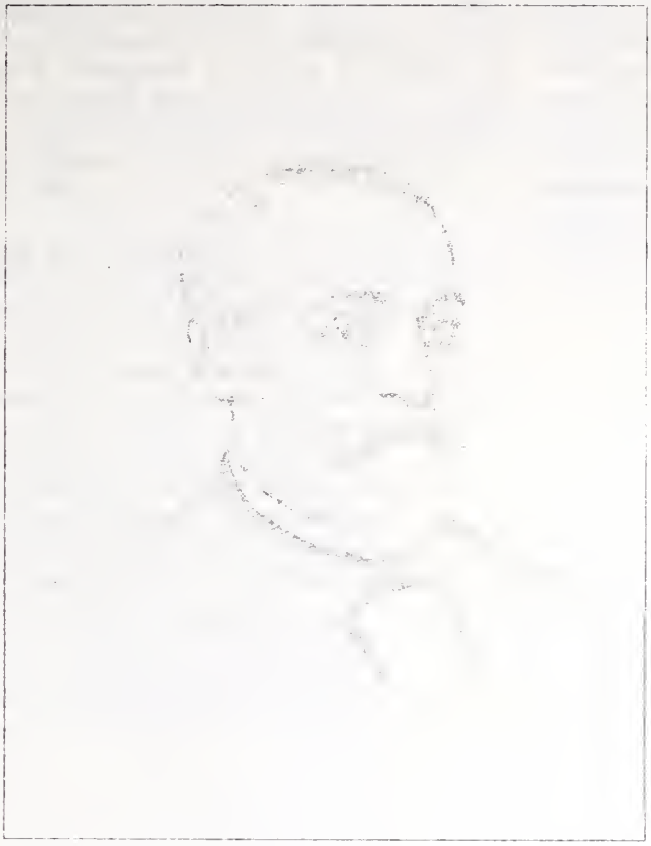
JOHN HODGE

Wolcott Julius Humphrey, who died at Warsaw, N. Y., January 19, 1890, was one of the most honored and honorable citizens of Wyoming county, and few men in that part of the state have been so widely missed.

Mr. Humphrey was born at Canton, Conn., which was also the birthplace of his father, his grandfather,

and his great-grandfather. He may almost be regarded as a native of New York state, however, since his father brought his family to Sheldon, Wyoming county, the year after Wolcott was born. One of a family of seventeen children, Wolcott was obliged to content himself with the education obtainable in the common schools, supplemented by instruction from a neighboring clergyman. His natural abilities, however, were of a high order; and the lessons learned later in the school of experience, together with wide reading and extensive travel, served to develop his character as a polished, cultured gentleman, and a keen and successful business man.



WOLCOTT JULIUS HUMPHREY

Until he was twenty-three years old Mr. Humphrey assisted his father in the varied occupations of farming, tanning, shoemaking, and harness-making. Later he engaged in mercantile business in different places in Wyoming county, and at Bloomington, Ill. While residing in the West, he was largely interested in land speculations, which proved highly successful.

In 1864 Mr. Humphrey returned to Wyoming county, where so large a part of his life had been spent, and settled at Warsaw, which continued to be his home until his death. For several years he was extensively engaged in the tanning business; but in 1869 he became connected with the Wyoming County National Bank. Two years later he was chosen president of the institution, and filled that responsible position during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Humphrey had an important voice in the management of local affairs, as he was president of the water and the gas companies, and of the cemetery association. He also served for eight years as trustee of the Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, and for three years as president of the board.

Mr. Humphrey's political record is a long and an honorable one. A Whig so long as that party lasted, he was ever afterwards a zealous Republican. He served his town as supervisor and as postmaster for a number of years. In 1850, when but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the state assembly, and was re-elected the following year. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on railroads, and reported the bill for consolidating the Central road. Fourteen years later, having returned to Wyoming county after his sojourn in the West, he was elected to represent the 13th district, consisting of Wyoming, Livingston, and Allegany counties, in the state senate, and was re-elected two years later. Though not a speech-making member, Mr. Humphrey was recognized as one of the most able men in the senate. He was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and a member of the committees on internal affairs, printing, finances, and banks. For thirty years he was a member of the Wyoming-county Republican committee, and for twenty years its chairman. During the last twenty years of his life he was a delegate to more than half the Republican state conventions; and he was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1876 and 1880. For firmness of purpose, political sagacity, unerring judgment, and strict integrity, Mr. Humphrey had few equals in public life.

In addition to his business and political cares Mr. Humphrey found many an opportunity to help the needy and the afflicted. The wealth that he had

accumulated was freely used for the good of others. He was a generous supporter of the Congregational church, of which he was for twenty years a trustee.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Wolcott Julius Humphrey was born at Canton, Conn., November 11, 1817; was educated in common schools; engaged in mercantile business in Wyoming county, N. Y., and at Bloomington, Ill., 1840–64, and in the tanning business at Warsaw, N. Y., 1864–69; married Amanda B. Martindale of Dorset, Vt., March 30, 1841, and Hannah Adams of Parma, N. Y., July 8, 1874; was president of the Wyoming County National Bank of Warsaw, 1871–90; died at Warsaw January 19, 1890.

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Clark W. Hurd was one of the pioneers of Erie county. The place was a wilderness when he first went to it; but he lived to see the country develop into a thickly settled district, dotted with flourishing farms and inhabited by progressive and wide-awake people. When Mr. Hurd as a young man left his native place in Connecticut, Buffalo was a mere village, and the surrounding country was largely an unbroken forest. The few inhabitants disputed possession with the Indians and the wild beasts, and the comforts of life as known to-day were wholly lacking. Western New York was then the Far West, and none but the plucky and the hardy thought of leaving their eastern homes to struggle with nature for a livelihood. But Clark W. Hurd had just the qualities essential to success under such conditions.

Mr. Hurd first settled in what is now Town Line station on the Erie railroad, about ten miles east of Buffalo; but he soon took up his abode at a spot that has since become the pretty village of Elma. There he lived for nearly three quarters of a century, and there he died in the fullness of years, honored and respected by all his neighbors. Of his early struggles in the forest with floods and drifting snows, with Indians and wild beasts, he often told thrilling stories to those who gathered about his hospitable fireside in the later years of his life. They were stories of which neither he nor his hearers ever grew tired. While many settlers in the "Holland Purchase" gave their attention to farming, and cleared away the forest for the purpose of planting crops and making pasturage for their cattle, Mr. Hurd saw great possibilities in utilizing for business purposes the timber that everywhere covered the ground. He therefore embarked in the lumber business, and gave his attention thereto for many years. When the Buffalo Creek Indian reservation was thrown open to settlers, he bought large tracts of land, and proceeded to clear them. In connection with his partner, Joseph B. Briggs, he established a chain of sawmills along Big Buffalo creek, and the firm of Hurd & Briggs soon became known as the leading lumber concern of the section. Both partners were resolute, persistent, and enterprising, and their business grew and prospered accordingly. Their headquarters were established at what is now Elma, but what in early years was known as the Hurd & Briggs settlement. Slowly the forest fell away, settlers came in, buildings arose, gardens and farms spread out, churches and schools were established, and wealth was accumulated; and so, in the course of time, the rough settlement of the frontiersmen became the thriving, happy village community of to-day.

CLARK W. HURD

Throughout this evolution Mr. Hurd was a foremost figure. He took the utmost delight in the growth of the settlement where he had been almost the first comer, and was ever ready to do all that lay in his power to further its best interests. He was thoroughly alive to the necessity of providing means for religious, social, and intellectual progress, and was a liberal contributor to all these objects. The closing years of his life were spent in a comfort that he delighted to share with others, and no more hospitable home could be found in the whole of western New York than his.

DANIEL McMILLAN

Mr. Hurd was a strong Whig, and he joined the Republicans on their organization, believing heart and soul in their principles. During the war he was an ardent Union man, and gave one son to the cause of freedom for the slave and unity for the country. Mr. Hurd had a large family, and four of his sons are to-day among the leading business men of Buffalo. They have followed in the footsteps of their father, and are all engaged in the lumber business.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Clark Weed Hurd was born at Roxbury, Conn., September 17, 1806; went to western New York in 1821, and engaged in the lumber business; married Dulcena E. Clark of Halifax, Conn., in 1836; died at Elma, Erie county, N. Y., January 6, 1894.

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Daniel McMillan suggests in his life and character the prophet's words: "As rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Scotland bred his father at a time when Covenanters and Puritans were made — men of iron consciences hammered out upon the anvil of adversity. The noble characteristics of a sterling ancestry were transmitted and indelibly stamped upon the son. He was a man of deep religious conviction, an exacting conscience, stern probity, and indomitable will. No one could fairly say of him that he ever countenanced or did an unjust act. He loved truth and disdained wrong. The stricken-hearted found in him a friend, and the needy a helping hand. His heart, when moved by sympathy, was as tender as a woman's; but when duty called him, he was fearless. He had an eye and an iron nerve that few men could withstand, whenever he was moved to action in any matter.

Large-hearted and fearless, he was foremost among the few men who first openly stood up against the field of opposition to the freedom of the slaves. He organized the anti-slavery reformers in the Genesee valley, in the face of an opposition that burned the buildings in which they met above their heads. Smooth-shaven until Sumter was fired upon, he permitted no razor to touch his face until every slave was free; and ever after he wore his beard as the white badge of freedom.

His father, John McMillan, came from Perthshire, Scotland, during the latter part of the last century, and settled in the Mohawk valley at Johnstown. He had three sons, Duncan, Hugh, and Daniel; and as the two eldest came to manhood, they chafed within the narrow limits of their first home and longed for the freedom of a wider range. The fame of the valley of the Genesee had reached them, and in 1812 the family moved into their forest home and settled at York, on the western slope of what came to be to them the most beautiful of all the fertile valleys of

this or any other country. The first journey from Johnstown to this frontier home was made in eleven days. Ten years later the trip was made by carriage over the new state road in five days. The last visit made by Mr. McMillan to his birthplace was during his ninetieth year, when the run was made from Buffalo to Fonda, a distance of 251 miles, by the "Empire State Express" in five hours.

Daniel was the youngest son. He attended school at Caledonia, and at one time planned to take up the study of medicine; but in 1828 he married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm McNaughton, and settled on a portion of the tract taken up by his father. In this same year he associated with others, and founded the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of York, of which for more than sixty years he was a ruling elder. He was active in the presbyteries, and as late as his ninetieth year he was a delegate to the synods of the Reformed church.

Born two years after the death of Washington, he lacked less than seven years of spanning the entire century. His first vote was cast for General Jackson in 1824, and he lived under every President except two. He knew Red Jacket, and sat with him and talked with him about the camp fires seventy years ago, in the forests both east and west of the Genesee. He was fond of social companionship, and had marked conversational powers. He was a sincere lover of nature, and traveled over parts of Europe and much of our own country.

Although his physical strength was depleted, his intellectual vigor continued with him to the end. His life was noble, his death was peaceful: God touched him as he sat with his children and grandchildren, and he passed to rest.

As he sleeps in the quiet old churchyard at York, the beautiful words of his namesake and kinsman seem most appropriate:

> "The wind among the gravestones softly creeping,
> Breathes in low sighs the grief it fears to tell,
> The clouds in sable garb bend o'er him weeping,
> Sent by the hand of Him he loved so well."

Of his ten children seven lived to maturity, but none survive him save his son, Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, and Mrs. John Ackroyd West of Peoria, Ill. His sons, Malcolm M. and Duncan A., died in Boonville, Mo., in 1880; John D. died in early manhood in 1854; Anna F., wife of A. F. McKean of York, died in 1871, and Mary C., wife of John B. Hamilton of Rush, died in 1876.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Daniel McMillan was born at Johnstown, N. Y., October 25, 1801; attended school at Caledonia, N. Y.; married Margaret McNaughton of Caledonia in 1828; lived at York, Livingston county, N. Y., from 1812 until his death March 12, 1895.

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Richard P. Marvin had a great and an active career, extending beyond the period usually allotted to human life. Up to the age of nineteen he worked on a farm in Tompkins county, New York, where he acquired strength and inspiration to fit him for the duties and responsibilities that were to fall to his lot in succeeding years. After his graduation at the common and select schools, he taught a district school, to obtain money to complete his legal education. He was for a time a law student in the office

RICHARD P. MARVIN

of Mark H. Sibley, the great advocate before juries; and we may well believe that many of the graces that clustered around the speech of Mr. Marvin came from his contact with a man who was master of all the powers of oratory. In May, 1829, Mr. Marvin was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery of the state of New York; and ten years later, on the motion of Daniel Webster, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Marvin went to Jamestown, N. Y., to commence his professional life in June, 1829, when that settlement numbered but a few hundred people; but among them were such men as Judge Foote, Judge Hazeltine, Henry Baker, the Prendergasts, and others equally able. Most of the houses were log cabins beneath the shadows of the great pine trees. The region was practically a lumbering camp, and the waters of the outlet of Chautauqua lake had but just begun to turn the wheels for the most primitive manufacturing. The community extended to Mr. Marvin a cordial welcome, and from the first he took the leadership of this gathering of heroic men and women.

In 1835 Mr. Marvin was elected to the legislature, where he became the chief advocate of the Erie railroad, foreseeing, with the wisdom of a statesman, the imperative need of such means of communication. In 1836 he was elected a member of congress, holding office for two terms. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay. He made many able speeches on the different topics that came before congress, and exercised a wide influence over the deliberations of that body. In 1846 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and took an active and a conspicuous part in the change made in the judiciary system. By this change four justices of the Supreme Court were to be chosen in each of the eight judicial districts, and at the judicial convention held in Buffalo in 1847, Mr. Marvin was first nominated by a unanimous vote. It may be truly said that he then ranked among the foremost citizens of western New York. That region has sent out governors, cabinet ministers, senators, and presidents, but no more faithful public servant, and no man more worthy of high positions, than Judge Marvin. He held the office of judge for twenty-four years, leaving in his opinions an enduring monument to his purity, learning, and ability. One of his associates on the bench says of him:

> "Judge Marvin's public career was most distinguished in his judicial service, for which he possessed natural gifts, and to the discharge of whose arduous duties he industriously and zealously applied the energies and resources of his strong and active mind. His influence has been felt and acknowledged by the bar, and recognized by all who are interested in the faithful and impartial administration of justice, and in the maintenance of the dignity and learning of the bench."

Judge Marvin's private character was above criticism. He had a high and an honorable ambition, but no intrigues, no corruption, ever tempted him from the path of honesty. He was as far removed from the new generation of politicians as the east is from the west. The people spontaneously laid judicial and political honors at his feet, because they knew he deserved them. His commanding figure, his strong, kind face, still linger in the memory of thousands. He was ever an enthusiastic and a careful student of the history of nations, and of the books that presented the best thought of his day and generation. He took a deep interest in science and in art, and in the inventions that have given power and beauty and hope to humanity in this most wonderful of the centuries. He died at the age of eighty-eight, leaving to his descendants that best of heritages, an honorable and a distinguished name.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Richard Pratt Marvin was born at Fairfield, N. Y., December 23, 1803; was educated in public schools and by private tutors; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and moved to Jamestown, N. Y.; married Isabella Newland of Albany, N. Y., September 8, 1834; was member of assembly in 1836, and representative in congress, 1837–41; was judge of the 8th judicial district, 1847–71; died at Jamestown January 11, 1892.

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Francis H. Root was an active and a powerful force in Buffalo for more than fifty years, and the city to-day, in its industrial, civic, and social aspects, is not the same as it would have been, if Mr. Root had never lived there. These are profoundly significant words, but even a brief review of Mr. Root's career will show the truth of the statement.

In 1835, when Mr. Root went to Buffalo, there were fewer than 18,000 people there. He was at that time a clerk and bookkeeper for Isaac W. Skinner, a manufacturer of plows and castings. So well did he profit by his opportunities to learn the business, that in the following year he and two others began the business on their own account, succeeding Mr. Skinner, who had been burned out. After various changes in the *personnel* of the firm, Mr. Root in 1843 entered into a partnership with S. S. Jewett that lasted thirty-five years. The business was the manufacture of stoves, which were so tastefully designed and of such durability that they rapidly pushed their way in the market and reached an extensive sale. In 1878 Mr. Root disposed of his interest in this concern, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of hemlock sole leather.

In early life Mr. Root united with the Swan Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo, and he always maintained an active interest in the general work of that denomination. He was one of the first and most ardent friends of lay delegation in the church; and was appointed by the Laymen's Convention held in Philadelphia in 1852 a representative to the General Conference held in Boston the same year. He was a member of the committee to arrange for the centennial celebration of American Methodism in 1866. The bishops appointed him a delegate to the First Ecumenical Conference held in London in 1881. Many of the churches of Buffalo have received substantial proofs of his interest, and are largely indebted to his liberal assistance for their present flourishing condition, and indeed for their very existence.

Mr. Root's sympathy with all movements tending to the enlightenment of the masses is nowhere better shown than in his support of the Chautauqua Assembly. He saw that great good could be accomplished by this unique institution, and as one of the original trustees he did all in his power to further its aims. He was a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School of Buffalo from its establishment, and for some years was president of the board. He was also a trustee of the Syracuse (Methodist) University, and for several years before his death was the presiding officer of the board. His connections with financial and industrial enterprises in the city of Buffalo were very numerous, and he was prominent as stockholder, director, and trustee in many banks, railroads, and other corporations.

In politics Mr. Root was always a supporter of the Republican party, but he never stepped aside from the paths of business and of philanthropic labor to accept political office. Widely known from his extensive business operations, which ranked him in that regard among the foremost members of the community in which he lived, he was even better known and respected for his upright and useful life, and his intelligent furtherance of all that ennobles modern civilization. More than six feet in height, of commanding and dignified presence, he possessed an endurance seldom surpassed. Fatigue he never knew until long after he was seventy years of age. Vacations were superfluous with him; work was his recreation. In company he was reserved and often silent; but with his friends or close acquaintances, he conversed readily and at times fluently. Though possessed of strong and decided convictions, he was always ready to change his opinions when convinced by sound reasoning that such a course was necessary.

FRANCIS H. ROOT

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Francis Hinsdale Root was born at New Berlin, N. Y., May 30, 1815; attended the district schools of New Berlin and of Lodi, N. Y., and studied for one term in the academy at Springville, N. Y.; went to Buffalo in January, 1835, and began business for himself in 1836 as a manufacturer of stoves; conducted the same business with S. S. Jewett, 1843–78; married Delia M. Spencer of Lodi in 1838; sold out his stove business in 1878, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of hemlock sole leather; died at Buffalo September 6, 1892.

James N. Scatcherd had in an eminent degree the qualities that make the ideal citizen. He was quiet and unobtrusive in manner, but there was yet something about him that showed to everyone his conscientiousness, devotion to duty, and noble strength of character. For years one of Buffalo's most successful business men, he was at the same time actively interested in its charities, giving prodigally of his means, his time, and his counsel in their management. As chairman of the board of water commissioners for four years, he had the satisfaction of showing his fellow-citizens that an important branch of the city government could be conducted on strict business principles, without becoming the prey of politicians. Had he not been firm in his determination so to conduct the water bureau, it is exceedingly doubtful that the department would have reached the self-sustaining point. This it did before his retirement. Not only was this accomplished, but water rates to consumers were steadily decreased. He gave to Buffalo a splendid object lesson in municipal ownership.

JAMES N. SCATCHERD

Mr. Scatcherd was a Canadian by birth. His father was a vigorous Yorkshire lad, who feared neither hard labor nor the wilderness of a new country, and who, when twenty-one years old, made his way into the wilds of Ontario, and bought a tract of land near London. This tract now forms the Scatcherd homestead at Wyton, and is one of the finest farms in Ontario. Here James was born. The Canadian branch of the family has for years been prominent in public affairs, and several members have sat in parliament. As a lad James attended common schools, and worked on the farm. Lumbering was an important industry of that vicinity, and the young man soon engaged in the business. As an agent of Farmer, de Blaquiere & Deeds, extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers, Mr. Scatcherd went to Buffalo in 1852. His ventures there met with success, and in 1857 he succeeded to the local business of the firm named. For nearly thirty years thereafter James N. Scatcherd stood among the leaders of the lumber business in this center. His business as a dealer in hardwoods extended over a wide area, and under his shrewd and careful management became very profitable. Some years before his death, which occurred January 18, 1885, his son, John N., was admitted to partnership with him: and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Scatcherd & Son.

While it was known in a general way that Mr. Scatcherd was a liberal contributor to charity, his benefactions were known in detail only to himself. The Buffalo General Hospital profited largely from his benevolence. He took a great interest in all its affairs, and on many occasions proved himself a friend in need. For many years it was his practice to visit the hospital every Sunday afternoon, and his visits were looked forward to with pleasure by *attachés* and patients alike. These visits, too, were made the occasions of searching inquiries into the condition and needs of the hospital. At the time of his death he was president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Scatcherd was connected with various business enterprises and organizations in Buffalo. He held stock in several banks, and in the fall preceding his death was elected vice president of the Third National Bank. He was active in the Delaware Avenue Methodist Church, was a member of its first

board of trustees, organized November 22, 1870, and never retired from that body.

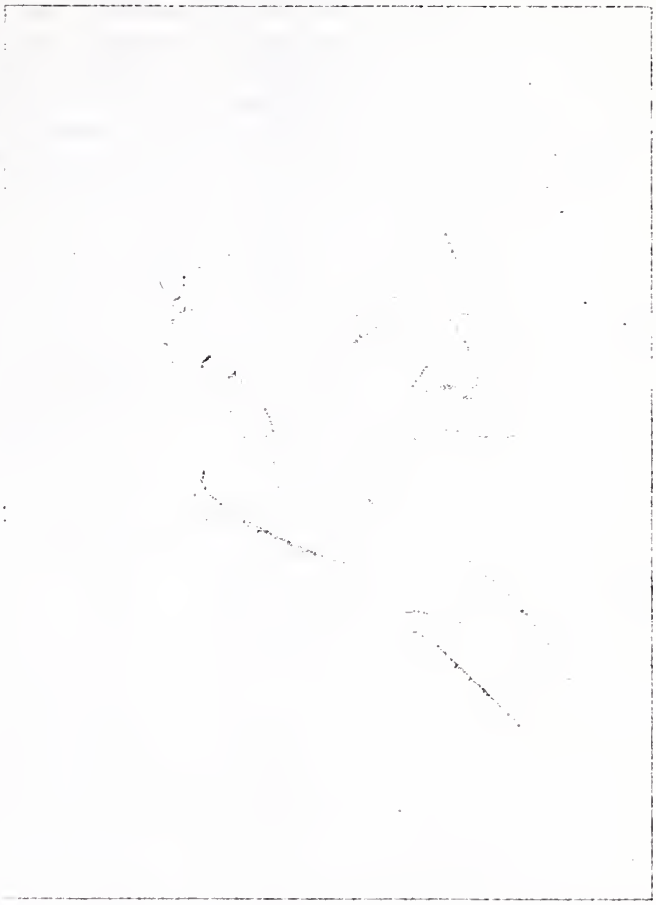
The death of few men has been mourned so deeply and generally as that of Mr. Scatcherd. This grief found expression in extended obituaries in the city papers, and in memorials adopted by the common council, the board of water commissioners, the Merchants' Exchange, and other organizations.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Newton Scatcherd was born at Wyton, Ontario, December 4, 1824; attended common schools; went to Buffalo in 1852 as agent for a firm of lumber dealers in Canada; married Annie Belton of Wyton November 7, 1855; was chairman of the board of water commissioners of Buffalo, 1880–84; engaged in the lumber business in Buffalo, 1857–85; died at Buffalo January 18, 1885.

Sidney Shepard was long a prominent figure in the commercial life of Buffalo, and in later years was closely identified with financial affairs in New York city. He had the good fortune to begin life with a vigorous nature, an upright character, and a strong intellectuality, inherited from a sound ancestry. His education in youth was limited to the district schools, and his early knowledge of books was consequently meager; but in after years he amply repaired this disadvantage by systematic reading and extended travel.

At the age of fourteen he became clerk in his brother's hardware store in Dansville, N. Y., and the liking thus acquired for that business determined his vocation. After similar experiences in Rochester and Bath, he purchased a small store in the latter place, when he was less than twenty one years old. Aspiring to a larger field, he moved to Buffalo in 1836, and bought an interest in a hardware store there. In the following year he became sole proprietor, and soon after the firm of Sidney Shepard & Co. was formed, and the manufacture of sheet-metal ware added to the business. Mr. Shepard pushed the sale of his products with such persistency and energy that before ten years had passed his business had become thoroughly established. He made commercial trips into the comparatively uninhabited West, and opened houses in Detroit and Milwaukee. About 1840 he made a tour by way of Chicago and St. Louis to New Orleans. Such indefatigable efforts naturally brought success. In 1849 he became proprietor of the Shepard Iron Works, and thereafter gradually added to his undertakings, until he finally became one of the largest importers of tin plate, manufacturers of stamped-metal ware, and dealers in hardware and tinners' supplies, in the United States.

Mr. Shepard's activity was not confined to his manufacturing interests. Realizing the advantages of the electric telegraph, he personally promoted several pioneer lines in the West, and became one of the largest stockholders in the Western Union Telegraph Co., of which he was a director until he resigned a few weeks before his death. He was also a director and heavy stockholder in several railroads, and was prominently interested in many other enterprises. Though frequently offered positions of trust, he accepted but few of them. He was emphatically a public-spirited citizen, and liberally encouraged every movement for the betterment of humanity.



SIDNEY SHEPARD

Relinquishing the active supervision of his business to his partners in 1865, he spent several years in foreign travel with his family, visiting Egypt and the Holy Land in addition to the more frequented routes of European travel. Upon his return he settled in New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., where he remained until his death in 1893.

Mr. Shepard's success should be an inspiration to every young man of ability and character. It was due to a clear head, sound judgment, and untiring energy. His capacity for organization amounted almost to genius. His judgment of men was remarkable, and he was seldom deceived in his estimate of others. In private life he was a sincere Christian gentleman, and was for twenty-five years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo. Wealth brought him the ability to bestow happiness on others less fortunate than himself, and he did so freely, but quietly, and with the same discretion that regulated his whole life. He was a generous and frequent benefactor of the General Hospital, the Orphan Asylum, and the Home for the Friendless, as well as numerous other charitable institutions in the city of Buffalo and elsewhere. After a long and useful life, he left a name honored and respected by all.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Sidney Shepard was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y., September 28, 1814; began business in 1828 as clerk in a hardware store in Dansville, N. Y.; purchased a hardware store in Bath, N. Y., in 1835; moved to Buffalo in 1836, and bought an interest in a similar business, of which he became sole owner the following year; became proprietor of the Shepard Iron Works in 1849; married Elizabeth De Angelis Wells of Buffalo June 12, 1851; went to Europe with his family for several years' travel in 1865, and on his return settled in New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., where he lived until his death December 26, 1893.

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Burt Van Horn was an important factor for over forty years in the business and political life of Niagara county, New York. Brought up at the family homestead in Newfane, under the influence of a father who was a leader in all things among his neighbors, and of a mother whose sweet Christianity made her beloved of all, young Van Horn early displayed the characteristics that are now so well known in his part of the state. He was always foremost in matters engaging public attention: and throughout his career his actions were guided by a keen sense of what he owed to others as well as to himself. He preserved at all times unstained a strict sense of personal honor, and was scrupulously regardful of the rights of others.

Ill health put an end to Mr. Van Horn's attempt to secure a college education, though he was able to spend a short time at Madison, now Colgate, University. His father was a farmer, and he himself followed farming until 1865, when he left Newfane for the neighboring town of Lockport.

During the period of sharp controversy and inflamed public opinion preceding the Civil War, Burt Van Horn was an ardent and a ready debater with either friend or foe. He had ideas on the great subjects before the people, and acquired fame as an eloquent speaker on public questions. He was greatly concerned in the problems then pressing for solution. His friends and neighbors, recognizing his ability and his earnestness, elected him to the state assembly in the fall of 1857. This was the beginning of a political career that continued for many years. He was re-elected in 1858, and again in the following year, and thus served one year longer than any of his predecessors. When the fact is recalled that it was, and is to-day, a practice in many places not to give one man more than two successive terms in the assembly, it is apparent that Mr. Van Horn's second re-election was very complimentary to him. While in the legislature he served on many important committees.

Higher honors, however, were in store for him. In 1860, when the whole country was alive to the impending conflict, and every section was putting forth its best men for seats in congress, the Niagara-Orleans district chose Burt Van Horn. He took his seat July 4, 1861, at the opening of the extra session called by President Lincoln. Loyal in every fiber of his being, Mr. Van Horn had no spare moments in the next few years. When not attending sessions of the national house of representatives, he was otherwise engaged in efforts to aid his country. He went upon the stump, inspiring patriotism where it was lacking, quickening patriotism where it smoldered. Nearly four thousand men went to the front from Mr. Van Horn's district during the war. How many of these accessions to the federal army were due to his personal efforts, it is of course impossible to say; but there can be no doubt that the number was large, since Mr. Van Horn gave without stint of his eloquence, of his time, and of his means, to raise companies for the defense of the Union. Nor did his interest cease when his soldiers had marched away. He was ever active in his efforts to promote their welfare and their comfort: and much was accomplished in this direction. In after life it was one of his greatest delights to join a party of veterans in recalling the events of those stirring days.

Mr. Van Horn did not serve in the 38th congress, but in 1864 he was elected to the 39th congress, and two years later to the 40th, his district then comprising the counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming. One of his pet projects while in the national house was the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, connecting lakes Erie and Ontario. He succeeded in carrying through the lower house a bill to this end, but it failed of passage in the senate.

The last public office held by Mr. Van Horn was that of collector of internal revenue for the 28th New York district, with headquarters at Rochester. He was appointed to this office by President Hayes in 1877; and when he retired after a service of five years, he had the satisfaction of receiving the high commendation of treasury-department officials for his effective administration of the duties of the office.

Mr. Van Horn passed his later years quietly though not idly at his comfortable home in Lockport. He found many things to occupy his attention, and his interest in public affairs was hardly less keen than when he was a more active participant therein. During the greater part of his life he occupied himself largely with literary pursuits, chiefly in writing and speaking upon questions of the day. In his later years he devoted much thought and study to religious subjects, and frequently made addresses upon them. He was long a consistent member of the Baptist denomination. He died April 1, 1896, universally mourned in Lockport and Niagara county. A widow, two sons, Burt and Willis, and a daughter, Grace, survive him. Burt Van Horn is superintendent of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls street railway, and Willis conducts a cold-storage warehouse at Niagara Falls.

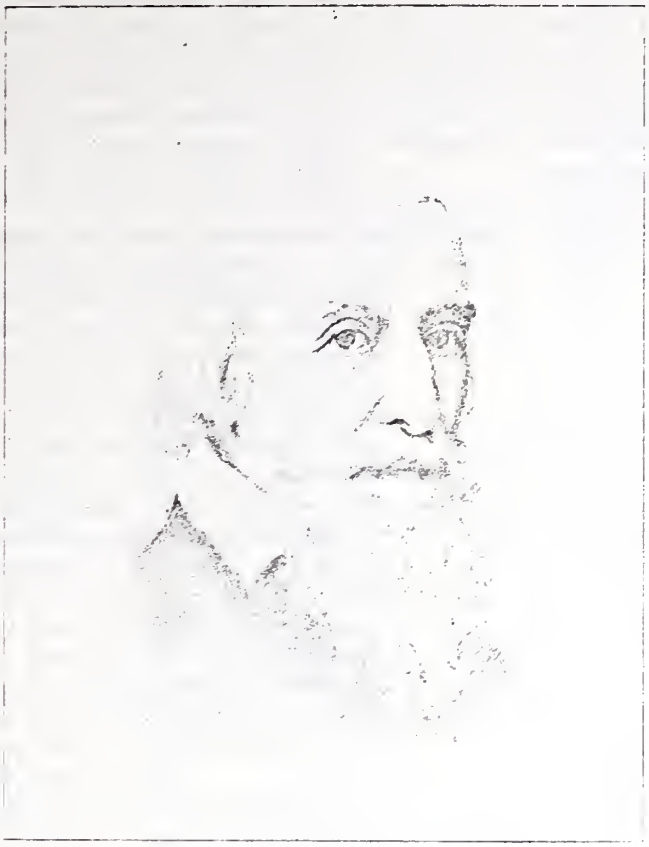
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Burt Van Horn was born at Newfane, N. Y., October 28, 1823; attended common schools, Yates Academy, and Madison (now Colgate) University; was elected to the state assembly in 1857, 1858, and 1859; was elected to the 37th, the 39th, and the 40th congresses (1861–63, 1865–67, 1867–69); was collector of internal revenue for the 28th New York district, 1877–82; married Charlotte T. Goodell of Hartland, N. Y., July 9, 1851, and Alicine Schuyler of Lockport, N. Y., June 16, 1870; died at Lockport April 1, 1896.

BURT VAN HORN

John Wilkeson was a high type of American citizen. His lineage assured to him public spirit and supreme loyalty to convictions. All his forefathers were heroic, from the Scottish Covenanters to revolutionary sires and other glorious American ancestors. He was a man of rare dignity, noble character, and perfect courage. He was just and generous, bespeaking and compelling faith and confidence from others.

Mr. Wilkeson was born at Poland, Ohio. He was a son of Judge Samuel Wilkeson, whose father had come to America and settled in Delaware in 1760. When eight years of age, John was brought to Buffalo by his father. Having received his education at private institutions, he entered mercantile life, and for that purpose went to New York, where he spent several years in business. Thence he went to Central America, and resided for a while at Tabasco. In 1840 he returned to the United States, and became secretary to his father, who had charge of the

affairs of the Colonization Society. This work made him a resident of the national capital, where he kept in touch with the social and political events of the day. Two years later he was appointed by President Tyler United States consul at Turk's Island in the West Indies. On the voyage thither he was shipwrecked and narrowly escaped drowning, but was picked up by a passing vessel bound for Newport, R. I.



JOHN WILKESON

After his resignation from the consulship, Mr. Wilkeson directed his attention to the manufacture of iron, a business in which he spent many years of his life, and for which his inventive genius was peculiarly fitted. He was master of every branch and detail of this giant industry. His coal lands, iron beds, furnaces, and foundries were under his personal supervision and care, and their development and improvement were the result of his own thought and effort. In connection with this business he visited England, and studied the "Black Country," and on the continent made a thorough investigation of the various methods of manufacturing iron. On his return to the United States he built, at Mahoning, Ohio, the first successful blast furnace in the country using bituminous coal for smelting iron. He was one of the pioneers and captains of the American iron industry. In 1858 he entered a new field of business enterprise, and soon attained marked success therein: he was among the first to construct grain elevators, and the later years of his life were occupied with the business of grain storage.

During the war Mr. Wilkeson's patriotism was displayed on every occasion. Eight members of his family were in the Union army. His son, John Wilkes, fell on the field of battle at Fair Oaks, Va. With pen and voice Mr. Wilkeson aided the cause of the Union and humanity. A large part of his time from 1861 to 1865 was devoted to inventions for the improvement and construction of military arms. He was often with the Union army, and witnessed the battle of Gettysburg and many important engagements. While visiting at Fortress Monroe in May, 1862, he accompanied President Lincoln and secretaries Stanton, Chase, and Welles on a trip down the river to witness the bombardment of Sewall's Point.

In private life Mr. Wilkeson was a most agreeable and companionable man. As a conversationalist he was more than charming and entertaining — he was instructive as well. There was no pedantry in his talk, however; but the immense fund of knowledge that he had derived from his travels, from contact with the world, and from books, showed itself in conversation on every topic. He was a constant reader, and accumulated a valuable library replete with works on science, art, and literature. He pursued antiquarian research with keen interest. His knowledge seemed always at his command, and his memory was phenomenal. In his beautiful, refined home he was a delightful host, and no one could come into the circle of his friendship without experiencing the benefit of association with a high-minded, pure-hearted, and cultured gentleman. Even in his last years he retained a lively interest in current events, and kept his mental vigor unimpaired. He delighted in the companionship of the young, from whom he received both respect and

affection. He lived far beyond the span of life allotted by the psalmist, and when the end of his well-rounded life came he was in his eighty-ninth year.

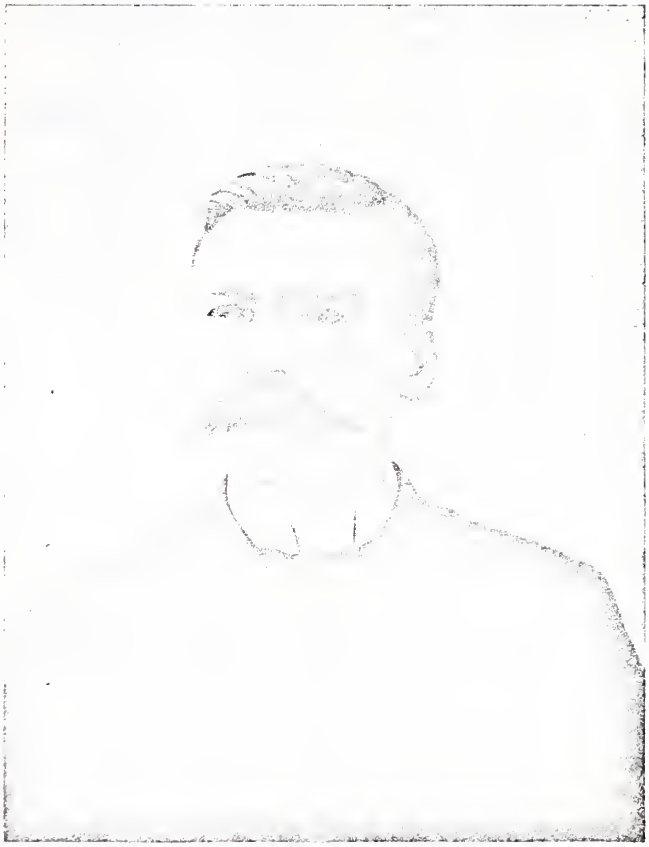
PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Wilkeson was born at Poland, O., October 28, 1806; went to Buffalo with his father in 1814; was educated in private schools; married Maria Louisa Wilkes of Portsmouth, England, at Lyme, O., in 1832; was secretary to his father at Washington, D. C., 1840–42, and United States consul at Turk's Island, W. I., 1842–43; began the manufacture of iron in Ohio in 1846, and the grain-elevating business in Buffalo in 1858; died at Buffalo April 4, 1894.

* * *

James Boland, who died in Buffalo in 1893, was a striking representative of a large class of sterling workmen who eventually become employers of others. He was an excellent type of the foreign-born American citizens who prize the opportunities presented in the United States to men with active minds, and hands willing to work.

Mr. Boland's parents were among the early immigrants from Ireland. The quick-witted people of the Emerald Isle were among the first to see the advantages of this country, and to come here in great numbers. The country needed them. They were vigorous and industrious, and quickly adapted themselves to their new environment. Some of our best citizens are descendants of these early Irish immigrants.

Mr. Boland was born in County Clare, Ireland, in the year 1850. That unhappy country was then suffering from the effects of bad legislation and a succession of poor crops. A mighty exodus of the people followed during the decade 1850–60. In the number were the parents of Mr. Boland, who came with him to this country in the year 1856, and took up their residence in Buffalo. Mr. Boland was but a child when his parents left their native land, and his education may be said to have begun in this country. He thus received the benefit of a good public-school training, and grew up among the boys with whom he was to be associated in later life. After leaving school, having neither capital nor a business awaiting him, he wisely decided to learn a trade. He made a judicious choice, not only in the line of work selected, but also in the man he served. No one in Buffalo is more widely known or generally respected in the building business than Charles Berrick, whose service Mr. Boland entered in 1866, when sixteen years of age. He worked at his trade continuously for nine years, proving himself a faithful, intelligent, and capable workman. During these years he was ambitious to start in business on his own account; and if a workman be actuated by such a resolution, it is only a question of time when he will be able to pass from the rank of an employee to that of an employer. The year 1875 found Mr. Boland established in the building business in Buffalo, and from that time until his death he was actively engaged in extending his business, and in becoming a strong, conservative factor in the commercial community. Buffalo has undergone a rapid transformation for the better in its architectural appearance since Mr. Boland entered the building trade, and he had a large share in what might be called the rebuilding of the city.



JAMES BOLAND

In political and in social life Mr. Boland never sought to make himself prominent, but his influence in both these lines of human interest was by no means small. In politics he was a Republican. He was, however, never an aspirant for office, and his business interests fully occupied his time. He never had a partner in business, but carried on all his affairs by himself. He died a comparatively young man; but he lived long enough to impress himself upon the community in which his life was spent.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—James Boland was born in County Clare, Ireland, January 6, 1850; came to the United States with his parents in 1856, and settled in Buffalo; was educated in the public schools; learned the bricklayer's trade in the service of Charles Berrick, 1866–75; married Mary A. Handley of Buffalo October 17, 1881; conducted a building business in Buffalo from 1875 until his death April 6, 1893.

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AZOR B. CRANDALL

Azor B. Crandall was a typical American business man. He became identified with two important lines of commercial activity, and cared for large business interests with apparent ease and in a masterly manner. He was one of the most widely known men of western New York, for he came into contact during many years with men from all parts of the Union. As proprietor and manager of a famous hotel, and as the principal dealer in one of the largest horse markets in the world, Mr. Crandall was an important factor in the social and business life of East Buffalo.

Having spent his boyhood and early youth in Sloansville, N. Y., and graduated with distinction at Schoharie College, Mr. Crandall, at the age of seventeen, repaired to New York city. At first he engaged in the clothing business there, afterward becoming proprietor of the old Broadway hotel. This was then one of the most famous hostelries on Manhattan island, and Mr. Crandall conducted the house with gratifying success. In 1860 he represented the 9th ward of New York city on the board of aldermen.

In 1879 Mr. Crandall moved to Buffalo, to conduct the old Stock Exchange hotel. This house soon acquired an excellent reputation among travelers, and became the principal resort for men doing business at the stock yards. So rapid, indeed, was the increase of patronage, that in two years the demand for accommodations exceeded the supply: and Mr. Crandall accordingly secured, in October, 1881, the largest hotel building in East Buffalo. This structure was then called the "Brick House," but it soon became favorably known among dealers in live stock in both Europe and America as the Crandall House. This institution was Mr. Crandall's pride, and the dearest of all his possessions, and amply demonstrated his aptitude for the hotel business. Genial, tactful, and warm-hearted, Mr. Crandall, or "Asa," as he was more generally called, numbered his friends by the hundred and his acquaintances by the thousand. His memory for names and faces was remarkable, and not infrequently he was able to greet correctly someone whom he had met only once, and that years before.

Mr. Crandall was not merely a successful manager of a hotel: he was an exceedingly shrewd and able business man. Seeing clearly the advantages of East Buffalo as a horse market, he embarked in the

business on an extensive scale; and it was largely owing to his foresight and enterprise that the district attained its present supremacy as a horse market. He began the practice of selling horses at auction, and at the first sale disposed of twenty-five head — a piece of business that was then deemed remarkably successful. Starting prudently with a small establishment, but with a broad conception of the possibilities of the business, Mr. Crandall gradually enlarged his plant and operations until he became the largest horse dealer in East Buffalo. At the time of his death the business had reached such proportions that ten large stables and forty men were required for its conduct. In a single day the firm of Crandall & Co. has sold 775 horses, while the aggregate number sold in the year 1894 was 26,500.

Mr. Crandall was a generous man, and no deserving person ever applied to him in vain. In like manner every worthy cause obtained his ready and active support. When St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church was organizing at East Buffalo, Mr. Crandall promoted the project in various ways, and opened his house for entertainments in behalf of the church. When the edifice was completed, he presented the new church with a bell.

Mr. Crandall was for many years a member of the 37th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. In 1862 he received a gold medal from congress for services in the field. He was a strong adherent of the Republican party. He was a valued member of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association and of the Knights of Pythias.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Azor Brown Crandall was born at Sloansville, N. Y., July 23, 1829; lived in New York city, 1847–79, engaged chiefly in the hotel business; married Marguerite Ida Gilmore of New York city May 6, 1858; was for many years the largest horse dealer in East Buffalo, establishing the firm of Crandall & Co.; conducted a hotel at East Buffalo from 1879 until his death April 2, 1895.

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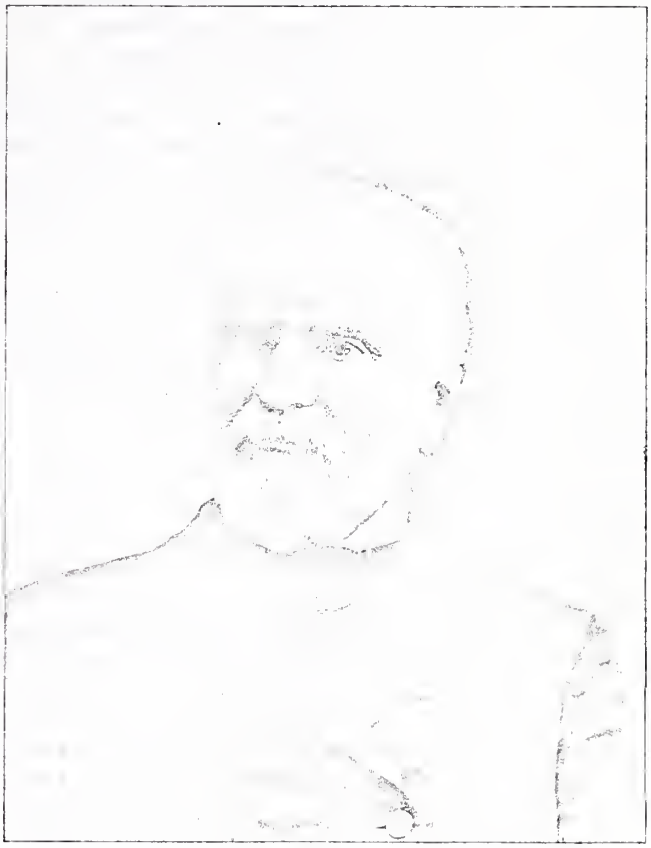
Augustus Frank was one of the men who have been the support and strength of our country. He was born in Warsaw, Wyoming county, and continued to live there throughout his active and earnest life. He grew up among influences well calculated to form a symmetrical character and a noble manhood. His father, Dr. Augustus Frank, a man of influence and power, was prominent in the anti-slavery movement; and from both parents the son inherited sterling qualities. With a mind remarkably alert and receptive, he improved to the utmost the educational opportunities afforded by the schools of Warsaw and by private instructors. Extended travel in this country and abroad afterward enlarged and confirmed his knowledge of men and things.

Mr. Frank's aptitude for the management of affairs was early developed, and at the age of twenty-one he began business for himself. In this he continued until 1871, when he established the Bank of Warsaw, of which he was president the rest of his life. His mind, however, could not be confined to mere matters of business. His antecedents, education, and entire cast of life, fitted him for political activity.



AUGUSTUS FRANK

Two years before his majority he was made chairman of a Whig convention. He helped to organize the Republican party, and was a delegate to its first convention, held in Philadelphia in 1856. He was

elected to congress in 1858, was returned by a large majority two years later, and was again re-elected in 1862. His service thus covered the entire period of the Civil War, and the difficult legislation of those fateful years was shaped in part by him. He was a member of important committees, and was otherwise influential in determining the conduct of affairs. He was especially interested in the passage of the thirteenth amendment, which abolished slavery within the United States, and hastened the close of the war. In the intervals of public labor he devoted unremitting attention to the wants of soldiers in camp and hospital; and in later years, taking the deepest interest in the project, he rendered efficient aid in the erection of the beautiful soldiers' monument of Wyoming county.

Mr. Frank was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867, having been chosen thereto on the general ticket with George William Curtis, Samuel J. Tilden, William M. Evarts, Horace Greeley, and other distinguished men. Mr. Frank had an important part in the deliberations of this body. He was likewise elected as a delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1894, thus becoming one of five or six members who had taken part in the earlier convention. He brought to this important work mental endowments of the highest order, and ripened experience in the best methods of fundamental government, and his services to the convention were correspondingly valuable. He was especially interested in the anti-gambling provision of the constitution; and it is agreed that the adoption of this clause was largely due to his unflagging efforts in its support.

As a member of the electoral college in 1889, Mr. Frank voted for Harrison and Morton. The last appointment that he received was that of commissioner for the preservation of public parks of the state of New York. His rare executive ability and liberal ideas would have made him a strong member of the commission, and an active force in the preservation of the picturesque and beautiful public reservations of the Empire State.

Mr. Frank possessed unusual organizing capacity, well-balanced judgment, energy, and firmness of purpose; and these qualities, joined to spotless personal integrity, made him remarkably successful in financial enterprises. His ability was widely recognized, and his counsel was frequently sought in the management of business affairs. He enjoyed in large measure the confidence of business men, and his relations with them often proved the beginning of valued friendships. He helped to organize the Wyoming County National Bank, and was a director thereof for several years. As president of the Bank of Warsaw for nearly a quarter of a century, he developed the business of the institution to a degree rarely equalled by any bank except those in large cities with ample capital and other conditions favorable to growth. Municipal bonds and choice securities of various kinds were obtained by Mr. Frank, and sold to investors. This branch of the business ultimately extended to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Frank was for several years a director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was one of the projectors and a director of what is now the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. Other railroads, water and gas companies, banking institutions, and the like received the benefit of his sound judgment and business acumen. The development of the salt industry in Wyoming county was largely due to his foresight. All matters of general importance in his town and county received his attention. In all the pressure of outside affairs and public matters of engrossing interest, he yet maintained a close watch over the welfare of his native town. He realized fully the importance of local historical records, and served for many years as the president of the Wyoming County Pioneer Association. Mr. Frank appreciated the influence of the press. As a writer for newspapers he was always practical, and his articles had a quality that ensured attention.

Charitable and generous in a marked degree, Mr. Frank gave a large part of his time to various kinds of organized philanthropy. For twelve years he was a member of the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane. He was a trustee in several educational institutions. His father before him had been a power in advancing the temperance cause, and the son was indefatigable in behalf of the same movement. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a trustee for about forty-five years, and contributed liberally to its support both at home and in foreign lands. He regarded the church as altogether the noblest and most effective means of uplifting the human race, and gave himself unsparingly to its service. His attractive personality made him the center of a happy home life. This was constantly shared with others, and friends came and went, the better for their contact with a mind so broad, a heart so kind and true. The distinguishing traits in Mr. Frank's character included high ideals of duty and unswerving faithfulness thereto, broad charity, and self-sacrificing kindness. "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister," expresses the spirit of his unselfish life.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Augustus Frank was born at Warsaw, N. Y., July 17, 1826; was educated in public schools and by private instructors; engaged in a general mercantile business at Warsaw, 1847–71; was representative in congress, 1859–65; was a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1867 and 1894, and a presidential elector in 1889: married Agnes McNair of Groveland, N. Y., August 28, 1867; organized the Bank of Warsaw in 1871, and was president thereof until his death April 29, 1895.

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P. Harold Hayes was a native of Indiana, but in his early boyhood his parents moved to Ontario county, New York, where he was brought up on a farm. He soon displayed an eager desire for knowledge, but, as his parents wished to make a farmer of him, he was forced to overcome many obstacles in securing an education. His first knowledge of Latin was obtained while driving a plow in the field, when he would hide his grammar in the hollow stump of a tree, and snatch a few moments for study while his team was resting. When he had at length succeeded in fitting himself to enter Canandaigua Academy, he used to walk ten miles to that institution every Monday morning, carrying enough provisions to last him until Friday night, when he walked home again. Having completed his preparatory studies, he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1848. In spite of the disadvantages under which he had labored in securing an education, he was but twenty-four years old when he received his degree, and prepared to battle with the world.

From the beginning of his professional career Dr. Hayes devoted his attention chiefly to the treatment of chronic diseases — the field in which he was to win renown in later years. The same year in which he graduated he took charge of a small sanitarium at Cuba, N. Y., and was successful from the start. The institution soon proved too small to accommodate those who wished to avail themselves of his attention, and he bought a place at Wyoming, which he enlarged and improved in order to make it entirely suitable for his purposes. But complications arose: he failed to receive the financial aid which had been promised, and on which he relied, and finally he was compelled to make an assignment, and to abandon the enterprise. During the next fifteen years he was connected, at one time or another, with many of the principal sanitariums in the country; and he thus enjoyed exceptional opportunities for observation and study, of which he made good use. He became impressed with the belief that asthma, so long regarded as an incurable disease, could be cured.

P. HAROLD HAYES

In 1871 Dr. Hayes spent six months in study, and in visiting the hospitals in New York. Four years later he settled at Binghamton, N. Y., where he was engaged in general practice until 1885. Throughout these years he continued his investigations of asthmatic troubles. As his remarkable success in this line became known, he was frequently consulted by patients at a distance, whom he treated through correspondence; and he soon found it necessary to give up his general practice, and devote his whole time to this specialty. Accordingly, in 1885 he moved to Buffalo, where the rest of his life was spent. His work extended rapidly, and patients from all

over the country consulted him. The greater part of his practice was carried on by correspondence; but his enthusiasm for his work and devotion to his patients was such that many who had never seen him came to regard him as a personal friend.

GERHARD LANG

Dr. Hayes was all his life a consistent and an earnest Christian, and was a member of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in the different places where he lived. Of genial character and hospitable, he was also very sympathetic, and any one with a pitiful story could obtain his ear. Exceedingly conscientious, he strictly followed the code of ethics as expressed in the Golden Rule. He was a man of great perseverance, and one who scorned the word failure. He was accustomed, by the greatest physical and mental exertion, to overcome obstacles that would have appeared insurmountable to most men. A man of exemplary habits and vigorous constitution, he might have lived ten years longer probably, but for his lifelong custom of setting no limit to his powers of endurance. Nothing could have been more in accordance with his desires than to die in the harness, in full possession of his powers of both mind and body. Dr. Hayes died April 9, 1894, but he still lives in the grateful memories of hundreds of his fellow-men who have reaped the benefit of his years of study and investigation in medical science.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Pliny Harold Hayes was born at Clinton, Ind., October 7, 1824; attended Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy and the seminary at Lima, N. Y., and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848; married Cornelia Catherine Hall of West Bloomfield, N. Y., September 5, 1848; was connected with various sanitariums, 1848–75; engaged in general practice at Binghamton, N. Y., 1875–85; made a specialty of the treatment of asthma at Buffalo, 1885–94; died at Buffalo April 9, 1894.

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Gerhard Lang arrived in Buffalo a poor German boy: when he died in the same city forty-four years later, thousands crowded the church in which his funeral was held, eager to honor one whom they had learned to love and respect. In the interval he had labored early and late, in season and out of season, acquiring an ample fortune, and indelibly impressing himself on the history and community of Buffalo. He was primarily a man of business, fitted for the successful undertaking of large enterprises; but he was much more than this, and his private life discloses other characteristics equally interesting and admirable.

Born in Germany in 1834, Mr. Lang was brought to this country fourteen years later by his father. Jacob Lang was a butcher by trade, and he engaged in that business in Buffalo soon after his arrival in the country. His son worked with him for twelve years, learning business principles and the English language at the same time.

Early in the '60's Mr. Lang became interested in the business that gave him a wide reputation, and carried his name beyond the grave. At first he was associated with Philip Born, who owned and operated one of the largest breweries in Buffalo. Upon the death of Mr. Born he formed a partnership with his widow that continued until 1874. Before that Mr. Lang had begun the erection of the large brewing plant on the corner of Best and Jefferson streets,

Buffalo. This establishment, known as the Park brewery, has a capacity of 300,000 barrels, and most of the product is sold in the city where it is made. This brewery was once visited by a number of men interested in the business, who were so impressed by the perfection of the arrangements and the elegance of the furnishings that they called Mr. Lang's establishment the "palace brewery." In a city noted for its breweries, this was no small compliment. Nor was it undeserved; for Mr. Lang, before deciding upon his building plans, personally inspected all the leading breweries of the country, and adopted for his plant the best features of the many places visited.

Engrossed in the cares of a vast enterprise, Mr. Lang had little time for active participation in public affairs beyond what can fairly be demanded of a conscientious citizen. His name was often mentioned as that of a suitable candidate for high public office, and there is no doubt that he might have gained great distinction in political life if he had cared to do so; but he preferred to remain a private citizen. He consented, however, to serve two terms on the board of aldermen; and a short time before his death he became Democratic state committeeman from his district.

While thus indisposed to take an active part in political affairs, Mr. Lang found time for various interests outside of his business life. For many years he was a trustee of the Western Savings Bank, and his sound judgment in matters relating to business and finance was of much value to that institution. His charities will long be remembered by hundreds of grateful men and women, and his benefactions to St. Louis Church in Buffalo were manifold. The following simple but impressive characterization of Mr. Lang is taken from Bishop Ryan's address at the funeral:

"His genial countenance, which bespoke the generosity of his soul, will no more be seen by his dear friends, but I am sure he will look down from heaven upon the earth where he was so long engaged, and where he lived so well and so generously. The Holy Scriptures give us in a few words a description of his character, 'A man simple, upright, and fearing the Lord.'"

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Gerhard Lang was born at Flersheim, Germany, November 24, 1834; came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Buffalo; learned the butcher's trade and worked at the same, 1848–60; married Barbara Born of Buffalo in 1867, and Augusta Gerhardt in 1890; conducted a brewery at Buffalo from 1867 until his death July 14, 1892.

John Q. McDonnell was one of the leading business men of Buffalo. Of New England birth, he developed a character notable for energy, quickness of insight, and ready resource. He was taught to work when a boy, and thus learned to appreciate the value of labor and the importance of concentration. At the head of a firm with branches in many parts of the country, he was able to perform the duties of his position with enviable skill. He was respected as a citizen, while his geniality and ready conversational powers made him highly regarded in social life.

JOHN Q. McDONNELL

Mr. McDonnell was educated at the famous schools of Quincy, Mass., going through both the grammar

and high schools. His father appreciated the importance of education, and determined to give his children all the advantages of schooling that lay in his power. That John was an apt pupil, and used well his opportunities, may be inferred from the fact that at the age of sixteen he had completed the high-school course. Preferring a mercantile to a professional life, he was unwilling to enter college, though earnestly urged to do so by his father; and instead of that he went to work at his father's trade, thoroughly mastering every branch of the stone-cutting business. To this practical training much of the success of his later life was due. On reaching his majority he was taken into partnership with his father and brother, the firm name becoming McDonnell & Sons.

The Buffalo branch of the firm was established in 1884. On visiting the city Mr. McDonnell was so well pleased with its prospects and desirability as a place of residence that he determined to move his family there, and make the place his permanent home. The business under his energetic management became one of the most extensive in the United States. McDonnell & Sons own and operate quarries at Quincy, Mass., and Barre, Vt., with branch yards at Buffalo, West Seneca, and Geneva, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind. One of the remarkable pieces of work performed in the city of Buffalo under Mr. McDonnell's direction was the reconstruction of the soldiers' monument, the old structure having been condemned by the park commissioners. The total cost of this work was not far from $20,000. Among other undertakings of special importance successfully carried out by McDonnell & Sons may be mentioned the column monument at Trenton, N. J., marking the final resting place of General McClellan; the monument in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., over the grave of Jared Sparks, formerly president of Harvard University; and the Blocher monument in Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo.

Like most successful business men, Mr. McDonnell had many interests aside from his principal enterprise. He was vice president of the Union Bank, director of the Lake View Brewing Co., and director of the People's Guarantee Search Co. He belonged, also, to the Builders' Association Exchange. He was president of Branch 22, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and a member of the building committee of the Catholic Institute. He was connected with various land-improvement companies, and did much to promote the development of Buffalo real estate. He held a life membership in the German Young Men's Association, which fills an important place in the social and intellectual life of Buffalo. His death at the early age of forty-three was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—John Q. McDonnell was born at Quincy, Mass., September 11, 1850; was educated in the public schools; became a member of the firm of McDonnell & Sons, granite cutters, in 1871; married Emily A. Dinegan of Quincy June 23, 1874; established a branch business at Buffalo in 1884, and moved thither in 1886; died at Buffalo April 8, 1894.

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Alexander Meldrum was for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leading merchants of Buffalo. His life covered the era of the Queen City's most rapid growth and business expansion, and was synchronous with the rise and development of the department store. He was a captain of modern industry, and contributed to the success and fame of one of the city's noted dry-goods houses. Mr. Meldrum was born in a country prolific of merchants and mercantile-minded men. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that more men of this class have come to the United States from Scotland than from any other land. The people of that country have ever been noted for thrift and common sense, the essential elements of success in every business career. Every leading city of the United States to-day has among its foremost merchants men of Scottish blood.

Mr. Meldrum's birthplace and home in the old country was Kenoway, Fifeshire, where his father had charge of the local gas works, and was the general agent of the townspeople in the disposal of their yarn. In that town Mr. Meldrum received his schooling, and at eleven years of age entered a dry-goods house in Markinch. Soon after arriving at manhood's estate, he migrated to this country, and landed at the port of Boston in the year 1856. His first engagement was with the well-known dry-goods establishment of Hogg, Brown & Taylor of the "Hub." He remained in their employ, rising step by step in the concern, until in 1867 he saw his way clear to move to Buffalo, and establish himself in the same business. A fellow-countryman of his, together with an American — both active, vigorous, and keen-minded young men — formed a partnership with him, thus laying the foundation of the house of Adam, Meldrum & Whiting. Starting on a modest scale, the new firm, by tact, watchful care, and courtesy, coupled with shrewd buying, soon developed a large business, and made their name a household word in western New York.

While his partners are entitled to their full share of credit for the success of the firm, Mr. Meldrum

had a large part in the vast transactions of the house. Upon the retirement of Mr. Whiting in 1869 the firm was reorganized, becoming Adam & Meldrum. In 1875 Wm. Anderson became a member of the firm. The history of this house is one of continuous progress. Appreciating with the foresight of trained merchants the tendency of modern business methods toward the concentration of many branches of trade under one roof, the managers of this business were among the earliest merchants in the country to turn their establishment into that joy and refuge of the American shopper — the department store; and the present house, styled the Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., enjoys a commanding position in the commercial and financial world, and is one of the landmarks of Buffalo.

ALEXANDER MELDRUM

Mr. Meldrum was so wrapped up in his business that he had practically no time for outside matters. In addition to his duties with the firm of which he was a member, he was interested in the Queen City Underwear Co.; and he helped establish a large dry-goods house in Dayton, Ohio. With these interests on his hands he had no leisure for other pursuits. He was a Republican in politics, but was unable to take an active part in political affairs. He was a member of various Scottish-American societies, and of the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Alexander Meldrum was born in Kenoway, Fifeshire, Scotland, November 3, 1833; came to the United States, and settled in Boston in 1856; moved to Buffalo in 1867, and established a dry-goods house there; married A. E. Webster of Boston February 27, 1859; died at Buffalo October 22, 1891.

* * *

Solomon Scheu was a conspicuous figure in the commercial and political life of Buffalo for nearly half a century. His history reads like a romance. From a poor Bavarian lad he rose to be mayor of a great American city. He began without wealth or influence; he ended rich in this world's goods, and possessed of a power that was felt throughout the Empire State. In the course of his eventful career he conquered countless difficulties, and attracted to himself a host of friends. Only sterling qualities could achieve such results. While the battle of life is not of necessity to the physically strong, success in the modern world demands strength of character. Mr. Scheu possessed this requisite in a pre-eminent degree.

He was born in a Bavarian province on the Rhine in 1822. He was a farmer's son, and early learned what it was to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. What education the local schools afforded he gladly availed himself of, but his scholastic training was limited. At the age of seventeen he migrated to the United States, and found employment in a bakery in New York city, where he learned the trade, and applied himself diligently to mastering the English tongue. Five years later he went to Buffalo, and thenceforth made his home in the Queen City, in the affairs of which he was to become a prominent factor. At first he followed the bakery business, and for several years conducted a shop of his own. This he abandoned for the grocery business, making a success of each enterprise. In 1860 he embarked in what eventually became his

chief business occupation. He built a malt house at the foot of Hudson street, adjoining the Erie canal, where for many years he did a large malting business. To his original establishment he was twice compelled by growing trade to make large additions.

SOLOMON SCHEU

Meanwhile Mr. Scheu had become an influence in local polities. His standing in the community was good, and among his fellow-countrymen his popularity was unbounded. In 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the board of aldermen. For the next four years he held the responsible position of receiver of taxes for the city of Buffalo. Later, in 1866 and 1867, he served again as alderman. During six years he acted as state-prison inspector. This long and varied experience in matters of local public concern, and his honorable reputation among business men, suggested to the leaders of the local Democracy his availability as a candidate for a more important office. Accordingly, in the fall of 1877, he was nominated and elected mayor of the city to which he had come thirty-odd years before as an unknown German youth. In this honorable office Mr. Scheu displayed all those characteristics that had commended him to the notice and the support of the community, and gave the city a highly creditable administration. He was deeply interested in the commercial prosperity of Buffalo, and was at one time a trustee of the Board of Trade.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Solomon Scheu was born at Standenbuehl, Bavaria, Germany, January 6, 1822; was educated in local schools; came to the United States in 1839, and learned the baker's trade in New York city; moved to Buffalo in 1844, and followed the bakery and grocery business until 1860; married Minnie Rinck of Buffalo in 1847; was receiver of taxes for Buffalo, 1856–59, alderman, 1854–55 and 1866–67, state-prison inspector, 1868–73, and mayor of Buffalo, 1878–79; established a malt house in 1860, and conducted the same until his death; died at Buffalo November 23, 1888.

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Eben Carleton Sprague, for half a century a leader of the Erie-county bar, and otherwise distinguished among the eminent men of the Empire State, was born in New Hampshire in 1822. His father, Noah P. Sprague, moved to Buffalo in the spring of 1825, and the family followed one year later. Mr. Sprague had the benefit of an excellent education, obtained in the best schools of the country. At the age of fifteen he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, the famous preparatory school, and two years later began his course at Harvard College, graduating therefrom with the class of '43. Having determined to make the law his profession, he entered the office of Fillmore & Haven, Buffalo, as a student. This was one of the foremost legal firms in western New York, and Mr. Sprague had an excellent opportunity to obtain a training in the law commensurate with his general education previously acquired. He made full use of this opportunity, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1846, richly equipped in every way for the splendid career before him.

No history of the Erie-county bar for the last half of the nineteenth century would be complete without devoting liberal space to Mr. Sprague's work. His comprehensive education, deep learning in the law,

rare mental powers, and spotless, well-ripened character, all conspired to make him a jurist of the very first rank. One may say of him what a eulogist said of Lord Bowen, "He was so great a lawyer because he was so much else." His ability became evident early in his career at the bar, and within a few years from the beginning of his practice he was entrusted with legal interests of great importance. In 1852 he was appointed the Buffalo attorney of the Great Western Railway Co., and in 1854 of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. Other corporations were quick to seek his aid in the protection of their legal rights, and his work came to be largely of this nature. The Erie County Savings Bank, the International Bridge Co., the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., as well as other large business concerns and individual litigants, made up his clientage. His ability as a lawyer was not confined to a single aspect of practice, but included all the important departments of legal procedure. He was wise and sympathetic in advising office clients; he was painstaking and skillful in preparing legal instruments; he was alert, resourceful, and rigidly tenacious of his clients' rights, in jury trials; he was eloquent, convincing, and perfectly informed, in his addresses before the courts of review.

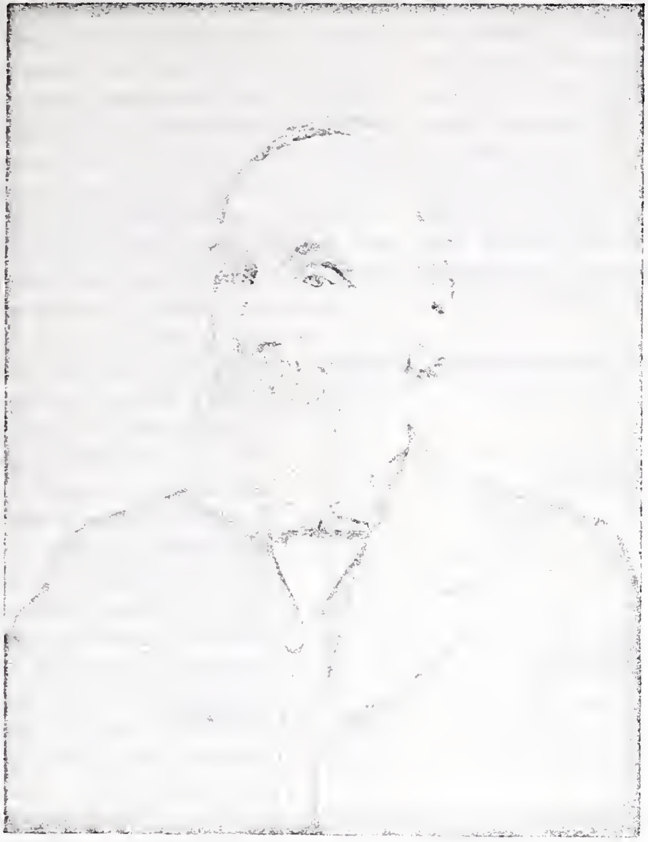
Political honors might have been Mr. Sprague's for the asking — or rather for the acceptance, since he was repeatedly solicited to take public office. But he was wrapped up in his profession, and some features of political leadership were particularly distasteful to a man of his independent spirit. He consented, however, in 1875, to supply a vacancy in the state senate for a single session. While there he made a memorable speech advocating a reduction of tolls on the Erie canal; and he otherwise demonstrated his superior fitness for public life. He declined a re-election, however, consistently with his fixed purpose.

Though Mr. Sprague was thus indifferent to the charms of political office, he gave himself unsparingly to public life in the larger sense. In all movements for the purification of politics, for the efficient and honest administration of public affairs, for the betterment of civic conditions in any respect, he was tirelessly active. Identified with many charitable associations, he served as trustee of the Children's Aid Society, the Charity Organization Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was at one time secretary of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum. For several years he was chancellor of the University of Buffalo. He was president of the Harvard Club of Western New York from the time of its organization in 1881. He was a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, believing earnestly in its principles and supporting actively its work. He was president of the Liberal Club, of the Young Men's Association (now the Buffalo Library), and of the Buffalo Club. He gave his time abundantly and his best thought to the good of the community. Well might ex-President Hill of Harvard University name Mr. Sprague as one of three men whom he regarded as ideal citizens.

EBEN CARLETON SPRAGUE

Mr. Sprague was liberally educated early in life, and ever afterward indulged his love of learning and of letters. In June, 1892, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard Univer-

sity. He was minutely acquainted with the best literature of various languages, and his occasional addresses were characterized by beautiful diction and scholarly taste. He was broadly cultured as well as widely read, and enriched his mind with the treasures of art and music and nature. His life was well rounded on all sides.



THOMAS THORNTON

On February 13, 1895, in his seventy-third year, Mr. Sprague was taken ill without warning while reading aloud to his wife an extract from his favorite Shelley. The end came the next day, and a light went out that had illumined a wide area, and had even made the world permanently brighter. Courts adjourned, flags were made an emblem of mourning, and every mark of respect was paid to his memory; but the sense of personal bereavement that shadowed a multitude of hearts was the most significant tribute to the character and influence of Eben Carleton Sprague.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Eben Carleton Sprague was born at Bath, N. H., November 26, 1822; prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated from Harvard in 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1846; married Elizabeth H. Williams of Buffalo June 25, 1849; was state senator, 1876–77; practiced law in Buffalo from 1846 until his death February 14, 1895.

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Thomas Thornton had for many years a prominent part in the commercial, philanthropic, and social life of Buffalo. He was an excellent type of the Englishman imbued with American ideas, sturdy in his convictions, conscientious in all his dealings with his fellow-men, unobtrusive in private life, punctual in the performance of every duty. He left a name untarnished, when he passed away early in 1896, full of years, and rich in the rewards of a career useful to others and honorable to himself.

Mr. Thornton was born in the city of London in the year that marked the outbreak of our second war with England. His education and early training were received in his native land. He was by profession a physician, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine before leaving England. Reaching Buffalo when he had just attained his majority, Mr. Thornton practiced his profession there for twelve years. In 1845, however, he turned his attention to the subject of the flour supply of Buffalo. At that time the Queen City, and in fact all the western part of New York, was supplied with flour from Michigan and Ohio, brought thither in sailing vessels. The quality of this flour was very poor, and Mr. Thornton as a physician became convinced that the health of the community demanded a more wholesome product than the article then in use there.

He entered into partnership, accordingly, with Thomas Chester, under the firm name of Thornton & Chester, and began his career as a flour merchant. The new firm introduced the latest improvements in machinery, selected the best qualities of wheat, and made their famous "Globe" flour so much superior to existing brands that their business rapidly outgrew its original proportions. Thus forced to secure larger accommodations, the firm leased the North Buffalo mills, the Frontier mills at Black Rock, and the Spaulding mills at Lockport. In addition to these they built the National mills, situated on Erie

street in Buffalo, with a capacity of 1000 barrels of flour a day.

Mr. Thornton's commercial success naturally brought him into intimate business relations with the leading financial men of Buffalo, and he was actively interested in various enterprises having for their object the development of the city. He was a member of the Merchants' Exchange and a trustee of the Board of Trade. He was for a long time president of the Bank of Commerce of Buffalo, and in his later years a large real-estate owner and capitalist.

Mercantile matters, however, could not suppress his interest in letters and fine arts, and in the broader concerns of his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Buffalo Historical Society and Fine Arts Academy. Reared and confirmed in the Church of England, he was active in works of religion and philanthropy. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and one of its supporters; and was for several years one of the board of managers of the Church Charity Foundation.

Mr. Thornton's vigorous constitution enabled him to transact a vast amount of business. Even in old age, when most men seek retirement, often equivalent to stagnation, he attended regularly to his duties at his mills, and was at his office the very last day of his life. He was stricken with apoplexy in the afternoon on his return from business, and died the same evening. His death was announced in the public press with tributes of respect and esteem.

While Mr. Thornton's business life was full and varied, his private life was quiet and retired. He was a gentleman in all his social relations, strict in his regard for the conventions and amenities of polite life, but of modest demeanor and habits.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Thomas Thornton was born at London, England, February 11, 1812; took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in London in 1830; practiced medicine in Buffalo, 1833-45; married Mary Bailey of Newbury, Vt., January 1, 1845; engaged in the flour-milling business in Buffalo from 1845 until his death February 22, 1896.

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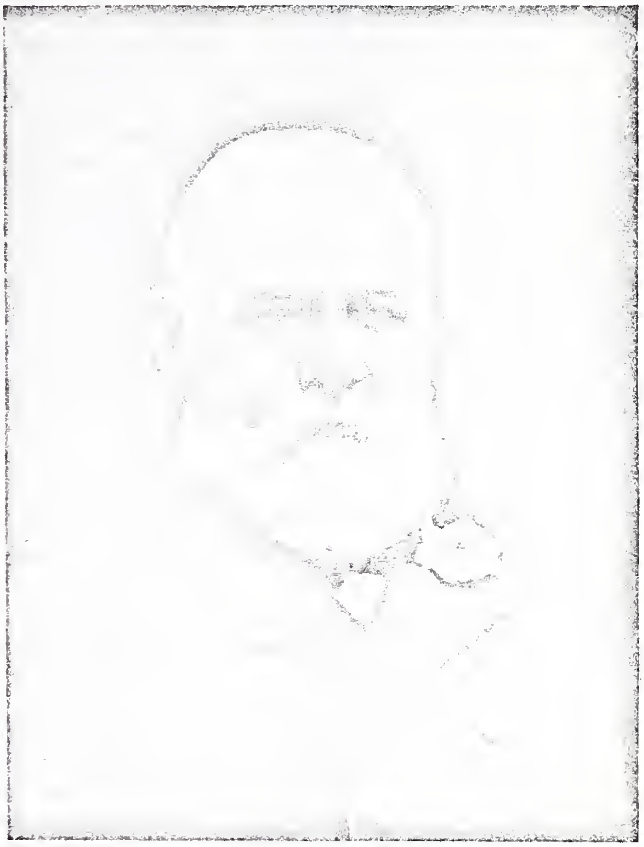
George S. Wardwell filled an important place in Buffalo, which was his home for forty years, and his death deprived the community of a useful and an honored member. As lawyer, judge, and private citizen, his record is worthy of praise and emulation.

Judge Wardwell was born in Providence, R. I., and his ancestors were among the early settlers in the New England colonies, coming to this country in 1636. After an excellent preparatory education he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., in 1848, and studied there three years. He was ambitious, however, for better advantages than a small college afforded, and in 1851 he entered Harvard as a junior, graduating in the class of '53, with President Eliot as a classmate. He had already decided to make the law his profession, and he entered at once the Dane Law School at Cambridge, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1855.



GEORGE S. WARDWELL

The following year he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo; and in 1858 he opened an office there alone, and for thirty-five years practiced his profession without a partner. Such a record is some-

what unusual in these days of large legal firms, but Judge Wardwell found it possible to build up an extensive practice, and make a place for himself at the Erie-county bar, without the aid of an associate.

Judge Wardwell began early in life to take part in public affairs. In 1866 and 1867 he filled the office of city attorney, equivalent to what is now known as corporation counsel. In 1869–70 he was city clerk. In 1872 he began what he always considered his greatest work for the city, and one of which he was justly proud. In that year he was appointed a member of the commission having in charge the building of the new City and County Hall, and in the following year he was made chairman of the commission, serving without compensation. This handsome structure is a noteworthy exception to the majority of public buildings, in that it was built within the appropriation, and that no suspicion of dishonesty ever attached to the job. Time has shown how faithfully the work was done, and Judge Wardwell deserves the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for his conscientious oversight and supervision of every detail. No better monument to his public spirit could be raised than this building, in which he took such disinterested pride.

On the organization of the Municipal Court of Buffalo, in July, 1880, Judge Wardwell was appointed one of two judges to preside over its work, for a term of six and a half years. At the expiration of that time the office became elective, and in the fall of 1886 he was chosen by the people to fill the same position for another six years. The duties of this court are arduous in the extreme, but Judge Wardwell performed them faithfully and efficiently. On his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of law, taking into partnership his son, George T. Wardwell, and Otto W. Volger, under the firm name of Wardwell, Volger & Wardwell. This association lasted until his death.

Judge Wardwell's interest in all movements for the good of the community was always active. He was one of the supporters of the Young Men's Association, now the Buffalo Library, holding various offices therein, and becoming its president in 1871. He held a professorship in the Buffalo Law School from its organization. In politics he was a strong Republican and a member of the Republican League. He was a warm friend of Grover Cleveland, Oscar Folsom, and Lyman K. Bass, from the early days when, as young men, they were all beginning the practice of law in Buffalo. Judge Wardwell came of a family of earnest Methodists, and joined the Methodist church when a young man. He was a member of the University Club and the Harvard Club; but he cared little for club life, and was devoted to his home and to his books. His private library, aside from his law books, was excellent, and covered a wide range of subjects. He was not content to own books: he read them, and it was no uncommon thing for him to spend the whole night among them.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— George Smith Wardwell was born at Providence, R. I., August 22, 1829; graduated from Harvard College in 1853, and from the Dane Law School, Cambridge, in 1855; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1856, and began practice there in 1858; married Mary E. Townsend of Buffalo June 9, 1863; was city attorney, 1866–67, city clerk, 1869–70, and judge of the Municipal Court, 1880–92; died at Buffalo October 18, 1895.

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Robert Hamilton Best had a useful, picturesque, and honorable career. He followed a single calling, that of the detective, during most of his life. He worked for a single corporation, the American Express Co., over thirty years. He lived in a single city, Buffalo, eighty-one years. His life was remarkable in many respects.

Mr. Best was born in a little town of central Pennsylvania in the year 1809 — the same *annus mirabilis* that brought into the world Oliver Wendell Holmes, Tennyson, and Gladstone. The records of the Holland Land Company show that William Best, the father of Robert H. Best, purchased land in what is now Black Rock, Buffalo, in 1810. For a short time during the second war with England the Best family were obliged to flee Buffalo for safety; but with that exception Robert Best lived in the Queen City from the time he was a year old until his death at the age of eighty-two. When he was taken to Buffalo the place was a country town of twelve or thirteen hundred people, and was just discarding its early name of New Amsterdam. He lived to see the city become the eleventh in the United States in point of population, the first in the country in some important respects, and the first in the world in a few particulars.

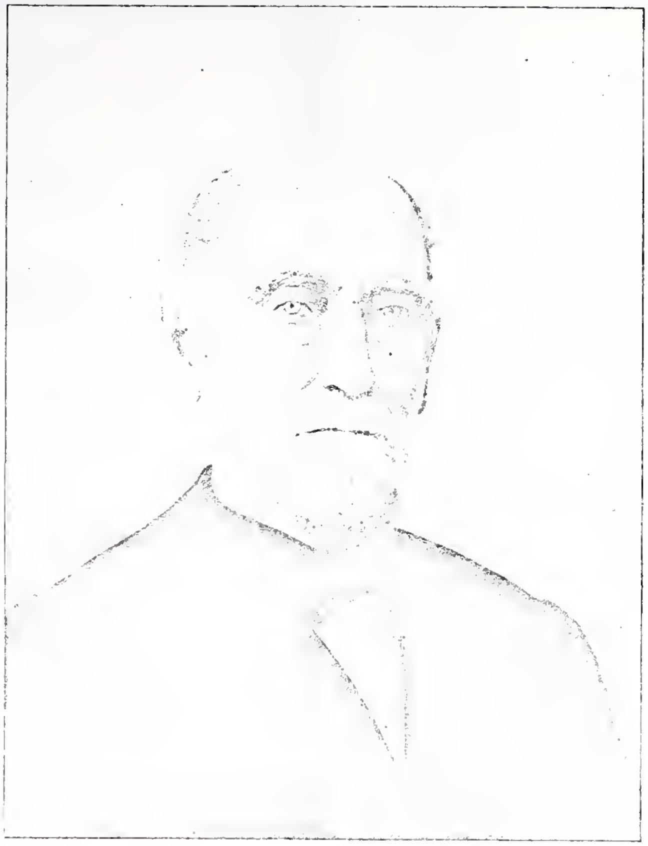
Mr. Best was one of the fortunate mortals whom nature obviously destines for certain work, and amply equips with the talents and aptitude appropriate to such work. He was a born detective. He came into the world with a mind and a temperament nicely calculated to unveil secret crime. Sagacity, clearness of mental vision, subtlety of insight, strength of purpose, fearlessness, personal integrity — these traits of mind and character Mr. Best possessed in generous measure. His genius in unraveling mysteries was apparent at an early age,

and he was made a police detective in Buffalo at the beginning of his active life.

Aside from Mr. Best's public career, of which more anon, the business of his life was his work as a detective for the American Express Co. In this trying and difficult calling he was signally successful. He served the company faithfully from the time of its early and uncertain ventures until it had become one of the great corporations of the land. In the course of this service he traveled over all parts of the United States on important and sometimes dangerous missions, and was concerned with some of the most famous cases in the annals of crime. Beginning in a subordinate capacity, he rose to the chief position in his department, and was fully trusted by all the high officers of the great corporation. In the later years of his life his health was such that he could not perform personally some of the duties of his position; but his counsel was so highly regarded and his previous work so much valued, that the company made him a confidential adviser, and continued his salary as if he were still in active service.

In public life Mr. Best held various offices suited to his special talents. His first position was that of constable on the police force of Buffalo. Later in life he became chief of police of the city, and had an important part in organizing the detective work of the police department. Up to 1858 the chief of police was elected by the people: but in 1857 an important change in the law was made, in virtue of which the mayor was authorized to appoint the chief of police and subordinate officers. Mr. Best was the first chief of police under the new arrangement. He began his duties, at the head of eleven police constables, in 1858, resigning at the end of his term of three years. Soon after this he was elected sheriff of Erie county. Both as chief of police and as sheriff, he served the public with rare fidelity. In political affairs Mr. Best was a lifelong Democrat, and was prominent in the councils of party leaders.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Robert Hamilton Best was born at Melrose, Penn., April 28, 1809; married Ann Elizabeth Kortright McGowan of New York city November 16, 1835; was chief of police of Buffalo, 1858–60, and sheriff of Erie county, 1862–64; was in the detective service of the American Express Co. at Buffalo from 1856 until his death May 1, 1891.

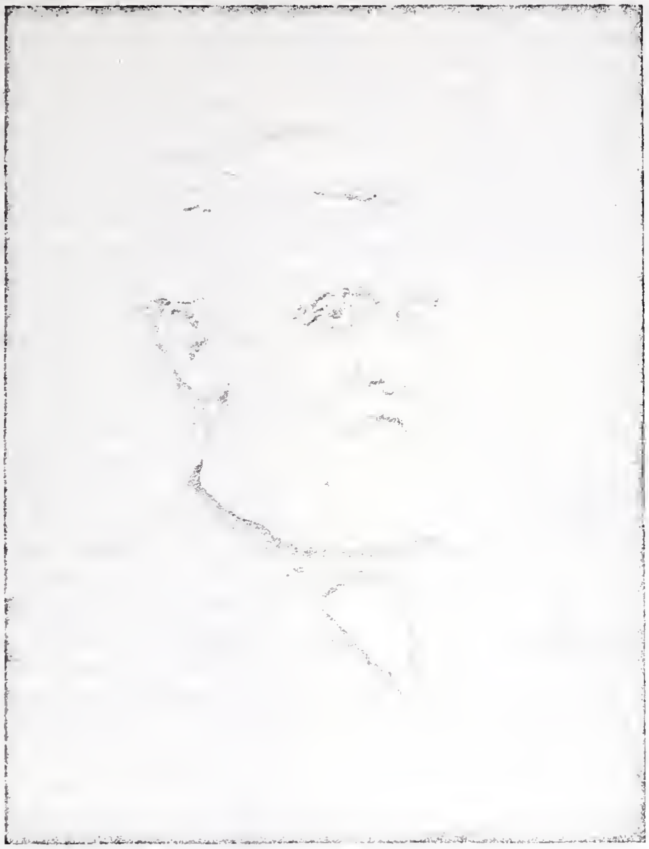


ROBERT HAMILTON BEST

F. S. Pease made his name known in the trade of an important staple over a large part of the commercial world. Aside from his prominence in business, he gained distinction as a musician and an inventor. He was versatile, but not superficial. He was, indeed, so thorough in whatever he undertook that he carried along these diverse interests as though each were his chief concern in life.

Mr. Pease was born in Rochester, near the close of the year 1822, and lived there for fifteen years. He then went to Buffalo, which was already giving promise of its later supremacy among the cities of western New York. Becoming interested in the manufacture of lubricating oils, he determined to make himself an expert in the subject. Buffalo had at that time only sixteen or seventeen thousand people, and its manufactures were neither large nor varied; so that Mr. Pease was obliged to visit eastern

cities for the experience and working knowledge that he needed. He left Buffalo, therefore, after only a brief stay there, and spent the next ten years in various parts of the East. This long period of business preparation he devoted chiefly to special study of lubricating oils. He investigated exhaustively the chemical properties of the best existing oils, and thoroughly mastered all that was then known about the subject.



F. S. PEASE

Returning to Buffalo in 1848, Mr. Pease established on lower Main street the nucleus of a business that was destined to expand and ramify until the industrial world was covered. Success so extraordinary could hardly have been predicted at the start; but the foundations of substantial success had been laid in the years before. The original store was small, but additions were required from time to time, and the establishment soon became one of the most important in Buffalo. The Pease lubricating oils were brought to the attention of consumers over a wide territory, and won their way to favor wherever introduced. As early as 1862 a prize medal was awarded to the F. S. Pease product at the London Exposition; and similar awards were afterwards made at Paris, Vienna, Santiago, and Philadelphia. Even in distant Australia prizes were taken at Sidney and at Melbourne. Seven medals were received at the National Exposition of Railroad Appliances held at Chicago in 1883.

During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, both Mr. Pease and his product acquired fame. All the machinery of the exposition, including nearly three miles of shafting and 20,000 bearings and journals of every kind, was run with Pease's Improved Oils. The exposition lasted six months, and in all that time the Pease oils did their work perfectly, and not a single bearing became overheated. Probably this was the most severe test of lubricating oils ever made. Mr. Pease superintended personally his exhibit at the Centennial, and came to be regarded as an authority on the production and manufacture of oils in this country. In compliance with requests from foreign commissions he prepared special reports and samples for many countries, and thereby established a high reputation among scientists interested in the subject.

Mr. Pease was a many-sided man, as has been said, and his genius as an inventor was evident in numerous practical appliances. Examples may be found in his raking platform for harvesting machines, cast-iron movable teeth for mowers and reapers, compound repeating and printing telegraph instrument, appliance for the testing of oil by electricity, and an aeolian attachment for the guitar. This last invention brings to mind Mr. Pease's love for music. For many years he was the principal tenor in the Buffalo Episcopal churches, and he was also a composer of music.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Francis Stebens Pease was born at Rochester December 22, 1822; moved to Buffalo in 1837; engaged in chemical studies in eastern cities, 1838–48; married Lucretia Goodale of Buffalo in 1845, and A. de Etta Bloodgood of New York city May 7, 1885; established the manufacture of lubricating oils in Buffalo in 1848, and carried on the same until his death November 6, 1890.

Enos W. Barnes, for many years one of the strongest forces in the journalism of the Southern Tier, was born in Yates county, New York, in 1836. His father,. Enos Barnes, a prominent physician of central New York, moved his family to Geneva, at the foot of Seneca lake, in 1839, and there our present subject spent his boyhood. After attending the common schools of Geneva until he was seventeen years old, Mr. Barnes resolved to finish his education at the printer's case. This has proved a veritable college for many an eminent writer, from Howells in our own day back to Franklin at the dawn of American literature.

Beginning his long career in the newspaper world in the office of the *Steuben County Advocate* at Bath in 1853, Mr. Barnes rose rapidly in his chosen calling. In 1856, when only twenty years old, he became local editor of the Bath *Courier*, and eight years later he acquired a half interest in the paper. Remaining in Bath for the next decade, Mr. Barnes changed his base of operations to Wellsville in 1875, when he assumed the ownership and management of the *Allegany County Reporter*. He was now a trained journalist of marked ability, and the results of his new venture were so encouraging that he established in 1880 the Wellsville *Daily Reporter*. This enterprise was likewise successful from the start. These papers were enlarged from time to time, and improved in various ways, and are still owned and published by Mr. Barnes's sons, E. Willard and Charles M. For about a year, in 1886–87, Mr. Barnes extended his operations to the neighboring state of Ohio, publishing a family paper styled the Columbus *Telegram*. Failing health caused him to dispose of this property, and to give up some other promising plans connected with his publications.

In selecting newspaper work as his life occupation Mr. Barnes made no mistake. He was a leader in thought and in action, and made this leadership effective through his writings for the press. He possessed a forceful style — sometimes much too forceful for the comfort of his political opponents. His contests, however, were against principles, not against men personally: and he never cherished a grudge, nor displayed any kind of meanness in his controversies. He was, indeed, incapable of such things, and was singularly loyal in his friendships. It is worthy of note that he always kept his publications scrupulously clean and elevating in their moral tone.

Mr. Barnes filled various public positions with distinction. During his residence in Bath he was for four years assistant assessor and deputy collector of United States internal revenue. For somewhat more than a year he held the office of special United States pension examiner, resigning the position in 1883. In 1886 Governor Hill appointed him one of the three commissioners of the state of New York on prison-labor reform. The arduous work of this body fell largely into Mr. Barnes's hands; and the report of the commission, which is regarded as a valuable public document, was written entirely by him.

ENOS W. BARNES

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY— Enos Whittlesey Barnes was born at Rock Stream, N. Y., March 4, 1836; attended Geneva public schools; went to Bath, N. Y., in 1853 to learn the printer's trade;

married Sarah Hurd of Bath January 12, 1864: was connected with the Bath "Courier," as local editor and half owner, 1856–75; was owner and editor of the "Allegany County Reporter," Wellsville, N. Y., from 1875, and of the Wellsville "Daily Reporter" from 1880, until his death January 8, 1888.

ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE

Arthur Cleveland Coxe, poet, preacher, and prelate, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1818. His father, Samuel Hanson Cox, was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, and many characteristics of the son were foreshadowed in the father. Becoming pastor of a church in New York city in 1821, Samuel Cox lived there for the next twelve years. He took a leading part in the foundation of the University of the City of New York, and his son Arthur graduated with distinction from that institution in 1838. Influenced by maternal relatives and social connections, Arthur Coxe became an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church early in life, and so remained until his death. Entering the General Theological Seminary of that church after graduation from college, he completed his studies for holy orders in 1841. He was ordained deacon June 27, 1841, and priest September 25, 1842. Taking charge of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, N. Y., shortly after his ordination to the diaconate, he moved thence in 1842 to Hartford, Conn., where he was rector of St. John's from 1843 until 1854. In the latter year he accepted a call to Grace Church, Baltimore. Elected bishop of Texas in 1856, he declined to serve, and remained in Baltimore until 1863. In that year he became rector of Calvary Church, New York, and was soon afterward elected assistant bishop of the diocese of Western New York. He was consecrated in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., January 4, 1865; and on the death of Bishop De Lancey three months later, he succeeded as the second bishop of the diocese.

From an early period in his ministry Bishop Coxe took part in the councils of his church. He was a member of the General Conventions held in 1853 and in 1859. In the former year he moved an addition to the Litany, while Bishop Alonzo Potter made a similar motion in the house of bishops; and this unplanned concert of action ultimately resulted in the adoption of additional prayers, and in the movement for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer. Taking active interest in the missionary work of the church, Bishop Coxe traveled extensively abroad in promoting this branch of the service. In 1872, when the Episcopal missions in Hayti were placed in his charge, he visited the island, organized churches, and ordained clergy. He retained the oversight of the Haytian church until the consecration of its own bishop in 1874.

As a poet and prose writer Bishop Coxe acquired fame early in life, publishing several volumes of poems before his ordination. The poetical work by which he is best known is probably his "Christian Ballads," first published in 1845. These poems, partly the work of his college days, reflected the purity and devoutness of his own mind and heart, and appealed powerfully to all earnest thinkers on spiritual subjects. More important than these, however, or any other poems of his, were his contributions to theological learning, biblical criticism, and church literature. His writings of this nature were

of unequal merit, but much of his work will have value for a long time to come. He was a devoted student of the early Christian Fathers, and his edition of their writings has been widely circulated in this country. A critical scholar and a polished writer, he was a formidable controversialist. He opposed with great force all attempts to change the text of the Scriptures, and his "Apology for the English Bible," published in 1854, led to the suppression of the new and crude revisions of the Bible made at great cost by the American Bible Society.

It has been said of Bishop Coxe that his antagonism to the Church of Rome knew no bounds, and some of his polemical essays certainly explain, if they do not altogether justify, the statement. In 1866 his more important disputatious writings up to that time were gathered into a volume entitled "The Criterion," which defined his position clearly, and was intended to justify his standing as a churchman, and his attitude toward Dr. Newman and the Roman Catholic church. In 1867–68 he contributed to the "Union Chrétienne," a periodical published in Paris in the interest of Gallicanism, a series of articles on the subject of "Anglican Orders." In 1869 he published an "Open Letter to Pius IX." in answer to the brief convoking the Vatican council. This spirited letter was translated into various languages, and had a wide circulation on the continent of Europe. In 1872 there appeared in Paris his "L'épiscopat de l'occident," a new presentation of the history of the Church of England, and a refutation of Roman Catholic attacks. Almost his last piece of intellectual work was a series of articles addressed to Cardinal Satolli, in which he emphasized anew his hostility to the Church of Rome.

Bishop Coxe was endowed with rich gifts, and impressed everyone as a strong and great man. His intense earnestness and force of character, and remarkable ability in various ways, made him a bulwark of strength to any movement that gained his support; and it is hardly too much to say that, at the height of his influence, his advocacy of any cause meant the success of the cause. Personally he was a man of most engaging manners, and his venerable presence in the later years of his life suggested a certain sense of graciousness and kindly feeling.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Arthur Cleveland Coxe was born at Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818; graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1838, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1841; had pastorates at Morrisania, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., Baltimore, Md., and New York city, 1841–64; became assistant bishop of Western New York January 4, 1865, and bishop of Western New York later in the same year; died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1896.

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Asher Benton Evans, one of the foremost American mathematicians, and a distinguished scholar and educator, was born in Tompkins county, New York, in September, 1834. He attended the common schools, and for a brief period a private school, under a sympathetic teacher, with whom he began to develop his remarkable talent for pure mathematics. In 1848 his father moved with his family to the town of Somerset, Niagara county, N. Y., and settled upon a farm, where Mr. Evans

ASHER BENTON EVANS

made his home during youth and early manhood. He pursued his favorite study for several years, with unflagging zeal, but without instruction or assistance except from such mathematical treatises and journals as he was able to procure.

From the age of seventeen until he entered college Mr. Evans taught country schools during the winter terms with marked ability and success. He was a student at the Wilson Collegiate Institute in 1854, and was afterward prepared for college at Yates Academy under the tutelage of Professor Fairman. By this time his teaching had provided a fund sufficient, with strict economy, to defray his expenses through college; and in the spring of 1858 he entered the sophomore class of the University of Rochester. His mathematical knowledge was already not only far in advance of the requirements of the ordinary college curriculum, but also beyond the attainments of many justly esteemed university and college professors of mathematics. In the fall of 1858 he entered the junior class of Madison (now Colgate) University, from which he graduated with honors in 1860. He then entered upon his life-work as an educator, becoming the principal of several prominent institutions of the Empire State, as follows: Nunda Literary Institute, 1860–64; Penfield Academy, 1864–65; Wilson Collegiate Institute, 1865–66; and Lockport Union School from 1866 until his death in September, 1891.

Professor Evans was in frequent correspondence with the most eminent mathematicians of this country and of Europe. Among his correspondents in this country were Professor Benjamin Peirce, LL. D., of Harvard University; Simon Newcomb, LL. D., and Artemas Martin, LL. D., of the Naval Observatory at Washington; Asaph Hall, the astronomer; Professor J. D. Runkle of Cambridge, Mass.; and Professor Trowbridge of Toledo, Ohio. He contributed largely to various advanced mathematical journals published here and abroad. In 1864 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Rochester.

For many years Professor Evans made the calculations for a number of high-grade almanacs. His ability to solve the most abstruse mathematical problems was at once the despair and delight of his fellow mathematicians. In this field he was without a rival in this country or in Europe. The late William Kingdon Clifford of England, whose essays are among the most brilliant and profound contributions to English literature, was his only noteworthy competitor in this specialty.

An appreciative writer in the *Academy* for December, 1891, expressed the opinion that Professor Evans was easily the strongest man connected with secondary education in the state of New York. He possessed extraordinary executive ability, and almost unrivaled powers as a disciplinarian. Notwithstanding his predilection for mathematics, he was thoroughly grounded and well read in Latin and Greek, both of which he taught with marked success. He was a diligent student of the natural sciences, especially geology, botany, and mineralogy, and had a decided bent towards scientific observation, analysis, and classification. He showed himself entirely competent to "drive the sciences abreast."

Professor Evans was for many years a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, attending many of its meetings and participating prominently in its proceedings. He was a valued member of the New York Mathematical Society. He also belonged to the Masonic order, in whose aims he was deeply interested.

Professor Evans left a deep impress for good upon the minds and hearts of the many hundreds of students who, during his long career as a teacher, came within the range of his influence and personality. His most distinguishing mental and moral traits, aside from his mathematical bias, were manliness, energy, veracity, thoroughness, moral courage, a wise reticence, and more than all a will that was daunted by no obstacles and brooked no defeats. He was above the ordinary height, of large frame, commanding presence, great physical strength, and with a capacity for continued labor and endurance that was simply wonderful.

Professor Evans's social tastes were best satisfied by the calm delights of domestic life. He loved his home, his family, the quietude and society of his library, and the studies of the thinker and the scholar. He shunned publicity and the footlights. His natural gifts were so extraordinary in one direction that he might well be classed as a mathematical genius. Preferring and zealously promoting the symmetrical development of all his faculties, he became a profound scholar, successful teacher, wise counselor, honored citizen, faithful friend, affectionate and beloved husband and father.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Asher Benton Evans was born at Hector, N. Y., September 21, 1834; taught school and studied at various preparatory institutions, 1851–58; attended the University of Rochester, and graduated from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1860; was principal of various schools in western New York, 1860–66; married Sarah Elizabeth Haines of Lockport, N. Y., May 16, 1869; was principal of the Lockport Union School from 1866 until his death September 24, 1891.

Rudolph Hoffeld was prominent in commercial circles in Buffalo for many years. His life may be regarded as eminently successful, since he built up a large and prosperous business, and gained in unstinted measure the respect of all who knew him. Born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in 1833, he received a thorough general education in his native land, taking also a course in chemistry at a technical school. Thus well equipped for the battle of life, at the age of eighteen he sought the friendly shores of the new world. For several years he was employed as a druggist's clerk in New Orleans and Cincinnati, and in 1859 he became associated with General Rosecrans in the production of oil from coal in West Virginia. The discovery of oil wells about this time compelled the abandonment of the business.

Mr. Hoffeld had thus gained a good deal of general experience, and had become familiar with various parts of the country when, in 1861, he began his long career in western New York. Taking up his residence in Lancaster, Erie county, he started and carried on for many years, with S. H. Koopmans, a sole-leather tannery, under the firm name of R. Hoffeld & Co. Later the firm bought the Bush & Howard tannery at the same place, which they ran until it was destroyed by fire in 1882. Shortly after the close of the war, in company with L. Geissler, Mr. Hoffeld established in Buffalo the firm of Hoffeld & Geissler, dealers in leather, wool, and hides, and continued the business until 1890. In 1878 he bought the Gardner tannery on Seneca street, Buffalo, where for some time he manufactured leather belting. This business was finally moved to the Hoffeld building, Nos. 61–69 Carroll street, where their offices and warerooms are at present located. In addition to the manufacture of belting, several related industries are carried on by the firm. Only the best part of the hides can be used for belting, and in order to utilize the waste leather, axle washers, trunk handles, straps, and the like are turned out. For many years the establishment maintained a shop where the machinery used in the business was manufactured and repaired. This led to the acquaintance of J. L. Osgood; and in due time Mr. Hoffeld, always ready to embrace a favorable opportunity for extending his business operations, formed with him a company for the sale of all kinds of machinery. This enterprise is still continued at the Carroll-street building.

RUDOLPH HOFFELD

In 1880 Mr. Hoffeld organized with O. S. Garretson the Buffalo School Furniture Co., and was an officer in the corporation up to the time of his death. The shops constituting the present woodworking department of the company were built on the site of his Seneca-street tannery, which was torn down for that purpose. Outside corporations were glad to avail themselves of Mr. Hoffeld's unusual business ability, and for the last ten years of his life he held the position of vice president of the German Bank.

Business cares so many and varied might well have absorbed Mr. Hoffeld's whole attention: but he had tastes in other directions, and managed to find time to cultivate and gratify them. He was a born student, and acquired such familiarity with different languages that he was able to speak and write fluently German, French, and Spanish. He

was a good Latin scholar as well. During the early years of his residence in Lancaster he took an active part in the formation of the Lancaster Literary Society, and maintained his interest in the organization up to the time of his death. He was a regular attendant at the weekly meetings of the society, reading before it many papers on a variety of subjects, and taking an active part in its debates.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Rudolph Hoffeld was born at Enger, Westphalia, Prussia, March 3, 1833; received a general and technical education; came to the United States in 1851; was a druggist's clerk, 1851–59; engaged in the manufacture of coal oil in West Virginia, 1859–61; married Henrietta J. Koopmans of Lancaster, N. Y., January 12, 1863; established a tannery at Lancaster in 1861, and was engaged in this and other business enterprises, there and in Buffalo, until his death August 4, 1896.

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Asher W. Miner, for many years one of the strongest commercial, political, and social forces of Allegany county, New York, was descended from an old and distinguished English family. The line of ancestry may be seen clearly running back through English history to mediæval times, and may be traced in this country from the year 1630. The family became well established in Connecticut, and Mr. Miner's father was born in that state. He crossed the line into New York, however, with other enterprising emigrants, early in the westward movement, settling first in Madison county, where Asher Miner was born, and afterward in Allegany. The journey from central New York through the wilderness to Allegany county was made in 1829, and was attended with many hardships and some dangers. Asher was then a boy of fifteen, and the experience doubtless had some influence in molding his courageous and self-reliant character. Moreover, the trying conditions of pioneer life involved a disciplinary training of the highest value to the young man. He attended the primitive schools of the settlement, but acquired his education largely from the fireside instruction of his intelligent and religious parents. Indeed his whole environment was well fitted to give him a most admirable education in the original and best sense of the word — to make him self-restrained and self-resourceful, industrious, frugal, sagacious, thoroughly honest. These cardinal virtues of character and capacity distinguished Mr. Miner throughout his career, and made possible his brilliant success in life.

ASHER W. MINER

When Mr. Miner was emerging from youth into manhood Allegany county was densely wooded, and its people were largely engaged in the lumber business; and he himself was occupied for a number of years in carrying on an extensive lumber yard at Richburg. He also engaged in general merchandising, and attained in both lines of business an unusual degree of success. Becoming well and favorably known over a wide area in the Southern Tier, he enlarged his business dealings as favoring chances came to hand, and gradually built up, by entirely legitimate methods, a substantial fortune. He was near the Allegany oil fields, and naturally became interested in the marvelous developments of that region. Investing boldly, but discriminatingly, he profited much from his transactions in the oil territory.

Mr. Miner became best known, however, in the world of business as a banker. His sound judgment on commercial and financial matters, wide experience, and spotless probity, fitted him to discharge with unusual success the delicate and important functions of a banker. In 1864 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Friendship, and was president of the institution from 1870 until his death in 1892. He was a stockholder and a director in the First National banks of Cuba, Salamanca, and Franklinville, in the Citizens' Bank of Arcade, and in the First National Bank of Exeter, Neb. He was interested as a stockholder in various other banking institutions.

In political, religious, and social affairs Mr. Miner was fortunate in a measure consistent with the business success already described. He was a strong Republican in political belief, and stood high in the local counsels of the party. He represented his fellow-citizens frequently in county and state conventions; and in 1888 he was a member from New York of the electoral college. He was public-spirited in a rare degree. From 1860 on he made his home in Friendship, and spent thousands of dollars in promoting the prosperity of the town and its institutions. He bore half the cost of the beautiful church erected by the Baptists of Friendship, and for a long time he made up from his own purse the annual deficit of the society. Upon other churches, individuals, and schools he lavished gifts in comprehensive kindness. Stricken down by heart disease on Memorial Day, 1892, he passed away amid the sorrow of a multitude of friends, closing a life long in years, and rich in deeds of charity.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Asher Wetmore Miner was born at Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., December 15, 1814; attended district schools; married Electa R. Carter of Friendship, N. Y., September 21, 1837; engaged in the lumber and the oil business, and in general merchandising, in Allegany county, 1844–70; was a presidential elector in 1888; was president of the First National Bank of Friendship from 1870 until his death May 30, 1892.

Rufus Scott spent his early years after the manner of thousands of other farmer boys. Attending the district school summer and winter until he was old enough to work on the farm, he afterward received the benefit of winter sessions only. That he made good use of these restricted opportunities is proved by the fact that at the age of sixteen he was engaged to teach in the school where he had so easily outstripped his mates.

RUFUS SCOTT

Brief periods of attendance at Alfred University and Friendship Academy, where he was both student and assistant teacher, were laying solid foundations for a thorough education, when Mr. Scott heard the call for volunteers at the opening of the Civil War. It will be remembered that President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men was issued April 15, 1861. Early in May the name of Rufus Scott of Friendship was enrolled on the list of the 23d New York infantry for a possible period of two years. Probably he had but faint premonition of the awful struggle that was to take place in that time, and did not dream that further service still would be required. Beginning as a private, he was promoted

and commissioned major in the 130th New York volunteer infantry on August 22, 1862. The regiment was transferred to cavalry in 1863, and named the 19th New York volunteer cavalry, and later the 1st New York dragoons. Major Scott was successively promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, brevet colonel, and brigadier general, and was in active field service during the whole of the war. He was wounded six times in battle — four times in the Shenandoah-valley campaign of 1864. At the close of the war he was appointed captain of cavalry in the regular army, but declined the appointment. It is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Scott's funeral occurred on October 19, the anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek, where he had command of his regiment.

After his honorable discharge Mr. Scott took up his residence in Belmont, N. Y., and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced in Belmont until 1883, when he moved to Wellsville, where he lived and practiced until his death.

From the year when, before his majority, he took the stump for Lincoln in Allegany county, Mr. Scott was an enthusiastic Republican. He was much sought as a speaker in the campaigns of New York and Pennsylvania until he determined to abandon active politics. He held the office of supervisor four times, and that of district attorney twice, and was never defeated. Other public offices were tendered to him, but he declined to accept them.

In 1881, on account of impaired health, and as a relief from constant professional work, Mr. Scott turned to oil operations. The Allegany oil field had then just been discovered, and his investments there met with uniformly good success. Opening anew the abandoned Waugh and Porter field, he developed it into a valuable property. He became one of the projectors of the Producers' Oil Co., Limited, and the policy of the company was largely shaped by him. The same may be said of the kindred organization, the Pure Oil Co. He was vice president of the Producers' Protective Association, and a member of its executive board. The "shut in movement" greatly interested him, and through its agency he saw between three and four million dollars of profits equitably and satisfactorily divided between capital and labor.

About twelve years ago Mr. Scott turned his attention to a languishing industry, the production of carbon black from natural gas. Assuming charge of the works at Allentown, N. Y., and Ludlow, Penn., he helped develop what has come to be regarded as an unrivaled carbon black, which commands its own market without competition. This product is known as the "Peerless Carbon Black."

Mr. Scott was interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his neighborhood, and of Wellsville particularly. He often contributed editorials to the local papers, as well as letters over his own signature on topics of current interest. He was a member of the local social organizations, and was associated with the Episcopal church.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — Rufus Scott was born at Friendship, N. Y., October 8, 1838; was educated at Alfred University and Friendship Academy; enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and served throughout the war; married Mary M. Axtell of Friendship November 12, 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1866; was district attorney of Allegany county, 1869–74; was a member of the Allegany-county board of supervisors, 1861–62 and 1876–79; practiced law at Belmont, N. Y., 1866–83, and at Wellsville, from 1883 until his death October 16, 1896.

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Isaac H. Taggart, for many years one of the best known and most popular men in Buffalo, was born in Livingston county in 1842. He moved from there, when a boy, to Erie, Penn., and spent his youth and early manhood in that city. After obtaining his education in the public schools of Erie, he entered the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad in its operating department. He remained with the company about twelve years, holding the position of passenger-train conductor most of the time, and running from Buffalo to Cleveland. In this position he had an unusually good opportunity to make acquaintances and friends, and he became one of the best-known and best-liked train men on the road.

The position of a railroad conductor is attractive in many ways, but rarely holds out much promise for the future. Mr. Taggart was sagacious enough to see this, and in 1874 he severed his connection with the Lake Shore company and established himself in Buffalo. For many years thereafter he conducted Tucker's hotel, at the corner of Michigan and Exchange streets. This house became the headquarters of many railroad men, and was also much favored by the general public. Mr. Taggart was largely interested, also, in the Stock Exchange hotel at East Buffalo, and in the sales stables connected therewith. He was a great lover of horses, and was never so happy as when holding the reins over a pair of spirited animals.

One of Mr. Taggart's characteristics was his tendency to look into the future, and not to rest content with existing conditions. This prudent cast

of mind had taken him out of railroading into a more lucrative and generally higher position in life, and so it took him out of the hotel business. Seeing in the growth of Buffalo an excellent chance to engage in real-estate operations, he gradually withdrew his capital from hotel property, and concentrated his business energy on land ventures. He acquired considerable real estate in this way, both in Buffalo and in other parts of Erie county.

In the later years of his life Mr. Taggart devoted an increasing amount of time to political matters. He had always been a consistent and an earnest Democrat, but he held no public office until May 29, 1894, when he was appointed sheriff of Erie county by Governor Flower, to succeed August Beck. Bringing to this position business experience of an unusually varied and valuable nature, Mr. Taggart conducted the sheriff's office with marked ability and with justice to all.

From his early career on the road between Buffalo and Cleveland until his latter days in the sheriff's office, Mr. Taggart was the embodiment of good-fellowship. His generous disposition and kindly impulses endeared him to a large circle of friends; and his death on May 8, 1895, was greatly lamented in Buffalo and elsewhere.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—Isaac Havens Taggart was born at Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., September 9, 1842; was educated in the public schools of Erie, Penn.; was in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad company, 1858–74; married Frances C. Tuthill of Buffalo July 1, 1865; engaged in the hotel business and in real-estate operations at Buffalo, 1874–94; was appointed sheriff of Erie county May 29, 1894; died at Buffalo May 8, 1895.

ISAAC H. TAGGART

George N. Burwell, one of the most eminent and best-beloved of Buffalo's physicians, was a son of Dr. Bryant Burwell, who moved to Buffalo from Herkimer county, New York, in 1824, and associated himself in the practice of medicine with Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, whose name heads the list of resident physicians of the settlement. The elder Dr. Burwell soon attained a foremost rank in his profession, and was prominent for many years in the medical associations of the county, state, and nation. He was a "leading citizen" in the best sense of the term, and could be counted on to aid in every worthy enterprise.

"Doctor George," as he was affectionately called to distinguish him from his father, acquired his early education in private schools in Buffalo before the establishment of the public-school system. He was but five years old when the family moved to Buffalo, so that he was to all intents and purposes a native of the city. At the age of twenty-one he began his medical studies, attending a course of lectures at Geneva, N. Y., in 1840–41. In the fall of the latter year he went to Philadelphia, where he graduated in April, 1843. The next year he returned to Buffalo, and began his long and successful career as a physician. Father and son practiced together for nearly twenty years, or until the death of the former in 1862.

Four years beginning in 1868 Dr. Burwell spent in Europe. Most of this time was passed at Berlin in the Pathological Institute, as a pupil of Virchow

and Liebreich, and in attendance upon Professor Traube in the Charity Hospital. Returning to Buffalo in 1872, he passed the rest of his life in devoted, skillful, and successful ministration to his fellowmen. He possessed in large measure the qualities that make the ideal physician. Hundreds of men and women in Buffalo owed life and happiness not alone to his professional skill, but to his cheery helpfulness and hopefulness. He was the friend of his patients not less than their physician, and nothing that might add to their comfort of body or mind was beneath his notice or outside his province.

GEORGE N. BURWELL

High as was his standing as a physician, it is as a man that Dr. Burwell deserves the highest praise. No one in Buffalo had more friends than he, and none had a better right to sincere and devoted friendship. His character was singularly strong and sweet, and his tenderness and gentleness were like a woman's. Children, those intuitive judges of human nature, loved him and were loved by him. Travel and reading and study had enriched a mind highly endowed by nature; and he was a delightful conversationalist, and a man of most pleasing personality. He was a true "gentleman of the old school," whose deference to women and courtesy to all were but the outward expression of a generous and noble character. His death brought a sense of personal loss to many hearts, and his name is still cherished in many homes as that of a beloved physician and trusted friend.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY—George N. Burwell was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 19, 1819; moved to Buffalo in 1824, and was educated in private schools there; studied medicine in Philadelphia, and received his degree in 1843; practiced his profession in Buffalo from 1844 until his death May 15, 1891, with the exception of four years spent in study in Europe.

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J. N. Matthews, for many years one of the foremost editors of western New York, was born in the county of Suffolk, England, in 1828. Unable to pursue a systematic and thorough course of study, he became an apprentice at an early age to the printing and book-binding business. No trade affords a better substitute for scholastic training, and the young printer made the most of his opportunities. By the time he was seventeen years old he had acquired unusual proficiency in his trade, and had also laid the groundwork of a comprehensive general education. He came to America, therefore, in his eighteenth year, excellently equipped for the great work before him.

Proceeding directly to Buffalo, Mr Matthews made that city his home all the rest of his life. Entering the printing office of Jewett, Thomas & Co., connected with the *Commercial Advertiser*, he quickly showed his superior technical training, and was made foreman of the office in a few months. He was an apprentice still, and was less than twenty years old, and the establishment was one of the best of its kind in the country. The managing partner, C. F. S. Thomas, who had a national reputation as a printer, was very proud of his young foreman, and valued his services highly. Mr. Thomas was noted, however, for his eccentric and choleric head, and his apprentice had the temper of youth and the independence of conscious ability. The two men, in short, could not get on together; and the younger left the

office, declaring that he would never return except as its master. Such proved to be, indeed, the manner of his return.

Thirteen years intervened, however, before that event, and Mr. Matthews was variously occupied during the interval. After working for a while, in 1848–49, in the office of the Buffalo *Republican* as foreman, he set up a place of his own in the old building at the southeast corner of Washington and Exchange streets, directly opposite the site of the Washington block which he afterward built with a partner, and ultimately owned alone. In 1850 he became foreman of the job-printing office attached to the Buffalo *Express*, of which A. M. Clapp and Rufus Wheeler were then proprietors. After a year he was admitted to partnership, and the firm of Clapp, Matthews & Co. soon became celebrated as the foremost railroad printers in the country. In 1860 a political misunderstanding between Messrs. Clapp and Wheeler caused the latter to withdraw from the *Express*. He was strongly attached to Mr. Matthews, and induced him to leave the paper likewise, and unite with himself and James D. Warren in publishing the *Commercial Advertiser*, and conducting the printing plant connected therewith. The firm of Wheeler, Matthews & Warren thus formed was altogether successful, and enjoyed for a decade or more a virtual monopoly of the fine colored printing for railroads. Mr. Wheeler's health failing, he soon retired on a competency, and the two remaining partners bought his interest, and continued the business under the well-known style of Matthews & Warren. An incident of their business was the purchase, in 1872, of a controlling interest in the *Express*. They sold the paper in a few months, but carried it on, as well as the *Commercial*, during the exciting campaign of 1872 and the first year of Grant's second term. The partnership of Matthews & Warren continued successful and harmonious until the fall of 1877. Then a disagreement between the partners on a question of the political policy of the newspaper, brought a dissolution of their interests. They had always made their investments together, even outside of the printing business, and owned a large amount of real estate in common. It so happened that these outside interests about equaled the *Commercial* and the printing business in value. The two partners went over the account, and agreed that this was substantially the state of affairs. Mr. Matthews offered Mr. Warren his choice of taking the one or the other; and Mr. Warren, after a day's consideration, took the business.

J. N. MATTHEWS

It was honorably characteristic of Mr. Matthews to withdraw voluntarily from his cherished and lucrative post on the *Commercial* rather than sacrifice an atom of self-respect; and his devotion to principle is evidenced still more in the fact that he supposed the step meant his retirement forever from Buffalo journalism. This was not to be, however. The fortunes of the Buffalo *Express* were then at a very low ebb. There were bright spots in the past of the paper; but at that time it was the tool of scheming politicians, and was thoroughly discredited. Mr. Matthews was persuaded to attempt the rehabilitation of the property; and on Monday morning, January 7, 1878, the first number under the new management appeared. The failure of the venture and ruin

of the proprietor were freely predicted and advertised in some quarters; but the elements of inevitable ultimate success were bound up with the enterprise in the character and capacity of J. N. Matthews. His independence, fearlessness, and unyielding probity were united to rare intellectual vigor and power of application. He was a strong writer and a formidable controversialist. His editorials had great influence in Buffalo, and thousands of men now living formed their political opinions, and especially their notions of local government, very largely along the lines laid down consistently and convincingly for many years by Mr. Matthews. He was an earnest Republican from the very birth of the party, but did not believe in carrying partisanship into municipal affairs. The standards of public service demanded by him were high and invariable, whatever the exigencies of political policy might seem to require. He made the *Express* a powerful factor for clean and honest government.

Controlled by such principles, the Buffalo *Express* rose rapidly to a foremost position among the newspapers of western New York, and Mr. Matthews found himself more fortunately placed from all points of view than he ever could have been in his earlier association. The printing business connected with the paper grew and prospered likewise. Mr. Matthews had exquisite taste as a printer, and thorough technical knowledge of the art in all its branches; and the printing house of Matthews, Northrup & Co. became under his management one of the most successful concerns of the kind in the country.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY — James N. Matthews was born at Bungay, county of Suffolk, England, November 21, 1828; learned the printer's trade, and came to the United States in 1846; married Harriet Wells of Westfield, N. Y., July 24, 1851; was employed in various printing offices in Buffalo, 1846–60; was editor and one of the publishers of the "Commercial Advertiser," 1860–77; was a delegate at large to the Republican national conventions of 1872 and 1876; published the Buffalo "Express" from January 7, 1878, until his death, including a Sunday edition after November 20, 1883; died December 20, 1888.

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SYNOPTICAL INDEX

The Synoptical Index comprises an outline of each of the biographies included in the two volumes of MEN OF NEW YORK, with additional items necessary to complete the record up to January 1, 1898.

Biographies indexed with the letter W will be found in the Western Section, in the first volume. Biographies indexed with the letters M, E, C, G, and D will be found respectively in the Manhattan, Eastern, Chemung, Genesee, and Departed Sections, in the second volume.

SYNOPTICAL INDEX

ABELL, C. LEE; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo October 4, 1856; held various clerkships in Buffalo and Bradford, Penn., 1872–80; married Emma L. Farthing of Buffalo March 25, 1880; was a member of the National Guard in Buffalo, 1881–94; has been manager and part owner of the Marine elevator, Buffalo, since 1881. . . . . 449 W

ABELL, HENRY E.; resides in Brooklyn; was born at Esperance, Schoharie county, N. Y., June 25, 1837; was educated at Delaware Literary Institute and Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; married Lucia Smith of Cobleskill, N. Y., in January, 1861; was engaged in government work in Washington, 1861–64; published the *Schoharie Union*, 1864–69; was deputy surveyor of the port of New York, 1869–73, and private secretary to Governor Cornell, 1880–82; was a member of the state legislature in 1895 and 1897. . . . 61 M

ADAMS, EDWARD L.; resides in Elmira; was born at Clarence, N. Y., January 3, 1851; was educated at the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., and at the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1875; was city editor of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, 1875–80; married Kate Linn Atwater of Elmira January 22, 1879; engaged in oil production at Bradford, Penn., 1880–82; was editor of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, 1882–97; was appointed tax commissioner of New York state in 1895 for a term of three years. . . . . 33 C

ADAMS, REUBEN A.; resides in Rochester; was born at Marion, N. Y., April 3, 1841; was educated in the public schools and at Marion Collegiate Institute; graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia March 4, 1868, with the degree of M. D.; served in the Union army, 1862–65; married Demmis M. Skinner of Wheatland, N. Y., August 27, 1868; practiced medicine at Churchville, N. Y., 1868–73; has practiced medicine in Rochester since 1873; has interested himself of late in farming and fruit growing in North Dakota and California. . . . . . . 11 G

ADAMS, S. CARY; resided in Buffalo; was born at Federal Stores, N. Y., December 22, 1820; was educated in common schools; taught school winters and worked as a carpenter summers, 1841–50; married Harriet White of Collins, N. Y., October 20, 1842; was superintendent of schools of Collins, 1846–52, supervisor, 1852–53, and clerk of the board, 1854–55; was member of assembly in 1857, deputy county clerk of Erie county, 1859–64, and deputy collector of customs, 1865–67; moved to Buffalo in 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1863; was employed as confidential agent and legal adviser for the firm of Pratt & Co., 1867–86; conducted a general law practice in Buffalo from 1886 until his death November 17, 1896. . . . . 189 W

ADSIT, MARTIN; resides in Hornellsville; was born at Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y., December 26, 1812; went to Hornellsville in 1826, and worked in his uncle's store; became a partner in the business in 1833, and bought out his uncle in 1844; married Esther Jane Charles, daughter of Dr. Richard Charles of Angelica, N. Y., September 8, 1841; helped to organize the First National Bank of Hornellsville in 1863, and has been president thereof since 1865. . . . . . 49 C

ALEXANDER, D. S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Richmond, Me., July 17, 1846; served three years in the army during the Civil War; was educated at Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Me., and at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; edited the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette*, 1871–74; was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis in January, 1877; was fifth auditor of the treasury, 1881–85; was United States district attorney, 1889–93; married Alice Colby of Defiance, O., September 14, 1871, and Anne Lucille Bliss of Buffalo December 30, 1893; was elected to the 55th congress in November, 1896. . 17 W

ALLEN, JAMES A.; resided in Buffalo; was born at New London, Conn., January 19, 1834; was educated in the common schools of New London, a select school at Sinclairville, N. Y., and at Fredonia (N. Y.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1856; practiced law in Sinclairville, 1856–61; married Jeanie Pauline Mack of Buffalo November 5, 1862; practiced law in Buffalo from 1861 until his death February 4, 1897. . . . . 190 W

ALMY, ELMER E.; resides in Rochester; was born at Rochester April 28, 1852; attended the public schools and De Graff's Collegiate Institute; engaged in the drug business, 1870–73; was a clerk and cashier in various hotels, 1873–82; married Nellie Bly Card of Rochester April 16, 1884; has been proprietor and manager of the New Osborn, Rochester, since 1882. . 39 G

ALTMAN, HENRY; resides in Buffalo; was born at Rochester August 12, 1854; moved to Buffalo in 1856, and attended the public schools there; graduated from Cornell University in 1873; married Mrs. Sadie Strauss Rayner of Baltimore, Md., at London, Eng., July 4, 1887; was engaged in the clothing business in Buffalo, 1873–97. . . . . 344 W

ANDREWS, CHARLES; resides in Syracuse; was born at New York Mills, N. Y., May 27, 1827; was educated at Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.; studied law in Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1849; was district attorney of Onondaga county, 1854–56; married Marcia A. Shankland of Cortland, N. Y., May 17, 1855; was mayor of Syracuse in 1862, 1863, and 1869; was a delegate at large to the state constitutional convention of 1867; practiced law at Syracuse, 1849–70; was elected associate judge of the Court of Appeals of New York state in 1870, and chief judge in 1892; retired from the bench January 1, 1898. . . 3 E

ANDREWS, JUDSON B.; resided in Buffalo; was born in Connecticut April 25, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1855, and from Yale Medical School in 1863; served in the Union army during the greater part of the war; married Agnes Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell of New York Mills, N. Y.; was connected with the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., 1867–80; was superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital from 1880 until his death August 3, 1894. . . . . 16 D

ANIBAL, NELSON H.; resides in Gloversville; was born at Benson, N. Y., July 20, 1854; was educated at the Gloversville High School and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; married Mary Catharine Warner of Gloversville June 26, 1884; has practiced law at Gloversville since 1880. . . . . 97 E

ANIBAL, ROBERT P.; resides in Johnstown; was born at Benson, N. Y., February 22, 1845; was educated at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; taught school, studied, and read law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1871; married Frances E. Van Arnam of Northville, N. Y., April 24, 1872; was county judge of Fulton county, 1872–77; practiced law at Northville, 1872–86; has practiced law at Johnstown since 1886. . . . . 4 E

APPLEYARD, EDWARD; resides in Jamestown; was born in the parish of Keighley, Yorkshire, England, April 15, 1840; was educated in the parish school and by private study; was apprenticed to a firm of worsted spinners in 1855, and began business for himself in 1865; married Isabella Stott of Halifax, England, July 15, 1868; has been engaged in worsted and alpaca manufacture at Jamestown since 1873. . 177 W

ASHLEY, EUGENE M.; resides in Lockport; was born at Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y., June 1, 1850; received his education in common schools and Tenbroeck Academy, and from private tutors; moved to Lockport September 1, 1875, as United States revenue agent; was admitted to the bar in January, 1880; married Eliza W. Adriance of Lockport December 29, 1880; was elected district attorney of Niagara county in 1880, and again in 1883; has practiced law in Lockport since 1880, and in Buffalo since 1894. . . . 431 W

ATKINS, ROBERT F. ; resides in Buffalo ; was born at London, Eng., February 24, 1837 ; was educated at Knox's College, Toronto, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo ; married Susan E. Wheeler of Buffalo June 24, 1857 ; served in the Union army, 1861–65 ; was local editor of the *Evening Post*, 1866–69, and paymaster of the Anchor line of steamers, 1870–76 ; was Commander of the Patriarchs Militant of the Empire State in 1886 ; has conducted an undertaking establishment in Buffalo since 1877. . 450 W

AUSTIN, JAMES R. ; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Milwaukee, Wis., July 26, 1847 ; was educated in public schools and Milwaukee Military Academy ; was clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in Milwaukee, 1863–66, with the exception of a year spent in the Union army ; was agent and manager of a life-insurance agency at Boston, 1866–78 ; engaged in mining and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, 1879–89 ; moved to Buffalo in 1889 and began real-estate operations ; has been vice president of the Security Investment Co. of Buffalo since its organization in 1892. 241 W

AYER, FREDERICK F. ; resides in New York city ; was born at Lowell, Mass., September 12, 1851 ; graduated from Harvard University in 1873 ; studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1875 ; since his father's death in 1878 has been occupied with the care of the family estate, and with his duties as director in a number of corporations. . 41 M

BABCOCK, JEROME ; resides in Jamestown ; was born at Busti, N. Y., July 21, 1835 ; spent his early manhood in Pennsylvania, in the lumber and oil business and in farming ; married Celia O. Smith of Sugar Grove, Penn., January 1, 1863 ; was supervisor from Busti, 1873–75 and 1887–88 ; was elected a member of the assembly in 1885 and in 1895 ; was elected alderman of Jamestown in March, 1895 ; has been in business in Jamestown since 1889. . . . . 113 W

BAILEY, E. PRENTISS ; resides in Utica ; was born at Manlius, N. Y., August 15, 1834 ; was educated in the Advanced School and Barrett's Latin Grammar School, Utica ; married Julia S. Wetherby of De Witt, N. Y., September 23, 1857, and Hannah Chapman of Utica June 24, 1868; was school commissioner of Utica, 1868–73, and state civil-service commissioner 1892–94 ; was postmaster of Utica, 1887–91, and was re-appointed in 1896 ; has been connected with the Utica *Observer*, as local and news editor, managing editor, and editor in chief, since 1853 ; received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, New York, in June, 1897. . . . . 45 E

BAKER, JOHN F. ; resides in Batavia ; was born at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., September 14, 1815 ; graduated from Geneva Medical College January 21, 1839 ; practiced medicine in Otselic and Lebanon, N. Y., 1839–48 ; was school inspector of Roxbury, 1835–37, and postmaster in 1841 ; married Sarah Ann Kimber of Geneva, N. Y., January 26, 1839, and Jennie Cowdin of Batavia, N. Y., December 9, 1886 ; has practiced medicine in Batavia since 1848, and of late has devoted his entire time to the treatment of cancerous diseases. . . . . 29 G

BALDWIN, FRANCIS E.; resides in Elmira ; was born at Otego, N. Y., August 10, 1856 ; was educated at Oneonta (N. Y.) Academy ; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881 ; married Anna E. Grandin of Elmira May 7, 1882 ; was the Prohibition candidate for governor of New York state in 1894, and for chief judge of the Court of Appeals in 1897 ; has practiced law at Elmira since 1881. . 57 C

BALL, CHARLES A. ; resides in Wellsville ; was born at Almond, Allegany county, N. Y., December 19, 1850 ; was educated in Almond Academy and in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn. ; married Clara M. Pooler of Wellsville October 1, 1873 ; was index clerk of the senate, 1888–89, and assistant clerk, 1890–91 and 1894–96 ; was assistant secretary of the Republican national committee in 1888 and 1892 ; has lived at Wellsville since 1871. 114 W

BALTZ, GEORGE ; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Buffalo September 17, 1857 ; was educated in the public schools ; engaged in the produce commission business, 1878–91 ; married Ida A. Becherer of Buffalo October 1, 1885 ; was tax collector of the city of Buffalo, 1891–93 ; was elected county treasurer of Erie county in 1893, for the term 1894–97. . . . . 303 W

BANTA, ROLLIN L. ; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Buffalo November 13, 1846 ; was educated in public and private schools in Buffalo, and in Manhattan College, New York city ; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1871 ; married Sarah M. Ayer of Buffalo

October 27, 1875; practiced medicine at Erie, Penn., 1873–78; has been a professor in the medical department of Niagara University since 1891; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1878. . . . . 305 W

BARBER, AMZI L.; resides in New York city; was born at Saxtons River, Vt., June 22, 1843; graduated from Oberlin College in 1867; married Celia M. Bradley of Geneva, O., in 1868, who died in 1870; married Julia Louise Langdon of Belmont, N. Y., in 1871; was a professor in Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1868–72; engaged in the real-estate business in Washington in 1872; began the business of street paving in 1878, and has been president of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. since 1883, and of the Trinidad Asphalt Co. since 1888. . . . . 73 M

BARNES, ALFRED J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Troy, N. Y., July 12, 1856; was educated in the public schools of that city, and received a technical training in the Gurley Mathematical Instrument Works of Troy; was employed in the Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, 1873–82, and in the Continental National Bank, Chicago, 1883–93; married Margaret L. B. Boyles of Riverside, Cook county, Ill., October 22, 1894; has been cashier of the City Bank, Buffalo, since 1893. . . . . . . 144 W

BARNES, ENOS W.; resided in Wellsville; was born at Rock Stream, N. Y., March 4, 1836; attended Geneva public schools; went to Bath, N. Y., in 1853 to learn the printer's trade; married Sarah Hurd of Bath January 12, 1864; was connected with the Bath *Courier*, as local editor and half owner, 1856–75; was owner and editor of the *Allegany County Reporter*, Wellsville, N. Y., from 1875, and of the Wellsville *Daily Reporter*, from 1880, until his death January 8, 1888. . . . 49 D

BARNES, WILLIAM, JR.; resides in Albany; was born at Albany November 17, 1866; graduated from Harvard College in 1888; married Grace Davis of Cincinnati, O., June 12, 1888; has been a member of the Republican state committee since 1892; has published and edited the Albany *Morning Express*, since December 23, 1888, and the *Evening Journal*, since April 2, 1889. . . . . . . 17 E

BARNUM, STEPHEN O.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Utica, N. Y., January 14, 1816; was educated in the public schools; began business in Utica in partnership with his father in 1838; married Elizabeth Chatfield of Utica May 18, 1841; has carried on a general notion business in Buffalo since 1845. . . . . 144 W

BARROWS, SAMUEL J.; resides in Utica; was born at McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., August 22, 1826; was educated in district schools and Norwich (N. Y.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in January, 1851; was city attorney of Utica, 1853–54, attorney and counselor for the board of excise of Oneida county, 1857–70, corporation counsel of Utica, 1879–84, and mayor of the city, 1889–90; has practiced law in Utica since 1852. . . . 46 E

BARTHOLOMEW, ABRAM; resides in Buffalo; was born at Collins, N. Y., February 28, 1837; attended Gowanda Union School and Springville Academy; taught school for a time, and graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1857; was admitted to the bar in 1861; married Florence Cutler of Holland, N. Y., December 29, 1864; engaged in oil operations, 1864–66; practiced law at Hamburg and Ebenezer, N. Y., 1866–69; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1869. . . 280 W

BARTLETT, EUGENE M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Warsaw, N. Y., March 19, 1855; attended Warsaw and Geneseo academies and Cornell University; was admitted to the bar in January, 1880; was district attorney of Wyoming county, 1887–89; married Grace M. Sheldon of Hornellsville, N. Y., January 23, 1895; has practiced law in Warsaw since 1880, and in Buffalo since June 1, 1896. . . . 421 W

BARTLETT, FRANK L.; resides in Olean; was born at Belfast, Allegany county, N. Y., December 25, 1858; entered the banking business in 1879; moved to Olean in 1880; became cashier of the Exchange National Bank, Olean, in 1885; married Fannie E. England of Tidioute, Penn., July 15, 1886; has been president of the Exchange National Bank, Olean, since January 1, 1895. . . . . 115 W

BARTLETT, FREDERIC W.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Kingston, Mass., January 8, 1826; was educated at Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School; was principal of Lafayette Academy, Georgia, 1845–46; engaged in journalism in Georgia and Massachusetts, 1846–50; graduated from the New York Medical College in 1854; married Adelia Hunter, daughter of Dr. James Hunter of Whitby, Ont., December 28, 1854; practiced medicine in Buffalo from 1855 until his death March 17, 1897. 11 D

BARTLETT, MYRON E.; resides in Warsaw; was born at Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., May 7, 1831; was educated at Genesee Seminary and Twinsburg (O.) Institute; married Cordelia Elvira McFarland of Twinsburg, O., November 23, 1853; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; has practiced law in Warsaw since 1861; was appointed county judge and surrogate of Wyoming county in August, 1897. . . . . 40 G

BATES, FREDERICK E.; resides in Caroline Depot; was born at Caroline, N. Y., May 4, 1842; was educated in public schools, Ithaca Academy, and Charlotteville Seminary; served in the Civil War, 1864–65; married Juanita Breckenridge of New Windsor, Ill., September 27, 1893; was elected member of assembly in 1895, and re-elected in 1896; has been engaged in mercantile business and farming since 1865. 34 C

BATTERSHALL, WALTON W.; resides in Albany; was born at Troy, N. Y., January 8, 1840; graduated from Yale College in 1864, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1866; married Anna Davidson Williams, daughter of Fletcher Williams, of Newark, N. Y., October 13, 1864; was rector of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I., in 1868, and of Christ Church, Rochester, 1869–74; has been rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, since 1874; published in December, 1897, "Interpretations of Life and Religion." 47 E

BAXTER, ARCHIE E.; resides in Elmira; was born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, December 16, 1844; was educated in the public schools of New York city and at Corning (N. Y.) Academy; served in the Union army, 1862–65; was in the employ of the Tioga Railroad Co. at Corning, 1865–72; married Rosemond E. Wheeler of Cohocton, N. Y., April 9, 1873; was county clerk of Steuben county, 1875–77; has practiced law at Elmira since 1879. . . 50 C

BAYLESS, GEORGE C.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Corbettsville, N. Y., April 27, 1862; was educated in Binghamton public schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; was a bank clerk in Binghamton, 1881–82; began business as a manufacturer of wood pulp in Binghamton in 1882; married Georgie L. Healey of Brooklyn April 27, 1886; was an alderman of Binghamton, 1885–86, and mayor of the city, 1887–88; has been president of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Co., Binghamton, since 1893. . . . . . 3 C

BECKER, AUGUST; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo August 10, 1867; was educated in the public schools of that city; studied law in the office of Greene, McMillan & Gluck, and was admitted to the bar in 1888; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1891. . . . . 242 W

BECKER, PHILIP; resides in Buffalo; was born at Oberotterbach, Bavaria, in April, 1830; was educated in German and French schools; came to the United States and settled in Buffalo in 1847; married Sarah Goetz of Buffalo in 1852; was mayor of Buffalo, 1876–77 and 1886–89; was presidential elector in 1888; has been president of the Buffalo German Insurance Co. since 1869; has conducted a wholesale grocery business in Buffalo since 1854. . . . 191 W

BECKER, TRACY C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cohoes, N. Y., February 14, 1855; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1874, and from Albany Law School in 1876; was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., in May, 1876; married Minnie A. Le Roy of Cohoes December 27, 1876; was 2d assistant district attorney of Erie county, 1881–85; was president of the New York State Bar Association in 1894; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1877. . . . . . . 18 W

BECKLEY, JOHN N.; resides in Rochester; was born at Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., December 30, 1848; was educated at preparatory schools and Genesee College, Lima, N. Y.; taught school, 1870–72; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; married Belle G. Corwin of Brighton, N. Y., June 23, 1875; practiced law at Batavia, N. Y., 1875–77; was city attorney of Rochester, 1883–87; has been president of the Rochester Railway Co. since 1890; has practiced law in Rochester since 1877. . . . . 41 G

BECKWITH, GEORGE H.; resides in Plattsburgh; was born at Plattsburgh July 26, 1835; graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1860; was district attorney of Clinton county, 1862–68; married Emeroy E. Vilas of Plattsburgh September 17, 1860, who died July 29, 1891; married Mrs. Harriet Murchison of Baltimore, Md., December 2, 1896; has practiced law at Plattsburgh and New York city since 1860, maintaining an office in each place. . . . . 65 E

BEDELL, OSSIAN; resides in Grand Island; was born at Georgia, Vt., June 6, 1832; was educated in common schools and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.; married Permelia Zimmerman of Tonawanda, N. Y., March 28, 1854; worked on the Erie canal, 1843–63; was inspector of customs at Grand Island under President Lincoln, and county supervisor from the town of Grand Island, 1862–63; was assistant superintendent of public works for the western division of the Erie canal, 1881–84; was United States consul to Fort Erie, Ont., 1890–93, and was reappointed in July, 1897. . . . . . 422 W

BELDING, MILO MERRICK; resides in New York city; was born at Ashfield, Mass., April 3, 1833; was educated at Shelburne Falls (Mass.) Academy; began business as an itinerant silk merchant in 1850; married Emily C. Leonard of Ashfield April 1, 1856; began the manufacture of silk in 1866, and is now head of the corporation of Belding Brothers & Co.; is president of the Livonia Salt & Mining Co., the St. Lawrence Marble Co., and the American Union Life Insurance Co., and vice president of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. . . . . 42 M

BENEDICT, HENRY H.; resides in Brooklyn; was born at German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y., October 9, 1844; graduated from Hamilton College in 1869; married Maria Nellis of Fort Plain, N. Y., October 10, 1867; entered the employ of E. Remington & Sons in 1869; has been a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict since 1882, and its president since 1895. . . . . 63 M

BENNETT, EDWARD; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo February 21, 1827; received an academic education; was a clerk in a dry-goods store, 1841–48; engaged in mining and other enterprises in California, 1848–49, and in the real-estate business in Buffalo, 1850–97; married Mary Josephine Osier-Auchinleck October 19, 1885; was an alderman from the 5th ward, Buffalo, 1854–57, and a park commissioner, 1872–88; has been president of the Buffalo Savings Bank since October, 1893. . . . . 453 W

BENNETT, LEWIS J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Duanesburg, N. Y., July 7, 1833; was educated in the public schools; conducted a general store in Fultonville, N. Y., 1851–66; married Mary Francelia Spalding of Johnstown, N. Y., October 6, 1857; moved to Buffalo in 1866, and engaged in the business of a contractor; organized the Buffalo Cement Co. in 1877, and has been president thereof ever since. 145 W

BERGHOLTZ, HERMAN; resides in Ithaca; was born at Vernamo, Sweden, June 19, 1864; was educated in Swedish schools, and Lund University, Sweden; came to the United States in 1883; worked for different electrical companies, 1883–93; married Adalina O. Thomson of Philadelphia October 15, 1890; has made his home in Ithaca since 1893, engaged in a variety of business enterprises. . . . 4 C

BERRICK, CHARLES; resides in Buffalo; was born at Coleshill, Warwickshire, England, December 11, 1826; was educated in the common schools of England, and learned the mason's trade; engaged in the same in England until 1850, when he came to this country; married Margaret Callan of Buffalo December 24, 1852; carried on the business of a contractor in Buffalo, 1852–94. . . . . 281 W

BEST, ROBERT HAMILTON; resided in Buffalo; was born at Melrose, Penn., April 28, 1809; married Ann Elizabeth Kortright McGowan of New York city November 16, 1835; was chief of police of Buffalo, 1858–60, and sheriff of Erie county, 1862–64; was in the detective service of the American Express Co. at Buffalo from 1856 until his death May 1, 1891. . . 46 D

BICKFORD, R. H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Rochester, N. H., February 8, 1830; was educated in common schools; married Emma J. Tracy of Mercer, Maine, July 18, 1853; learned the trade of a belt and hose maker, and worked at the same in Lowell, 1849–67; has carried on the manufacture of leather belting and fire hose in Buffalo since 1867. . . . . 440 W

BINGHAM, GEORGE; resides in Lancaster; was born at Lancaster December 21, 1848; was educated in public and private schools; worked as a civil engineer, 1866–75; married Carrie Lee of Lancaster September 4, 1874; engaged in the hide and leather business in Buffalo, 1876–86, and in electrical business, 1888–91; was member of assembly in 1881, United States appraiser, 1891–94, president of the village of Lancaster in 1895, and chairman of the Erie-county Republican committee, 1895–96; was county clerk of Erie county, 1895–97. . . . . . 441 W

BIRGE, M. H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Underhill, Vt., July 30, 1806; was educated in district schools and the village academy; was clerk in a general store at Middlebury, Vt., 1826–29, and carried on a similar store on his own account, 1829–34; married Elizabeth Ann Kingsley of Sheldon, Vt., October 21, 1836; opened a general store in Buffalo in 1834; established the manufacture of wall paper in 1879, and remained at the head of the firm until his retirement in 1892. . . . . 243 W

BISHOP, CHARLES F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Williamsville, N. Y., October 14, 1844; moved to Buffalo in his boyhood; attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old; married Kate Moran of Buffalo August 6, 1865; was elected mayor of Buffalo in 1889, and reelected in 1891, serving five years altogether; has conducted a wholesale business in tea, coffee, and spices since 1869. . 19 W

BISSELL, HERBERT P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at New London, N. Y., August 30, 1856; was educated at public schools, De Veaux College, and the Gymnasium Catharinareum, Braunschweig, Germany, and graduated from Harvard College in 1880; studied law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; married Lucy Agnes Coffey of Brooklyn October 30, 1883; received the Democratic nomination for state senator in 1885, and for district attorney in 1892; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1885. . . . . 304 W

BISSELL, WILSON S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at New London, N. Y., December 31, 1847; graduated from Yale College in 1869; married Louise Sturges of Geneva, N. Y., February 6, 1890; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1871; was presidential elector at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888; was postmaster-general, 1893–95; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1871. . . . . 20 W

BLASDELL, HEMAN M.; resides in North Collins; was born at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., January 28, 1840; took part in the Civil War, 1861–62; married Lusannah Sherman of North Collins June 8, 1864; was telegraph operator and station agent at Smith's Mills, N. Y., 1863–72; conducted a general store at North Collins, 1872–77; was supervisor of North Collins, 1878–80; founded the town of Blasdell, Erie county, N. Y., in 1883, and engaged in business there, 1883–87; was elected member of assembly in November, 1895, from the 8th Erie-county district, and was re-elected in 1896; has lived in North Collins since 1887. . 289 W

BLEISTEIN, GEORGE; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo December 6, 1861; graduated from the public schools, after spending two years at a German school; entered the service of the Courier Company, in Buffalo, in 1876, becoming superintendent of the company in 1881 and president in 1884; married Mrs. Elizabeth Wells McCune of Buffalo April 28, 1886; was chosen president of the Home-Rule Democracy of Erie county in 1893. . . 21 W

BLISS, CORNELIUS N.; resides in New York city; was born at Fall River, Mass., January 26, 1833; attended public schools at Fall River and New Orleans, La.; was connected with James M. Beebe & Co., Boston, 1849–66; married Elizabeth M. Plumer of Boston March 30, 1859; became a member of the firm of John S. & Eben Wright & Co., Boston, in 1866, and resident partner in New York city, and has been engaged in the dry-goods commission business in New York city ever since; was chairman of the New York state Republican committee, 1887–88, and treasurer of the Republican national committee in 1892 and in 1896; was appointed secretary of the interior in 1897. . . . . . . 17 M

BLOCHER, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Scipio, N. Y., July 22, 1825; was educated in district schools; conducted a general store at Williamsville, N. Y., 1851–61; married Elizabeth Neff of Williamsville April 20, 1846; enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and served one year; established a boot and shoe factory in Buffalo in 1863, and has been connected with that industry since. . . . . 147 W

BOLAND, JAMES; resided in Buffalo; was born in County Clare, Ireland, January 6, 1850; came to the United States with his parents in 1856, and settled in Buffalo; was educated in the public schools; learned the bricklayer's trade in the service of Charles Berrick, 1866–75; married Mary A. Handley of Buffalo October 17, 1881; conducted a building business in Buffalo from 1875 until his death April 6, 1893. 33 D

BOOKSTAVER, WILLIAM; resides in Dunkirk; was born at Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., December 28, 1833; was educated in Montgomery Academy; studied law in Dunkirk and was admitted to the

bar in 1858; married Mary A. Leonard of Augusta, Me., July 18, 1861; was supervisor for the town of Dunkirk, 1875–90, with the exception of one year; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1876; was mayor of Dunkirk, 1887–90, and was again elected in 1896; has practiced law in Dunkirk and engaged in real-estate operations there since 1858. 290 W

BORST, HENRY V.; resides in Amsterdam; was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., July 6, 1853; was educated at Brockport Normal School and Cornell University; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; married Mattie Barner of Mineral Springs, N. Y., in June, 1878, and Alida Yerdon of Fort Plain, N. Y., in May, 1882; practiced law at Fort Plain, 1878–87; was district attorney of Montgomery county, 1884–86, and county judge, 1888–89; has practiced law at Amsterdam since 1888. . . . . 5 E

BRACKETT, EDGAR T.; resides in Saratoga Springs; was born at Emerson's Corners, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 30, 1853; graduated from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Io., in 1872; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; married Emma Corliss of Saratoga Springs November 22, 1882; was elected state senator in 1895; has practiced law in Saratoga Springs since 1876. . . . . . . 18 E

BRADISH, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Lyons, N. Y., April 7, 1856; was educated in Batavia public schools; engaged in various business enterprises in Batavia, 1870–79; married Louise H. Reichert of Buffalo April 26, 1887; was an alderman from the 25th ward, Buffalo, 1893–97, and president of the board of aldermen in 1896; has lived in Buffalo since 1879, and has conducted a brokerage and insurance business since 1892. . . . 451 W

BRADLEY, GEORGE B.; resides in Corning; was born at Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., February 5, 1825; was educated in common schools and Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1848; married Hannah E. Lattimer of Woodhull, N. Y., July 11, 1850; moved to Corning in 1852; was nominated for congress in 1858, and for judge of the Court of Appeals in 1878; was elected state senator in 1873 and in 1875; was elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1883; was judge of the second division of the Court of Appeals, 1889–92. . . . . 17 C

BRENDEL, HENRY W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo December 10, 1857; was educated in the Buffalo public schools; began the study of law in 1875, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1879; was nominated for the state assembly in 1886, 1887, and 1889; was appointed collector of the port of Buffalo Creek November 4, 1897; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1879. . . . . 22 W

BRIGGS, ALBERT H.; resides in Buffalo; was born in the town of Lancaster, N. Y., September 9, 1842; was educated in various schools and academies, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1871; married Sarah America Baker of Andover, N. Y., June 7, 1863; was health physician of the city of Buffalo, 1880–81 and 1884–87; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1871. . 192 W

BRIGGS, GEORGE W.; resides in Orchard Park; was born at Collins, N. Y., October 10, 1850; was educated in common and select schools; married Orcelia A. Pike of West Concord, N. Y., December 29, 1875; taught school, 1868–80; was justice of the peace, 1883–89; has been a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors since 1889; has conducted a general store at Orchard Park since 1883. . . . . . 432 W

BROADHEAD, WILLIAM; resides in Jamestown; was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, February 17, 1819; emigrated to the United States in January, 1843; married Lucy Cobb of Jamestown October 29, 1845; was a manufacturer of edge tools in Jamestown, 1847–61; conducted a merchant-tailoring establishment in Jamestown, 1864–78; built, with others, the Jamestown Worsted Mills in 1873; built worsted mills himself in Jamestown in 1876, and has conducted the same since. 116 W

BROOKS, HARRY SAYER; resides in Elmira; was born at Waverly, N. Y., August 2, 1852; was educated at Waverly High School and Elmira Free Academy; settled in Elmira in 1866, and learned the printer's trade; married Alice A. Fisher of Lake Ridge, N. Y., September 9, 1879; established the Elmira *Telegram* in May, 1879, and has been its owner and general manager ever since. 35 C

BROWNELL, GEORGE F.; resides in New York city; was born at Des Moines, Io., June 5, 1861; was educated in New York state public schools, and in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; graduated from

the Albany Law School in 1882, and from the University of Michigan Law School in 1883; was appointed general solicitor of the Erie railroad in May, 1897; married Anne Kniseley Abbott of Buffalo June 7, 1897; has been connected with the firm of Sprague, Morey & Sprague of Buffalo and their successors since 1883. . . . 411 W

BRUNDAGE, FRANK; resides in Buffalo; was born at Allen, Allegany county, N. Y., January 4, 1847; completed his education at Friendship (N. Y.) Academy; was admitted to the bar at Albany in December, 1868; practiced law at Angelica, N. Y., 1869–72; married Ella S. Brown of Angelica February 15, 1871; moved to Lockport, N. Y., in October, 1872, and resided there until 1883; was district attorney of Niagara county, 1875–77, and county judge, 1879–83; moved to Buffalo in February, 1883, and has practiced law there since. . . . . 353 W

BRUNN, CHARLES A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo January 28, 1858; was educated in public schools; was telegraph operator for the Western Union company at Buffalo, 1870–72, and for the Buffalo & Jamestown railroad, 1872–77; was assistant superintendent of the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad, 1877–80; has been in the employ of the Erie railroad as division superintendent since 1880, with headquarters at Buffalo during most of that time. . . . . 423 W

BRUSH, HARLAN W.; resides in North Tonawanda; was born at Nelson, O., May 27, 1865; was educated at common schools and Mt. Union (O.) College; learned the printer's trade at Alliance, O., 1880–85; married Annetta Hamilton of Emlenton, Penn., May 16, 1888; conducted a job-printing office in Alliance, 1885–87, and published a newspaper there, 1887–94; was appointed United States consul at Clifton, Ont., in 1897; has been proprietor and editor of the North Tonawanda *Daily News* since December, 1894. . . 453 W

BRYANT, JOHN C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ebley, Gloucestershire, England, December 21, 1821; attended the Norwalk (O.) Academy two years, and studied medicine three years, graduating from the Cleveland Medical College in 1846; married Hannah M. Clark of Wakeman, O., May 21, 1851; practiced his profession at Amherst, O., 1847–56; went to Buffalo in 1856, and formed a partnership with H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton for the conduct of business colleges; has been president of the Bryant & Stratton Buffalo Business College since 1860. . 23 W

BUCHANAN, CHARLES J.; resides in Albany; was born at New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., December 27, 1843; was educated at New Berlin Academy; served in the Union army, 1861–65; attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., 1868–70; was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Caroline Van Valkenburgh of Albany October 27, 1875; has practiced law in Albany since 1875. . . . . 48 E

BULGER, CHARLES N.; resides in Oswego; was born at Volney, Oswego county, N. Y., August 19, 1851; graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, New York, in 1875; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; was city attorney of Oswego in 1882; married Caroline A. Dunn of Oswego June 5, 1883; has been recorder of the city of Oswego since January 1, 1883; has practiced law in Oswego since 1879. . . . 6 E

BUNTING, THOMAS L.; resides in Hamburg; was born in the town of Eden, N. Y., April 24, 1844; received his education at a district school and the Springville Academy; taught school in 1861–62; married Bettie Maria Newton of East Hamburg September 8, 1869; established a general mercantile business in Hamburg in 1868; became manager of the Hamburg Canning Co. in 1889; was a member of the 52d congress (1891–93). . . 93 W

BURKE, H. V.; resides in Amsterdam; was born at Amsterdam March 18, 1870; was educated in public and parochial schools; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891; was chairman of the Montgomery-county Democratic committee and a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1894; has practiced law in Amsterdam since 1891. . . . . . . 13 E

BURKE, THOMAS M. A.; resides in Albany; was born in Ireland in 1840; graduated from St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., and from St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; was assistant at St. John's Church, Albany, 1864–65, and at St. Joseph's Church, Albany, 1865–94; was vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Albany, 1887–94, and has been bishop of the same diocese since 1894. . . . 31 E

BURROWS, GEORGE H.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Bernardston, Mass., December 21, 1822; attended the public schools; was in the service of the Connecticut River railroad, 1843–52; married Mary Elizabeth Cook of Northampton, Mass., September 11, 1850; was connected with the Wabash road, with headquarters at Toledo, 1855–65 and 1869–73; was superintendent of the western division of the New York Central road, with headquarters at Buffalo, 1873–93; died at Buffalo March 9, 1896. . . . . 17 D

BURWELL, GEORGE N.; resided in Buffalo; was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 19, 1819; moved to Buffalo in 1824, and was educated in private schools there; studied medicine in Philadelphia, and received his degree in 1843; practiced his profession in Buffalo from 1844 until his death May 15, 1891, with the exception of four years spent in study in Europe. . . . . 57 D

CALLICOT, T. C.; resides in Albany; was born in Fairfax county, Va., July 12, 1826; was educated at the Pierrepont School, Alexandria, Va., Graham Academy, New London, Penn., and Delaware College, Newark, Del.; was admitted to the bar at New York city in 1847; was connected with the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, 1852–58; was member of assembly in 1860 and 1863, and speaker of that body in 1863; married Fitzina H. Lyman of New York city in June, 1846, and Fredericka H. L. Weibezahl of New York May 17, 1871; was editor and chief owner of the Albany *Times*, 1873–91, and editor of the *Times-Union*, 1891–96; has been editor in chief of the Albany *Argus*, since June, 1896. . . . . 18 E

CAMPBELL, JAMES A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Niagara Falls, Ont., July 24, 1852; was educated in Buffalo public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; was a clerk in insurance offices, 1868–76; married Emeline A. Short of Buffalo September 17, 1888; was president of the Irish-American Savings and Loan Association, 1884–94; has conducted a general insurance agency in Buffalo since 1876. . . . . 321 W

CARPENTER, REESE; resides in New York city; was born at Mile Square (now Armonk), Westchester county, N. Y., December 22, 1847; was educated in district schools; engaged in business as a butcher, 1864–67; went to New York city in 1867, and established an iron business; married Caroline L. Townsend of Armonk, N. Y., November 2, 1870; has been actively connected with the management of various cemeteries since 1890. . . 43 M

CARROLL, CHARLES H.; resides in Rochester; was born at Warwick, Ontario, June 15, 1851; was educated at Guelph High School, Berlin Academy, and by a private tutor; was in the employ of G. Doeltz & Bro., Detroit, Mich., 1869–75, and of Barnes & Bancroft, Buffalo, 1875–80; has conducted a dry-goods business at Rochester since 1880. . . . . 31 G

CARY, CHARLES S.; resides in Olean; was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., November 25, 1827; graduated from Alfred (N. Y.) Academy in 1847, and from the National Law School, Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1850; married Sarah A. Mitchell in 1850; was appointed commissioner of the board of enrollment by President Lincoln in 1863; was collector of internal revenue, 1865–66; was a member of the state assembly in 1883; was appointed commissioner of Pacific railroads in 1886, and solicitor of the United States treasury in 1887; has practiced law in Olean since 1850. . . . . 94 W

CARY, EUGENE; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., November 21, 1857; graduated from Cornell University in 1878; was engaged in teaching and as superintendent of schools, and in reading law, 1879–84; was admitted to the bar in June, 1884; married Mary M. Waud of Buffalo July 5, 1882; practiced law at Forestville, N. Y., 1884–85; was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896; has practiced law at Niagara Falls since 1885. . . . 433 W

CASE, JASON D.; resides in Franklinville; was born at Lyndon, N. Y., October 3, 1847; was educated in the district schools and in Rushford (N. Y.) Academy; began business in 1863 as assistant to his father, an extensive produce dealer; accepted a position as superintendent of an oil company in Pennsylvania, in 1869; became manager of a private bank in Franklinville in 1873; married Helen C. Morgan of Cuba, N. Y., January 27, 1873; has been cashier and manager of the First National Bank of Franklinville since 1877, and president of the Citizens' Bank of Arcade, N. Y., since 1883. . . . . 117 W

CASSIDY, DAVID D.; resides in Amsterdam; was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 6, 1827; was educated at Poughkeepsie Collegiate School; was clerk in a dry-goods store at Amsterdam, 1844–49; married Mrs. Catharine M. Efner of Rochester, N. Y., April 17, 1866; began his connection with the Farmers' National Bank of Amsterdam in 1849, and was its cashier, 1859–89; since 1889 has occupied himself with various business interests in Amsterdam. . . . . 7 E

CHALMERS, JAMES; resides in Williamsville; was born at Gorgie Mills, near Edinburgh, Scotland, October 15, 1844; was educated at Gillespie's Free School, Edinburgh; married Helen Wilson of Peebles, Scotland, August 23, 1866; came to America in 1872; established the Chalmers gelatine factory at Williamsville in 1873, and has conducted the same since. 292 W

CHESTER, ALDEN; resides in Albany; was born at Westford, N. Y., September 4, 1848; graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the bar the same year; married Lina Thurber of East Worcester, N. Y., October 5, 1871; was deputy clerk of the New York state assembly in 1874 and in 1876, member of the board of public instruction of Albany, 1881–84, and assistant United States attorney, 1882–85; practiced law in Albany, 1871–95; was elected justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1895. 20 E

CHESTER, CARL T.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Norwich, Conn., August 1, 1853; graduated from Yale College in 1875, and from Columbia College Law School in 1877; was managing clerk in the office of Bowen, Rogers & Locke of Buffalo, 1877–81; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1882. . . . . 454 W

CHILDS, HENRY A.; resides in Medina; was born at Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., July 17, 1836; was educated in the common schools of Orleans county, and at Albion and Macedon (N. Y.) academies; married Julia B. Freeman November 16, 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began the practice of law in Medina the same year; was district attorney of Orleans county, 1868–77; received the degree of LL. D. from Williams College in October, 1893; was elected justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1883, and re-elected in 1897, when he received the nomination from both Republicans and Democrats. . . . . . . 17 G

CHOATE, JOSEPH H.; resides in New York city; was born at Salem, Mass., January 24, 1832; graduated from Harvard College in 1852, and from the Harvard Law School in 1854; was admitted to the bar in 1856; married Caroline O. Sterling in 1861; was president of the New York state constitutional convention in 1894; has practiced law in New York city since 1856. . . . . 44 M

CLARK, EDWARD; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo October 28, 1852; was educated in the public schools; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1880; married Nellie M. Daniels of Buffalo May 1, 1884; was health physician of the city of Buffalo, 1888–90; has practiced medicine there since 1880. . . . . 193 W

CLARK, JOSEPHUS H.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Petersham, Mass., December 1, 1819; was educated in the public schools; moved to western New York in 1830; married Jane E. Marsh of Panama, N. Y., July 13, 1851; was trustee of Jamestown, 1859–69, and member of the board of education, 1870–91; has conducted a foundry in Jamestown since 1841. . . . . 118 W

CLARK, MYRON H.; resides in Lancaster; was born at what is now Elma, N. Y., June 20, 1853; was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo; married Mary Eliza Bancroft of Elma May 24, 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1883; was clerk of the board of supervisors of Erie county in 1881, supervisor of the town of Elma, 1886–87, chairman of the Erie-county board of supervisors in 1887, and member of assembly in 1892; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1883. . . . . 194 W

CLEARWATER, A. T.; resides in Kingston; was born at West Point, N. Y., September 11, 1848; was educated in New York city and at Kingston Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Anna Houghtaling Farrand, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., September 29, 1875; was district attorney of Ulster county, 1878–86; has been county judge of Ulster county since January 1, 1890. . . . . 66 E

CLEMENT, STEPHEN M.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Manlius, N. Y., February 26, 1825; was educated in district schools; conducted a general store in

Fredonia, N. Y., 1850–55; organized the Fredonia Bank in 1856, and was president of the same, 1867–81; married Sarah E. Leonard of De Witt, N. Y., November 3, 1851; became cashier and manager of the Marine Bank, Buffalo, in 1869, and president in 1881; died September 29, 1892. 18 D

CLEWS, HENRY; resides in New York city; was born at Hilderstone, Staffordshire, Eng.; was educated in England; obtained a clerkship in a New York importing house in 1853; married Lucy Madison Worthington of Kentucky February 4, 1874; has carried on a banking business in New York city since 1858, establishing the firm of Henry Clews & Co. in 1877. . . . . 45 M

CLINTON, GEORGE; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 7, 1846; graduated from the Buffalo Central High School in 1865, and from Columbia College Law School in 1868; practiced law in New York city, 1868–69, and in Hudson, Wis., 1869–74; married Alice Thornton of Buffalo January 17, 1872; was a member of the New York state legislature in 1884; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1874. . . . . 412 W

CLINTON, SPENCER; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo June 29, 1839; was educated in public and private schools; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was assistant United States district attorney, 1866–68; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1868. . . . . 244 W

CLOSE, EMORY P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo December 13, 1859; was educated in the public schools; was assistant librarian of the Young Men's Association Library of Buffalo, 1874–77; was Supreme Court stenographer for the 8th judicial district, 1880–88, and official stenographer of the New York state assembly, 1884–87; married Etta S. Cobb of Buffalo January 7, 1885; was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has practiced law in Buffalo since 1888; was appointed United States district attorney for northern New York in September, 1897. . . . . . 196 W

COATSWORTH, EDWARD E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 5, 1866; was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school; was admitted to the bar January 6, 1888; married Emma Marion Blocking of Buffalo June 25, 1891; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1888. . . . . 197 W

COBB, WILLARD A.; resides in Lockport; was born at Rome, N. Y., July 20, 1842; graduated from Hamilton College in 1864; was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1886–95; was appointed a state civil-service commissioner in 1895, and elected president of the board; has edited the Lockport *Daily Journal* since 1871. . . . . 95 W

COLE, IRVING W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Covert, N. Y., September 21, 1859; attended public schools and Cook's Academy, Havana, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1883; practiced law in Watkins, N. Y., 1883–93; was chairman of the Schuyler-county Republican committee, 1892–93; married Mrs. Nelle E. Ingham of Elmira, N. Y., June 27, 1893; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1893. . . 345 W

COMPTON, W. R.; resides in Elmira; was born at Sullivanville, Chemung county, N. Y., April 8, 1860; was educated in the district school and Spencer (N. Y.) Academy; married Alice Forshee of Watkins, N. Y., June 8, 1881; engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Sullivanville in 1881; was appointed chief examiner in the post-office department at Washington in 1889; has conducted a real-estate business in Elmira since 1891. . . . . . 18 C

CONGDON, JOSEPH M.; resides in Gowanda; was born at Napoli, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., January 12, 1846; attended district schools and Randolph Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1870; married Alice M. Jenkins of East Randolph, N. Y., May 24, 1871; practiced law at East Randolph and at Fredonia, 1871–75; was member of assembly from Cattaraugus county, 1880–81; was elected district attorney of Cattaraugus county in November, 1895; lived in Buffalo, 1882–84, but has otherwise practiced law at Gowanda since September, 1875. . . . . . 293 W

CONKLIN, MELVIN M.; resides in Elmira; was born at Owasco, N. Y., October 15, 1844; was educated in common schools; served in the Union army, 1862–65; married Nettie J. Hutchins of Elmira February 24, 1869; was appointed postmaster of Elmira in May, 1897; has conducted a wholesale and retail grocery store and bakery in Elmira since 1878. . . 5 C

CONNERS, WILLIAM J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo January 3, 1857; attended public schools, but began work as

a porter on lake steamers at the age of thirteen; has carried on a freight-transfer business at Buffalo and other lake ports since 1885; married Catherine Mahany of Buffalo in November, 1881, and Mary A. Jordan of West Seneca, N. Y., August 2, 1893; became president of the Enquirer Co., and of the Magnus Beck Brewing Co., Buffalo, in 1895, and owner of the *Courier-Record* in May, 1897. . . . . 283 W

COOK, EDWARD L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 29, 1839; was educated in the public schools; was bookkeeper for a firm of plumbers, 1859–62; served in the Union army, 1862–65; married Mary E. Moffett of Portageville, N. Y., June 16, 1869; became a member of the firm of T. W. Toye & Co., plumbers, in 1870, and has conducted a similar business under his own name since 1878. . 198 W

CORBETT, CHARLES H.; resides in Sherman; was born at Mina, N. Y., October 5, 1845; was educated in district schools and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was clerk in a dry-goods store at Sherman, 1866–71; married Narcissa Dutton of Sherman May 13, 1869; was elected member of assembly in 1882; has conducted a dry-goods and general-merchandise business at Sherman since 1871. . . . . 178 W

COREY, FRED D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Black River, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 27, 1863; graduated from the Watertown (N. Y.) High School in 1884; taught school, 1884–90; married Ella L. Phelps of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., August 17, 1887; was admitted to the bar in 1892; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1892. . . . . 390 W

CORNELL, S. DOUGLAS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Glenville, Conn., December 2, 1839; graduated from Hobart College in 1860; married Lydia Hadfield of Buffalo January 29, 1862; spent about three years in Colorado, 1862–64, as agent for the examination of gold mines; took part in his father's lead business for two years after graduation, returned thereto in 1864, and remained in the business until 1888; served on the staff of brigadier general, afterwards major general, William F. Rogers, in command of 4th division, N. G., S. N. Y., for fifteen years, becoming assistant adjutant general and chief of staff, with rank of colonel; is a member of the Buffalo, Saturn, University, and Country clubs of Buffalo, and the Theta Delta Chi, United Service, and Reform clubs of New York city. . . . . 25 W

CORNWELL, WILLIAM C.; resides in East Aurora; was born at Lyons, N. Y., August 19, 1851; attended the public schools of Buffalo; married Marian W. Loomis of Buffalo October 9, 1873; was cashier of the Bank of Buffalo, 1877–92; organized the City Bank of Buffalo in 1892, and has been president thereof since; was made the first president of the New York State Bankers' Association in 1894; was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, 1894–96; was president of the Buffalo Society of Artists, 1894–96; has been fund commissioner of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy since 1880. . . . . . . 26 W

COTHRAN, GEORGE W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., February 25, 1834; was admitted to the bar in 1857; served in the Union army, 1861–63; married Jennie W. Mann of Buffalo May 26, 1863; was county judge of Erie county in 1877; edited, annotated, and wrote several valuable books, 1875–89; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1863, with the exception of several years' practice in Chicago, 1879–85. 199 W

COUCH, ASA STONE; resides in Fredonia; was born at Westfield, N. Y., October 22, 1833; was educated at Westfield Academy and Chamberlain Institute; graduated in medicine from the Homeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855; married Martha L. Sherman of Westfield April 2, 1857, and Mrs. Ellen S. Barrett of Dunkirk, N. Y., February 6, 1878; was appointed a member of the state board of homeopathic medical examiners in 1891; has practiced medicine in Fredonia since 1856. . . . . 119 W

COUDERT, FREDERIC R.; resides in New York city; was born at New York city March 1, 1832; graduated from Columbia College in 1850; was admitted to the bar in 1853; married Miss McCredy of New York city February 19, 1862; has been a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers since its formation about 1853. 64 M

COXE, ARTHUR CLEVELAND; resided in Buffalo; was born at Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818; graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1838, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1841; had pastorates at Morrisania, N. Y., Hartford, Conn.,

Baltimore, Md., and New York city, 1841–64; became assistant bishop of Western New York January 4, 1865, and bishop of Western New York later in the same year; died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1896. . . . . 50 D

CRANDALL, AZOR B.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Sloansville, N. Y., July 23, 1829; lived in New York city, 1847–79, engaged chiefly in the hotel business; married Marguerite Ida Gilmore of New York city May 6, 1858; was for many years the largest horse dealer in East Buffalo, establishing the firm of Crandall & Co.; conducted a hotel at East Buffalo from 1879 until his death April 2, 1895. 34 D

CRANGLE, ROLAND; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ballyquintin, County Down, Ireland, August 17, 1864; was educated in the National Schools of Ireland; came to the United States in 1880, and worked as a laborer and clerk at Buffalo, 1880–88; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1892; has practiced law in Buffalo since January, 1894. . . . . . 391 W

CRONIN, PATRICK; resides in Buffalo; was born at Pallaskenry, Limerick county, Ireland, March 1, 1835; came to the United States in 1849; was educated at the St. Louis University and at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; was ordained to the priesthood at St. Louis, Mo., in 1862, and was connected with various parishes in that state until 1870; was professor in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., 1870–72; has been editor of the *Catholic Union and Times*, Buffalo, since 1873. . . . 148 W

CROSTHWAITE, JOHN L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo in 1854; was educated in Buffalo schools; engaged in lake traffic, 1871–76; married Elizabeth Sherman Morgan of Buffalo April 12, 1876; was deputy collector of customs, 1878–81; has owned and operated lake vessels since 1881. . . . . 424 W

CUDDEBACK, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born in the town of Deer Park, N. Y., March 25, 1854; was educated at Goshen Academy and Cornell University; was admitted to the bar in 1877; practiced law at Goshen, N. Y., 1877–85; was chairman of the Democratic general committee, Buffalo, 1895–97; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1885; was elected corporation counsel of Buffalo in November, 1897. . . . . 200 W

CUMMING, ALEXANDER; resides in Binghamton; was born at Stamford, N. Y., November 12, 1832; attended common schools and academies; was admitted to the bar in 1858; married Hannah Huguiner of Deposit, N. Y., September 17, 1860; practiced law at Deposit, 1858–78, and has practiced at Binghamton since 1878. . . . . 56 C

CUNNEEN, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Enis, Ireland, May 18, 1848; came to the United States in 1861, and settled in Albion, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1874; married Elizabeth E. Bass of Albion January 26, 1876; practiced law in Albion, 1874–90, and has practiced in Buffalo since 1890. 149 W

CURTISS, GEORGE B.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., September 16, 1852; was educated in Illinois; was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1880; was elected district attorney in 1883, and held the office six years; married Mary D. Bliss of Lisle, N. Y., May 1, 1888; has practiced law at Binghamton since 1880. . . . . . 36 C

CUSHMAN, CHARLES W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cleveland, O., August 31, 1848; attended the Cleveland public schools and the Rockford (Ill.) High School; spent two years in the army, 1864–65; married Georgie L. Doran of Chicago March 18, 1873; entered the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway in 1869, and was general agent of the company, 1872–80; organized the Railway Car Association in 1880, and has been president thereof since. . . . . 27 W

CUSHMAN, DANIEL B.; resides in Norwich; was born at Plymouth, N. Y., December 18, 1852; graduated from Yale College in 1876, and from Columbia College Law School in 1878; was a member of the Chenango-county board of supervisors, 1882–89; married Sadie Van Cleft of Oneonta, N. Y., December 3, 1891; has practiced law at Norwich since 1880. 6 C

CUTLER, JAMES G.; resides in Rochester; was born at Albany April 24, 1848; attended Albany Academy three years; studied architecture, and practiced his profession at Rochester, 1872–84; married Anna Katharine Abbey of Kingston, N. Y., September 27, 1871; invented and patented the mail chute, and has been manager of the Cutler Mfg. Co., makers of the same, since 1884; was a presidential elector in 1896. . . . . 18 G

DAKE, MOSES W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Portage, N. Y., March 23, 1841; was educated at district schools and Nunda Academy; was clerk in a hardware store at Albion, N. Y., 1864–68; married Harriet T. Hallenbake of Albion December 24, 1867; engaged in the hardware business at Nunda, 1868–79; has carried on the Niagara Baking Co., now known as the Niagara Bakery Branch U. S. Baking Co., Buffalo, since 1883. . . . . . . 322 W

DAMBACH, WILLIAM C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo June 13, 1861; was educated in the public schools; served as clerk in a drug store, 1875–82; was a member of the drug firm of George I. Thurstone & Co., 1882–84; studied medicine for one year; has conducted a drug business in Buffalo since 1885. . . . 323 W

DANA, CHARLES A.; resided in New York city; was born at Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819; was clerk in a dry-goods store in Buffalo, 1830–37; attended Harvard College, 1839–41; lived at Brook Farm, 1842–47; married Eunice Macdaniel of New York city March 2, 1846; worked on the Boston *Chronotype*, 1844–47, and on the New York *Tribune*, 1847–48; was foreign correspondent in European capitals in 1848; was a proprietor and managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, 1849–62; was assistant secretary of war, 1863–65; was editor and chief owner of the New York *Sun* from January, 1868, until his death October 17, 1897. . . . 33 M

DANIELS, GEORGE H.; resides in New York city; was born at Hampshire, Ill., December 1, 1842; entered the railway service in 1857 as a rodman; was general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago & Pacific railroad, 1872–80, and general ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, 1880–82; was commissioner of various traffic associations, 1882–89; has been general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad since April 1, 1889. . . . . 65 M

DANIELS, WILLIAM H.; resides in Ogdensburg; was born at Ogdensburg November 3, 1840; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in a grocery store at Ogdensburg, 1856–61; served in the Union army, 1861–66; married Annie E. Chatterton of Ogdensburg February 16, 1864; engaged in the grocery business, 1866–71; was collector of customs, 1880–87; has been a member of the St. Lawrence-county Republican committee since 1882, and its chairman since 1890; has conducted a wholesale bakery at Ogdensburg since 1871. . . . . 14 E

DARK, THOMAS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Kingswood, near Bristol, England, December 21, 1814; received an elementary education, and learned the mason's trade; married Eliza Willis of Kingswood in 1833; came to the United States, and settled in Buffalo in 1857; has been a mason and building contractor in England and the United States since 1833. . . . 201 W

DARRISON, JOHN T.; resides in Lockport; was born at Lockport October 20, 1855; was educated in the public schools; married Laura A. Lambert of Lockport September 29, 1880; was elected alderman of Lockport in 1885, mayor in 1892, and school trustee in 1895; was appointed supervisor in 1886, member of the board of health in 1889, civil-service commissioner in 1890, railroad commissioner in 1894, and a member of the board of education in 1895; has conducted a flour, feed, and grain business in Lockport since January, 1873. . . . . 96 W

DAVENPORT, NELSON; resides in Troy; was born at Varna, N. Y., September 13, 1827; was educated in the Troy Conference Academy; graduated from the National Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; married Helen Caroline Osgood of Troy November 25, 1857; has practiced law in Troy since 1852; was appointed one of the state commissioners of prisons in 1895 for a term of three years. . . . . 32 E

DAVIS, GEORGE A.; resides in Lancaster; was born at Buffalo August 5, 1858; was educated in the public schools; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; married Lillie N. Grimes of Lancaster June 4, 1885; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1894, and was elected state senator in 1895; was a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors, 1885–97; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1880. . . 245 W

DEAN, BEN. S.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Randolph, N. Y., May 10, 1860; began work as a newspaper writer in 1878; married Emile C. Blasdell of Attica, N. Y., June 27, 1883; was elected a member of the state constitutional convention in 1893; organized the News Publishing Company in 1885, and edited the Jamestown *News* until 1897. . . . . 97 W

DEPEW, CHAUNCEY M.; resides in New York city; was born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1858; was member of assembly, 1862–63, and secretary of state, 1864–65; was appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Co. in 1866, general counsel of the New York Central & Hudson River road on its organization in 1869, and second vice president of the road in 1882; has been president of the Central-Hudson road since 1885. . . . . . . 18 M

DEPEW, GANSON; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 6, 1866; was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1884; studied law in the office of Greene, McMillan & Gluck in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1887; married Grace E. Goodyear of Buffalo November 15, 1894; has been a member of the firm of McMillan, Gluck, Pooley & Depew since 1890. . . . . 150 W

DEXTER, SEYMOUR; resides in Elmira; was born at Independence, N. Y., March 20, 1841; served in the Union army, 1861–63; graduated at Alfred University in 1864; studied law at Elmira, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; married Elenor E. Weaver of Leonardsville, N. Y., June 17, 1868; was city attorney of Elmira in 1872, member of state assembly in 1873, and judge of the County Court of Chemung county, 1878–89; was president of the New York State Bankers' Association, 1896–97; has been president of the Second National Bank of Elmira since 1889. . . . . 19 C

DEYO, ISRAEL T.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Union, N. Y., January 28, 1854; graduated from Amherst College in 1879; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; married Edith A. Weld of Binghamton June 26, 1889; was a member of the New York state assembly, 1890–93; has practiced law at Binghamton since 1883. . 7 C

DIEHL, CONRAD; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo July 17, 1843; was educated in public and private schools; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1866; was coroner of Erie county, 1868–70; married Caroline Trautman of Weissembourg, Alsace, May 5, 1869, and Lois M. Masten of Somerset, Mass., May 28, 1892; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1867; was a member of the Buffalo board of school examiners 1892–97; was elected mayor of Buffalo on the Democratic ticket in November, 1897. . . . . 324 W

DOANE, WILLIAM CROSWELL; resides in Albany; was born at Boston March 2, 1832; graduated from Burlington (N. J.) College in 1851; was ordained to the ministry March 6, 1853; married Sarah Katharine Condit of Newark, N. J., November 24, 1853; had parishes in Burlington, N. J., Hartford, Conn., and Albany, N. Y., 1853–68; has been bishop of the diocese of Albany since February 2, 1869. 21 E

DORR, SAMUEL G.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Dansville, N. Y., May 30, 1840; was educated at Nunda (N. Y.) Academy and Albion State Academy in Wisconsin; conducted a flour-milling business at South Dansville, N. Y., 1859–64; married Rebecca Bradley of Dansville July 7, 1864; engaged in oil refining and in cooperage in Pennsylvania, 1865–72; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1875, and has practiced medicine in Buffalo since. . 151 W

DOUGLASS, GIBSON L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., January 22, 1839; married Anna M. Ojers of Chicago March 30, 1864; became a clerk in the office of the Western Transportation Co. in Troy, N. Y., in 1858, and has been actively engaged in the handling and transportation of freight ever since; has been vice president and general manager of the Western Transit Co., with headquarters at Buffalo, since January 20, 1897. . . . . 455 W

DOUGLASS, SILAS J.; resides in East Aurora; was born at Busti, N. Y., December 9, 1847; was educated in Westfield (N. Y.) Academy and Jamestown (N. Y.) Union School and Collegiate Institute; graduated from the law department of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1872, and began practice in Buffalo in October, 1873; married Leonora Godwin of Buffalo May 8, 1879; was supervisor of census for the 11th census district of New York state in 1880 and in 1890. . . . 425 W

DOW, ALBERT G.; resides in Randolph; was born at Plainfield, N. H., August 16, 1808; carried on a shoe business in Silver Creek, N. Y., 1827–40, and a hardware business, 1840–45; married Freelove Mason of Batavia, N. Y., October 4, 1829, and Lydia A. Mason April 23, 1850; engaged in the hardware business in Randolph 1845–63; established a private

bank in Randolph in 1860; was member of assembly, 1863–64, and state senator in 1873; was president of the Salamanca (N. Y.) National Bank, 1881–90. . . . 121 W

DOWNING, AUGUSTUS S.; resides in Palmyra; was born at Baltimore, Md., October 18, 1856; graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., in 1874; taught school in various places in New York state and in Newark, N. J., 1874–90; married Louise J. Brown of Palmyra July 17, 1889; was state institute conductor, 1890–95; has been supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes in New York state since April, 1895. . 42 G

DOWNS, FRED L.; resides in Medina; was born at Medina August 14, 1855; attended district schools and Medina Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1880; was justice of the peace, 1883–86, trustee of the village of Medina, 1885–88, and president of the village, 1892–95; married Emma A. Hopkins of Medina February 11, 1890; was elected to the assembly in 1895 and 1896; has practiced law in Medina since 1880. . . . . 43 G

DRAKE, MARCUS M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Homer, N. Y., September 7, 1835; attended common schools and Fredonia (N. Y.) Academy; served as sailor, officer, and master on the Great Lakes, 1851–62; served in the Union army from August, 1862, until the close of the war; married Mary A. Ludlow of Buffalo December 17, 1867; was on the staff of the Erie railway as captain and superintendent, 1865–88; has been superintendent of the Lackawanna Transportation Co. since August, 1888; was alderman of Buffalo, 1879–90; is commissioner of public works, Buffalo, having been appointed for the term 1896–99. . . . . 306 W

DRUMMOND, ROBERT L.; resides in Auburn; was born at New York city August 21, 1842; was educated in common schools and academies; taught school, 1861–64; served in the Union army, 1864–65; was school commissioner in Cayuga county, 1866–68; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Anna E. Burke of Meridian, N. Y., October 14, 1872; was district attorney of Cayuga county, 1879–87; has practiced law in Auburn since 1872. . . . . . . 44 G

DUCKWITZ, F. H.; resides in Buffalo; was born in the town of Wheatfield, N. Y., August 11, 1858; attended district schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; studied law in a Lockport office, and graduated from the law department of Union University in 1880; married Henrietta Waldron Springsteed of Albany December 22, 1880; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1880. . . . . 392 W

DUDLEY, JOSEPH P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Candia, N. H., November 21, 1832; attended country schools, and graduated from Pembroke (N. H.) Academy in 1852; married Mary F. Underhill of Concord, Mass., in 1854; moved to Buffalo in 1858; engaged in the oil-refining business from 1861 until 1882 in the firm of Dudley & Co.; has been manager of the Star Oil (Buffalo) Branch of the Standard Oil Company since 1882. . . . . 28 W

DUDLEY, WESLEY C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Colden, Erie county, N. Y., May 31, 1867; attended district schools and East Aurora (N. Y.) Academy; taught school, 1884–90; was elected school commissioner of the southern part of Erie county in 1890; studied law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1894; married Floy Belle Stickney of Buffalo April 18, 1895; was clerk of the Erie-county board of supervisors, 1895–97; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1894; was appointed assistant United States district attorney in September, 1897. . . . . 325 W

DUHL, LOUIS; resides in Elmira; was born at Kreuznach, Germany, October 7, 1852; was educated in the public schools; came to America and settled in Elmira in 1869; married Harriet A. Brown of Elmira October 1, 1876; was elected alderman in 1885; was appointed park commissioner in 1892; has been general manager and treasurer of the Elmira Ice Co., Ltd., since 1884. . . . . 37 C

DUKE, GRANT; resides in Wellsville; was born at Wellsville June 1, 1863; was educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy and at Alfred University; married Anna B. Taylor of Wellsville, March 24, 1884; was president of the village of Wellsville, 1894–95; has been engaged in business in Wellsville and Allegany county, as lumber merchant and oil producer, since 1883. . . . . 122 W

DUN, ROBERT GRAHAM; resides in New York city; was born at Chillicothe, O., August 7, 1826; went to New York city in 1850, and entered the mercantile-agency business; married Mary D. Bradford, a descendant of Governor Bradford of

Massachusetts; has conducted the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. since 1859. . . . . 46 M

DUNBAR, CHARLES F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Boston January 6, 1839; was educated in public schools; married Mrs. Lucille De Wolf Berston of Pelham, Ont., October 28, 1861; carried on a dredging business in Buffalo, 1860–94; invented a submarine drilling machine in 1873. . . . . 153 W

DUNCAN, WILLIAM A.; resides in Syracuse; was born at Oswego, N. Y., November 1, 1837; was educated in Syracuse; married Julia B. Coleman of Seneca Falls, N. Y., May 21, 1863; has made his home in Syracuse since 1840, and has devoted his life to Sunday-school and general educational work. . . . . 9 E

DUSENBURY, JOHN E.; resides in Portville; was born at Portville June 10, 1836; was educated in common schools and at Binghamton (N. Y.) Academy; commenced business as a country merchant in Portville in 1858; engaged in lumbering in the same place in 1860, and later in the manufacture of leather and in the oil business; married Hattie A. Foster of Chili, N. Y., in February, 1861, and Delle V. Mather of Southwick, Mass., in July, 1869; established, with others, the First National Bank of Olean, N. Y., in 1872, and has been president of the same since 1893. . 123 W

DUTCHER, JOHN B.; resides in Pawling; was born at Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 13, 1830; married Christina Dodge of Pawling May 20, 1860; was member of the New York state assembly, 1861–62, and of the state senate, 1864–65; has been a director of the New York & Harlem railroad since 1864, and has had charge of the department of live-stock transportation of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad since 1865; has lived at Pawling since 1861, where he has maintained an extensive farm. . . . 48 M

EATON, JAMES W.; resides in Albany; was born at Albany May 14, 1856; graduated from Yale College in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1882; married Flora Cady of Lockport, N. Y., September 23, 1883, and Mrs. Hortense Willey Vibbard of Dansville, N. Y., July 17, 1894; was district attorney of Albany county, 1892–94; has practiced law in Albany since 1882. . . . . 22 E

EGGERT, OLIVER J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Petersburg, Penn., October 31, 1828; received a common-school education; conducted a general store at Eggertsville, Erie county, N. Y., 1847–62; married Susan Frick of Eggertsville November 15, 1849; was appointed under sheriff of Erie county in 1862, and was elected sheriff for the years 1865–67; has been secretary of the Buffalo German Insurance Co. since 1874. . . . . 202 W

ELLSWORTH, TIMOTHY E.; resides in Lockport; was born at East Windsor, Conn., September 21, 1836; was educated at public and private schools, and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1858, and began practice at Lockport; served in the Union army, 1861–65; married, on February 2, 1864, Orissa M. Shoemaker of Lockport, who died October 28, 1865; was collector of customs at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., 1870–78, and state senator, 1882–85; was elected state senator from the 45th district in 1895; has practiced law at Lockport since 1865. . 294 W

ELY, WILLIAM CARYL; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Middlefield, N. Y., February 25, 1856; was educated at Cooperstown (N. Y.) Union School, Girard (Pa.) Academy, Delaware Literary Institute (Franklin, N. Y.), and Cornell University; was admitted to the bar in 1882; married Grace Keller of Cobleskill, N. Y., February 13, 1884; was a member of the state assembly, 1883–85; has practiced law at Niagara Falls since 1885; was appointed director general of the Pan-American Exposition in 1897. . . . . . 99 W

EMERSON, GEORGE D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Abbott's Corners, N. Y., December 4, 1847; was educated in Buffalo public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1863; married Susan K. Corwin of Buffalo December 11, 1872; was connected with the freight department of the Central-Hudson railroad at Buffalo, 1874–87, and with the inspection bureau of the Central Traffic Association, 1888–89; was special agent of the United States census bureau, 1890–91; has been deputy clerk of the New York state senate since 1894. . . . . 369 W

EMERSON, HENRY P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Lynnfield, Mass., January 11, 1847; graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1867, and from Rochester University in 1871 with the degree of

A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. from the latter institution in 1874; married Mary A. Estey of Middleton, Mass., August 4, 1874; came to Buffalo in the same year as teacher of Greek and Latin in the Central High School, of which he was appointed principal in 1883; was elected superintendent of education of the city of Buffalo in 1892, taking office January 1, 1893, for a term of three years; was reelected to the same position in November, 1895. . . . . 30 W

EMERY, EDWARD K.; resides in Buffalo; was born at East Aurora, N. Y., July 29, 1851; attended the district schools and academy of his native town; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; married Clara B. Darbee of East Aurora October 7, 1886; was member of assembly, 1887–88; practiced law in Buffalo, 1877–95; was elected judge of the Erie County Court in 1895 for the term 1896–1901. . . . . 332 W

EUSTACE, ALEXANDER C.; resides in Elmira; was born at Troy, N. Y., May 12, 1855; was educated in private and public schools; studied law in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; was county clerk of Chemung county in 1878 and in 1882–84; was state civil-service commissioner, 1889–93, a member of the Democratic state committee, 1889–93, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892; has practiced law in Elmira since 1879. . . . . 51 C

EVANS, ASHER B.; resided in Lockport; was born at Hector, N. Y., September 21, 1834; taught school and studied at various preparatory institutions, 1851–58; attended the University of Rochester, and graduated from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1860; was principal of various schools in western New York, 1860–66; married Sarah Elizabeth Haines of Lockport May 16, 1869; was principal of the Lockport Union School from 1866 until his death September 24, 1891. . . 51 D

FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH L.; resides in Hamburg; was born at Waterloo, N. Y., April 8, 1831; was educated in private schools and Waterloo Academy; studied law in a Buffalo office, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; practiced law in Buffalo, 1853–67; married Anna E. Dennison of Buffalo November 13, 1862; was a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors, 1866–67, and a park commissioner of Buffalo for eight years, beginning in 1874; was register in bankruptcy at Buffalo, 1868–97. . . . . 393 W

FARNHAM, CHARLES C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Bradford, Vt., May 9, 1864; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1886, and from Columbia College Law School in 1889; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1889; married Grace Hall of Ellington, Conn., October 30, 1889; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1889. . . . . 395 W

FASSETT, J. S.; resides in Elmira; was born at Elmira November 13, 1853; was educated in public schools and Elmira Free Academy, and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1875; was admitted to the bar in 1878; married Jennie Louise Crocker of Sacramento, Cal., February 13, 1879; was district attorney, 1879–80, state senator, 1884–91, and collector of the port of New York in 1891; was Republican candidate for governor of New York state in 1891, and temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, held in Minneapolis in 1892. . . . . . 20 C

FASSETT, N. P.; resided in Elmira; was born at Troy, Penn., November 26, 1822; was educated at Elmira Free Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1849; married Martha Ellen Sloat of Sloatsburg, N. Y., October 20, 1852; practiced law in Elmira from 1849 until his death January 17, 1894. . . . . 19 D

FELLOWS, ISAIAH, Jr.; resides in Cohoes; was born at Wednesbury, Eng., August 20, 1860; came to the United States in 1870, and settled in Cohoes; was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has practiced in Cohoes ever since; was appointed recorder of the city of Cohoes July 20, 1896, for the term 1896–1900. . . . 33 E

FENNER, MILTON M.; resides in Fredonia; was born at South Stockton, N. Y., July 28, 1837; was educated in the public schools, Ellington (N. Y.) Academy, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.; graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1860; married Georgianna L. Grandin of Jamestown, N. Y., June 5, 1866, and Florence E. Bondeson of Jamestown March 28, 1883; served in the Union army and navy, 1861–64; practiced medicine in Michigan, 1859–61, and in Jamestown, 1864–69; was member of assembly, 1881–82, and deputy collector of customs at the port of New

York, 1890–91; has practiced medicine in Fredonia since 1869, and carried on the manufacture of proprietary medicines there since 1872. . . . . 124 W

FISH, LEONARD F.; resides in Fultonville; was born at Fultonville March 25, 1867; was educated at Clinton Liberal Institute; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1890; has been district attorney of Montgomery county since 1893; has practiced law at Fultonville since 1891. . . . . 10 E

FISHER, JEROME B.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Russell, Warren county, Penn., February 13, 1851; moved to Jamestown May 8, 1864; was educated at Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, and Cornell University; was admitted to the bar in 1878; married Julia E. Hatch of Jamestown December 19, 1878; was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and a delegate in 1888; was elected county judge of Chautauqua county in November, 1896; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1878. . . . . 385 W

FLAGLER, BENJAMIN; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Lockport, N. Y., December 10, 1833; was educated in public schools; married Martha J. McKnight of Newfane, N. Y., November 9, 1859; served in the Union army, 1861–62; settled in Niagara Falls in 1863; was in the customs service at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., as inspector, deputy collector, and collector, 1863–86; has been president of the Suspension Bridge Bank since 1886, and vice president of the Niagara Falls Power Co. since 1891. . . . . . 125 W

FLAGLER, THOMAS T.; resided in Lockport; was born at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., October 12, 1811; after attending country schools, was apprenticed to the printing trade at Oxford, N. Y., in 1827; became publisher of the Chenango *Republican* in 1829, and of the Niagara *Courier* in 1838; was elected to the New York legislature in 1842, 1843, and 1860; was treasurer of Niagara county in 1849; was representative in congress, 1853–57; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867–68; lived in Lockport from 1836 until his death September 5, 1897. . . . . . . 100 W

FLEISCHMANN, GUSTAV; resides in Buffalo; was born at Vienna, Austria, March 22, 1850; came to the United States in 1866; married Emilie Robertson of New York city August 24, 1880; has been engaged in the distilling business in Buffalo since 1877. . . . . . . 154 W

FLEMING, EDWIN; resides in Buffalo; was born at West Lebanon, Ind., December 11, 1847; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870; engaged in newspaper work of various kinds for several Michigan papers until 1873; after spending eighteen months abroad, went to Washington as correspondent of New York, Detroit, and St. Louis newspapers, and of the Buffalo *Courier;* married Harriet L. Stone of Kalamazoo, Mich., April 20, 1881; was editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, 1885–97; became secretary to the mayor of Buffalo January 1, 1898. . . . . 31 W

FLOOD, THOMAS S.; resides in Elmira; was born at Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., April 12, 1844; was educated in the public schools and Elmira Free Academy; began work as clerk in a drug store at Elmira in 1865, and established there, in 1868, a drug business that he has conducted ever since; married Frances Miller of Elmira June 23, 1870; was engaged in lumber and other business at Dubois, Penn., 1874–79; was a member of the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91; has been trustee and vice president of the Elmira Savings Bank since 1891. . . . . 38 C

FLOWER, ROSWELL P.; resides in New York city; was born at Theresa, N. Y., August 7, 1835; graduated from the Theresa High School in 1851; was clerk in the post office at Watertown, N. Y., 1854–60; married Sarah M. Woodruff of Watertown December 26, 1859; conducted a jewelry store in Watertown, 1860–69; engaged in the banking business in New York city, 1869–81; was member of congress, 1881–83 and 1889–91; was governor of New York state, 1892–94. . . . . 19 M

FOLSOM, BENJAMIN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Folsomdale, Wyoming county, N. Y., December 5, 1847; graduated from the University of Rochester in 1871; served as newspaper correspondent, 1871–72; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; practiced law in Buffalo, 1878–86; was United States consul at Sheffield, Eng., 1886–93; married Mrs. Ella Blanchard Howard of Rochester October 11, 1893; resumed the practice of law in Buffalo in 1893. . . . . . . 246 W

FORSYTH, JAMES G.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo April 17, 1832; was educated in the public schools of Kenosha,

Wis.; married Jane Elizabeth Dodge of Buffalo March 10, 1857; entered the service of Sidney Shepard & Co. of Buffalo in 1856, and has been a partner in the firm since 1860. . . . . 32 W

FOSTER, SAMUEL; resides in Troy; was born at Grafton, N. Y., September 26, 1847; attended common schools; taught school, 1863–69; studied law, and was admitted to the bar September 7, 1871; married Charlotte A. Irving of Troy April 29, 1874; was assistant district attorney of Rensselaer county, 1876–78, and district attorney, 1879–81; has practiced law at Troy since 1871, with the exception of a few years spent in business in Kansas City, Mo. . . . . 67 E

FOWLER, JOSEPH; resides in Buffalo; was born in Clifton Park township, Saratoga county, N. Y., May 3, 1847; was educated in the schools of his native town: taught school, 1864–69; married Cornelia F. Cowles of Buffalo in 1867; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1873; was elected a coroner of Erie county in 1881; was Republican candidate for superintendent of education of Buffalo in 1889; was appointed surgeon of the department of police in 1886, and has held the position since; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1873. . . . . 204 W

FRANCHOT, N. V. V.; resides in Olean; was born at Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., August 21, 1855; was educated at Union School and at Union College, Schenectady, graduating from the latter institution in 1875; married Annie Coyne Wood of Warren, Penn., November 5, 1879; was elected mayor of Olean in February, 1894; has been in business in Olean, as an oil producer, since 1878. . . . . 101 W

FRANK, AUGUSTUS; resided in Warsaw; was born at Warsaw July 17, 1826; was educated in public schools and by private instructors; engaged in a general mercantile business at Warsaw, 1847–71; was representative in congress, 1859–65; was a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1867 and 1894, and a presidential elector in 1889; married Agnes McNair of Groveland, N. Y., August 28, 1867; organized the Bank of Warsaw in 1871, and was president thereof until his death April 29, 1895. . . . . 35 D

FROST, GEORGE H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cherry Creek, N. Y., December 15, 1850; attended district schools, and union schools at Jamestown and Ellington; taught school in various towns, 1870–82; married Helen M. Perrin of Dayton, N. Y., December 18, 1879; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; practiced law in Cherry Creek, 1883–89; was member of assembly, 1887–88; has practiced law in Buffalo since November, 1889. . . . . 396 W

FUERTES, E. A.; resides in Ithaca; was born at St. John's, Porto Rico, W. I., May 10, 1838; received the degrees of Ph. B. and Ph. D. from the Conciliar Seminary of S. Yldefonso; graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, in 1860; married Mary Stone Perry of Troy December 22, 1860; was assistant director and director of public works in Porto Rico, 1861–64, and assistant engineer of the Croton aqueduct, and engineer of the Croton aqueduct board, New York, 1864–70; went to Cornell University, Ithaca, in 1873, as dean of the department of civil engineering, and has been director of the College of Civil Engineering there since 1889. . . . . 40 C

FULLER, FREDERICK A., Jr.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Rutland, Vt., April 10, 1839; was educated in the Jamestown Academy; was a clerk in his father's store in Jamestown, 1857–66; married Cornelia Ludlow Benedict of Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24, 1866; engaged in the jewelry business as an importer in New York city, 1866–75; was a presidential elector in 1884; has been a member of the Jamestown board of education since 1884, and its president since 1890; has conducted a jewelry business in Jamestown since 1878. . . . . 434 W

GAINES, C. C.; resides in Poughkeepsie; was born at Dowell, Charlotte county, Va., March 15, 1857; graduated from Hampden Sidney College in 1875; taught school in Virginia and Kentucky, 1875–80; graduated from the University of Virginia in 1882; practiced law in Chicago, 1882–83; married Mrs. M. M. Eastman of Poughkeepsie October 29, 1884; has been president of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, since November 25, 1884; established the New York Business College in 1892, and has carried on the same since. . . . . 15 E

GASKILL, JOSHUA; resides in Lockport; was born at Royalton, N. Y., November 4, 1835; was educated at the Lockport Union

School, Wilson Collegiate Institute, Gasport Academy, and the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1860; married Salome Cox of Lockport May 25, 1863; was appointed city clerk of Lockport in 1865, and clerk of the board of supervisors of Niagara county the same year; was elected treasurer of Lockport in 1870, and surrogate of Niagara county in 1871; has practiced law in Lockport since 1863. . . . . 102 W

GATCHELL, GEORGE S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Wheatfield, N. Y., January 16, 1847; attended the Lockport Union School until 1863, when he moved to Philadelphia; enlisted in the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry in June, 1864, and served until the close of the war; moved to Buffalo in 1866, and engaged in railroad surveying; was appointed chief engineer in 1872 of what is now the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, and was general superintendent of that company, 1879–89; married Sarah M. Ketcham of Buffalo October 15, 1874; was appointed a commissioner of public works of the city of Buffalo January 4, 1892, for a term of one year, and was reappointed January 4, 1893, for three years; has been manager of the Buffalo Elevating Co. since 1889; was appointed in 1897 general inspector for the state railroad commission. . . . 33 W

GAVIN, JOSEPH E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 14, 1855; was educated in public schools, St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, and St. Michael's College, Toronto; married Sarah E. Candee of Buffalo October 31, 1881; was customs inspector at Buffalo, 1885–89, and comptroller of the city, 1892–94; has been engaged in the coal and wood business in Buffalo since 1883. . . . . 205 W

GERST, PHILIP; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 17, 1863; was educated in the public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; was in the employ of the Erie railroad, 1879–86, and of Dakin & Sloan, coal dealers, 1886–88; was member of assembly, 1894–95; was elected treasurer of the city of Buffalo in 1895, for the term 1896–99; has carried on a real-estate and insurance business since 1888. . . . . 248 W

GIBSON, BYRON D.; resides in East Aurora; was born at East Aurora September 12, 1859; was educated in district schools and Aurora Academy; was a clerk in his father's store at East Aurora, 1878–90; married Hattie A. Holmes of East Aurora September 4, 1882; was postmaster at Willink, 1890–93; was trustee of the village of East Aurora, 1892–94, and its president, 1894–96; was elected supervisor of the town of Aurora in March, 1895, for two years; has conducted a clothing store at East Aurora since 1890. . . . 333 W

GILBERT, FRANK T.; resides in Buffalo: was born at Brooklyn October 1, 1846; was educated in the public schools, at Falley Seminary, and at Ames's Commercial College, Syracuse; married Helen A. Briggs of Phoenix, N. Y., October 10, 1866; engaged in business in Phoenix, 1868–69; studied law, 1869–71; went to Buffalo in 1871, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880; became deputy sheriff of Erie county in 1880, under sheriff in 1881, sheriff in 1885, and under sheriff again in 1895. . . . . 206 W

GLENN, WILLIAM J.; resides in Cuba; was born at Dansville, N. Y., July 2, 1862; was educated in common schools and at Wellsville (N. Y.) Academy; learned the printer's trade, and worked on newspapers, 1879–83; married Jessie A. Goodrich of Wellsville December 31, 1882; became one of the proprietors and editors of the Cuba *Patriot* January 1, 1883; was postmaster of Cuba, 1889–94; was elected doorkeeper of the house of representatives in 1895, and again in 1897. . . . . 179 W

GLUCK, JAMES FRASER; resided in Buffalo; was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 28, 1852; attended common schools, Upper Canada College, at Toronto, Ont., and Cornell University, graduating therefrom in 1874; studied law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; married Effie D. Tyler, daughter of Professor Charles M. Tyler of Cornell University, June 15, 1877; was elected a trustee of Cornell in 1883; was curator of the Buffalo Library from 1885 to 1887, and president of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, from 1885 until his death; practiced law in Buffalo from 1877; died in New York city December 15, 1897. . . . . . 34 W

GOOD, JOHN; resides in Far Rockaway, N. J.; was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1844; came to the United States in early boyhood; learned the business of rope making in Brooklyn in his youth, and afterward the machinist's trade;

became foreman of a ropewalk in Brooklyn in 1865, and devoted his attention to inventing rope-making machinery; has carried on the manufacture of such machinery since 1869, and the manufacture of cordage (in this country and in England) since 1887. . . . . 66 M

GOODYEAR, CHARLES W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cortland, N. Y., October 15, 1846; completed his schooling at the Cortland Academy in 1867; moved to Buffalo in 1868; was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Ella Portia Conger of Collins Center, N. Y., March 23, 1876; was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county by Daniel N. Lockwood, taking office January 1, 1875; was appointed district attorney by Governor Robinson to fill an unexpired term October 1, 1877, holding office until January 1, 1878; retired from the practice of law in 1887 to enter the lumber and railroad business with his brother, Frank H. Goodyear. . . 35 W

GOODYEAR, FRANK H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Groton, N. Y., March 17, 1849; was educated at East Aurora Academy; was bookkeeper and teacher in a district school in 1871; married Josephine Looney of Looneyville, N. Y., September 13, 1872; has engaged in the coal and lumber trade in Buffalo since 1872. . . 11 W

GOULD, CHARLES A.; resides in New York city; was born at Batavia, N. Y., January 13, 1849; was educated in public schools; went to Buffalo in 1869, and began work as an accountant; married Adelaide Stocking of Batavia September 1, 1869; was deputy postmaster of Buffalo, 1878–79, and collector of customs there, 1880–84; went into business for himself as a partner in a steam-forge company in 1883, and later established a forge of his own; is president of the Gould Coupler Co. of Depew, N. Y., and the Gould Steel Co. of Anderson, Ind. . . . . 207 W

GRACE, WILLIAM R.; resides in New York city; was born at Riverside, Cove of Cork, Ireland, in 1833; came to the United States in 1846, and entered the service of a shipping house; married Lillius Gilchrest of St. George, Me., in 1859; was mayor of New York city, 1881–82 and 1885–86; has engaged extensively in the shipping trade, exporting, and importing, with headquarters in New York city, since 1865. . . . . 34 M

GRATTAN, WILLIAM S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Shoemaker's, Penn., June 8, 1846; was educated in district schools and Blairstown (N. J.) Seminary; was in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co., and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., at Scranton, Penn., 1862–70; married Amelia C. Mickens of Hewitt, N. J., August 30, 1877; had charge of various railroad and other contracts in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and western New York, 1870–83; has done a general contracting business in Buffalo since 1883; was appointed a fire commissioner of Buffalo in 1896. . . . . 370 W

GRAVES, JOHN C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Herkimer, N. Y., November 18, 1839; attended various schools and colleges; was admitted to the bar in December, 1862; married Augusta C. Moore of Buffalo January 20, 1864; was clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, 1874–86; was president of Frontier Elevating Company, 1886–94; was a member of the board of park commissioners of Buffalo, 1883–97; has been president of the Citizens' Association of Buffalo since its organization in 1889. . . . . . . 36 W

GREEN, ELEAZER; resides in Jamestown; was born at Remsen, N. Y., March 16, 1846; was educated at Westfield (N. Y.) Academy and at the Albany Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1868; married Mary E. Brown of Jamestown November 5, 1873; was elected clerk of the village of Jamestown in 1875, and mayor of the city of Jamestown in 1894; was elected district attorney of Chautauqua county in 1895; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1870. . . . . 104 W

GREEN, GEORGE E.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Kirkwood, Broome county, N. Y., August 30, 1858; was educated in district schools; was a clerk in country stores, 1874–79; married Sara E. Cole of Port Crane, N. Y., February 27, 1880; has engaged in the wholesale coal trade and in other business enterprises in Binghamton since 1880; was mayor of Binghamton, 1893–97. . . . . . . 52 C

GREEN, S. S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Starksboro, Vt., January 6, 1839; studied medicine at the University of Michigan, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the City of New York March 4, 1864; served as a

surgeon in the United States navy, 1864–65; married Charlotte S. Cornell of Gaysville, Vt., January 6, 1866; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1875. . . . . 208 W

GREENE, WALTER D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Starksboro, Vt., April 20, 1853; was educated in district schools and Union Springs (N. Y.) Academy, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1876; served on the staff of the Rochester City Hospital, 1876–78; married Mary E. Pursel of Buffalo November 28, 1878; practiced medicine in Mendon, N. Y., 1878–80; was district physician in the health department of Buffalo, 1882–89, and health physician of the city, 1889–91; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1880; was appointed deputy health commissioner of Buffalo January 1, 1897, for a term of five years. . 346 W

GROSS, ROBERT J.; resides in Dunkirk; was born at Brighton, Canada West, November 21, 1850; received a common-school education; was in the telegraphic and railway service, 1863–82; married Helen E. Wheeler of Milwaukee, Wis., June 23, 1887; has been a partner in the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, since 1882. . . . . 105 W

HAIGHT, ALBERT; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ellicottville, N. Y., February 20, 1842; attended district schools and Springville (N. Y.) Academy; married Angeline Waters of West Falls, N. Y., November 20, 1864; was elected successively supervisor from the second ward of Buffalo in 1869, 1870, and 1871, county judge of Erie county in 1872, and justice of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district in 1876; was re-elected Supreme Court justice in 1890; was appointed successively associate justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the fifth department by Governor Cleveland in 1884, associate judge of the second division of the Court of Appeals by Governor Hill in 1889, and associate justice of the General Term (again) by Governor Flower in 1892; was elected associate judge of the Court of Appeals in 1894. . . . . . 38 W

HALLER, FREDERICK; resides in Buffalo; was born at Augusta, Ga., April 8, 1859; was educated in common schools; learned the cigar maker's trade and worked at the same, in Savannah, Ga., and in New York city, 1871–88; married Anna Zeip of New York city May 7, 1884; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891; was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county January 1, 1896; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1891. . . . 354 W

HALLIDAY, SAMUEL D.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., January 7, 1847; graduated from Cornell University in 1870; was district attorney of Tompkins county, 1874–75, and member of assembly in the legislatures of 1876 and 1878; married Jennie Leonard of Union Springs, N. Y., June 30, 1881; has practiced law in Ithaca since 1872. . . . . 41 C

HAMMOND, C. D.; resides in Albany; was born at Rushford, N. Y., March 1, 1844; was educated in district schools and Friendship (N. Y.) Academy; served in the Union army, 1864–65; married Eunice Elnora Babcock of Friendship January 29, 1866; was in the employ of the Erie railroad, 1862–64 and 1865–72, and of the New York & Oswego Midland railroad, 1872–73; has been in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. since 1874, as superintendent of the northern railway department of that company since 1886. . . . . 68 E

HAMMOND, CLARENCE W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at East Jaffrey, N. H., June 3, 1848; was educated in Michigan schools; began business life in 1864 as a bank clerk, and afterward engaged in lumber manufacture in Michigan; conducted a wholesale lumber business in Buffalo, 1879–89; married Adele E. Sirret of Buffalo June 2, 1881; has been cashier of the People's Bank, Buffalo, since its organization in 1889, and second vice president since January 1, 1897. . . . . . . 442 W

HAMMOND, RICHARD; resides in Buffalo; was born in Ireland January 27, 1849; came to the United States in boyhood, and learned the machinist's trade at Troy, N. Y.; married Johanna Mahar of Troy April 25, 1870; engaged in business in New York and Pennsylvania, 1871–82; has conducted the Lake Erie Boiler Works at Buffalo since 1882, and the Lake Erie Engineering Works since 1890. . . . 426 W

HAMMOND, WILLIAM W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Hamburg, N. Y., November 4, 1831; attended common schools and Fredonia (N. Y.) Academy; married Amy A. Hurd of Evans, N. Y., in 1854, and Louisa A. Hurd of the same place in 1861; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo

in 1861; was a member of the National Guard from 1852 to 1866; was elected county judge of Erie county in 1877, and was re-elected in 1878 and in 1883; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1890. . . . 39 W

HARRINGTON, DEVILLO W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Sherburne, N. Y., October 23, 1844; attended district schools, and taught for several years; served in the Union army, 1862–65; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1871; married Annie Scott of Buffalo October 10, 1875; has practiced medicine at Buffalo since 1871. . . . . 210 W

HART, LOUIS B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Medina, N. Y., March 30, 1869; was educated in the Lockport schools and the Buffalo Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1892; was stenographer and afterward clerk to the grand jury of Erie county, 1890–95; has been clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Erie county since January 1, 1896. . . . . 211 W

HASCALL, HIRAM W.; resides in Le Roy; was born at Le Roy December 18, 1812; received a common-school and an academic education; studied law in Le Roy, and was admitted to the bar in 1843; was clerk of Genesee county, 1856–62, and collector of internal revenue, 1866–69: was postmaster of Le Roy, 1867–83; has practiced law in Le Roy since 1843. . . . . 46 G

HASTINGS, ARTHUR C.; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1860; was educated in Brooklyn public schools and at Smith College, Hatfield, Mass.; married Alice W. Brown of Rochester January 13, 1887; was connected with the Rochester Paper Co., 1877–89; has been treasurer and manager of the Cliff Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., since 1892; was elected mayor of Niagara Falls in March, 1897. . . . 386 W

HATCH, EDWARD W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Friendship, N. Y., November 26, 1852; received a common-school education; began the study of law at Attica, N. Y., in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; married Helen Woodruff of Conneaut, O., in 1878; practiced law in Buffalo, 1876–86; was district attorney of Erie county, 1881–86; was judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, 1887–95; became judge of the Supreme Court January 1, 1896, and was appointed by Governor Morton appellate judge for the 2d department of that court for a term of five years. . . . . 249 W

HATHAWAY, FRANKLIN FLINT; resides in Plattsburgh; was born at Fall River, Mass., May 2, 1845; married Sarah Imogen Clark of Plattsburgh September 28, 1869; engaged in business in Plattsburgh, 1865–70 and 1872–77; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was recorder of Plattsburgh, 1883–96; was appointed postmaster of Plattsburgh May 28, 1897; has practiced law in Plattsburgh since 1880. . . . . 69 E

HAWKES, THOMAS G.; resides in Corning; was born in County Cork, Ireland, September 25, 1846; completed his education at Queen's College, Cork; came to the United States in 1865, and entered the employ of Hoare & Dailey, glass cutters; married Charlotte Isidore Bissell of Corning June 15, 1876; has carried on the manufacture of cut glass in Corning since 1880. . . . . 54 C

HAWKS, EDWARD C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo July 26, 1846; graduated from the Central High School in 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was city attorney, 1880–81; married, on June 5, 1879, Amanda Smith of Buffalo, a lineal descendant of Richard Smith, Jr., the crown patentee of Narragansett, Rhode Island, 1641; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1871. . . . . 155 W

HAWLEY, ELIAS S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Moreau, N. Y., October 28, 1812; moved to Buffalo in 1823; graduated from Union College in 1833; taught school, 1836–39; was superintendent of schools in Buffalo in 1844, 1846, and 1847; married Lavinia Hurd Selden of Buffalo May 30, 1845; was in the employ of Pratt & Co. for twenty-three years; was alderman from the 11th ward, Buffalo, in 1869, and member of assembly in 1883; has been engaged of late years in the management of his own property and of trust estates in Buffalo, and as secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo Hospital. . 413 W

HAWLEY, FRANK W.; resides in Pittsford; was born at Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 23, 1857; was educated in the public schools of Auburn, N. Y., and in Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy; studied law in Rochester; married Estelle F. Ives of Brooklyn February 25, 1886; began active life as a journalist,

but soon turned to business pursuits, and has attained high rank as a promoter and organizer of industrial concerns. . . . 19 G

HAWLEY, LUCIAN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Moreau, N. Y., November 8, 1818; received a common-school education, and was admitted to the bar in 1844; practiced law in Buffalo, 1844–49; was appointed deputy collector of customs in 1849; was engaged in the United States revenue service, 1865–76; married Irene Burt Leech of Buffalo April 19, 1848, and Lida Williams Jennings of Lockport, N. Y., December 18, 1877; has made his home in Buffalo since 1876. . . . . . . 250 W

HAYES, CHARLES E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Oakville, Canada, March 24, 1858; was educated in the public schools of Steubenville, O., and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo; became bookkeeper for the firm of Cosack & Co., Buffalo, in 1878, and was admitted to the firm in 1881; married Carrie Fairchild Spencer of Buffalo October 11, 1881; has been a member of the firm of Koerner & Hayes, successors to Cosack & Co., since 1892. 251 W

HAYES, P. HAROLD; resided in Buffalo; was born at Clinton, Ind., October 7, 1824; attended Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy and the seminary at Lima, N. Y., and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848; married Cornelia Catherine Hall of West Bloomfield, N. Y., September 5, 1848; was connected with various sanitariums, 1848–75; engaged in general practice at Binghamton, N. Y., 1875–85; made a specialty of the treatment of asthma at Buffalo, 1885–94; died at Buffalo April 9, 1894. . . . . . . 37 D

HAYT, STEPHEN T.; resides in Corning; was born at Patterson, N. Y., June 5, 1823; was educated in Knoxville Academy, Painted Post, N. Y.; conducted a general store at Corning, 1843–50; married Margaret Comstock Townsend of Palmyra, N. Y., November 19, 1856; engaged in the lumber business, 1851–67; was elected state senator in 1863 and in 1865, and canal commissioner in 1866; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1868, 1884, and 1888; has conducted a milling and plaster business at Corning since 1868. . . . 42 C

HAZEL, JOHN R.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo December 18, 1860; received a common-school education; studied law, and was admitted to practice April 7, 1882; was appointed commissioner of corporation tax in 1894; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896; has been a member of the Republican state committee since 1892; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1882. . . . . 212 W

HEALY, M. J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 3, 1859; was educated in public schools and St. Joseph's College, Buffalo; was in the employ of Pratt & Co., 1876–78; married Elizabeth Warner of Buffalo February 9, 1897; was appointed commissioner of public works of Buffalo for the term 1897–1900; has carried on a grocery and meat business at Black Rock since 1878. . . . . . 371 W

HEATH, G. WARREN; resides in Fonda; was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., August 26, 1860; was educated in public schools and Amsterdam Academy; married Lillian M. Sammons of Amsterdam October 15, 1884; was employed in the designing department of Stephen Sanford & Sons, Amsterdam, 1878–95; was treasurer of the city of Amsterdam, 1891–92; has been sheriff of Montgomery county since 1895, making his home at Fonda. . . . . 11 E

HEDSTROM, ERIC L.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Stockholm, Sweden, August 21, 1835; came to the United States in childhood; began business life in a coal office in Chicago in 1856; moved to Buffalo about 1860, and was actively engaged in the coal and iron business there until his death; was president of the Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association, 1871–76, and of the Merchants' Exchange, 1884–85; died in Buffalo October 17, 1894. . . 12 D

HEES, JAMES LEDLIE; resides in Fonda; was born at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., January 24, 1862; was educated in private schools; was a clerk in a New York office, 1879–81; married Adela S. Moore of Detroit, Mich., October 12, 1887; became connected with the National Mohawk River Bank of Fonda in 1881, and has been its president since January, 1897; has been president of the Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railroad Co. since 1895, and of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville and the Cayadutta Electric railroad companies since 1897; has been deputy state treasurer of New York since 1894. . . . . 12 E

HEFFORD, ROBERT RODMAN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo February 25, 1845; was educated in Buffalo schools;

was clerk in a wholesale house in Buffalo, 1862–63, and in the canal collector's office in 1864; married Harriet Rosalia Whittaker of Catskill, N. Y., January 4, 1870; was alderman from the 2d ward, Buffalo, 1879–82, and president of the common council, 1883–84; was president of the Republican League of the State of New York, 1887–88, and vice president of the National Republican League, 1889–93; was president of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange and of the Board of Trade, 1894–96; has been engaged in the coal trade in Buffalo since 1865. . . . . 372 W

HENDERSON, WILLIAM H.; resided in Randolph; was born at Tully, N. Y., December 4, 1828; was educated at Fredonia Academy and at the State Normal College at Albany, N. Y.; was nominated for treasurer of Cattaraugus county in 1851; was appointed county judge of Cattaraugus county in 1875, and justice of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district in 1876; was delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880; married Anna M. Morris of Ellicottville, N. Y., June 3, 1858, and Emily A. Thompson of Randolph July 9, 1885; practiced law in Randolph from 1852 until his death December 5, 1896. . . . . 126 W

HENGERER, WILLIAM; resides in Buffalo; was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, March 2, 1839; attended common schools; came to the United States in 1849; served in the Union army, 1861–63; married Louisa Duerr of Buffalo September 24, 1863; has been a trustee of the Buffalo Normal School since 1885, a park commissioner of Buffalo since 1884, and president of the board since April, 1897; has been a member of the dry-goods house now known as the William Hengerer Co. since 1874. . . . . 40 W

HENNIG, HERMAN; resides in Buffalo; was born in Saxony October 16, 1852; was educated in Buffalo at public schools and by private tutors; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; was city attorney of Buffalo, 1884–85; has been twice married, the second time to Sadie G. Bowman of Buffalo May 23, 1893; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1876. . . 427 W

HEQUEMBOURG, CHARLES E.; resides in Dunkirk; was born at Dunkirk July 9, 1845; was educated in the common schools; served in the United States army from 1863 to the close of the war; married Harriet E. Thurber of St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1872; was an early operator in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and a pioneer in the development of natural-gas transportation; was elected mayor of Dunkirk in March, 1894, and again in March, 1895; has been engaged in business, chiefly as civil engineer and contractor, in Dunkirk since 1865. . . . . 106 W

HEWITT, ABRAM S.; resides in New York city; was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822; graduated from Columbia College in 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1845; was a member of the national house of representatives, 1875–79 and 1881–87; was mayor of New York city, 1887–88; married Sarah Amelia Cooper, the only daughter of Peter Cooper, in 1855; has engaged in the business of iron manufacture since 1845. . . . . 67 M

HIBBARD, H. M.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Ithaca November 29, 1853; was educated in private schools, Ithaca Academy, and Cornell University, graduating from the latter institution in 1874; followed the profession of civil engineer from 1874 to 1880; was city supervisor in 1888; has been treasurer of the Autophone Company, Ithaca, since 1880. . . . . . 21 C

HICKEY, CHARLES; resides in Lockport; was born at Somerset, Niagara county, N. Y., April 18, 1857; was educated in district schools and at Lockport Union School; was admitted to the bar in October, 1884; married Frances C. Lambert of Lockport November 25, 1886; was city attorney of Lockport, 1892–95; practiced law in Lockport, 1885–95; has been county judge and surrogate of Niagara county since January 1, 1896. . . . 180 W

HICKMAN, ARTHUR W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Marshall, Calhoun county, Mich., June 18, 1850; was educated in the Buffalo public schools; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1871; was member of assembly from the 3d Erie-county district, 1881–82; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1872. . 326 W

HIGGINS, FRANK W.; resides in Olean; was born at Rushford, N. Y., August 18, 1856; was educated in the public schools and at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was in business in Chicago and Denver, 1874–76, and in Stanton, Mich., 1876–79; married Kate C. Noble of Sparta, Wis., June 5, 1878; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888; was elected state senator

in 1893 and re-elected in 1895; has conducted a general mercantile business in Olean since 1879. . . . . 127 W

HILL, DAVID B.; resides in Albany; was born at Havana, N. Y., August 29, 1843; was educated at Havana Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1864; was city attorney of Elmira, N. Y., in 1865; practiced law in Elmira, 1864–85; was a member of the state assembly, 1871–72; was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1868–81, and to the national conventions of 1876, 1884, and 1896; was an alderman of Elmira, 1881–82, and mayor in 1882; was lieutenant governor of New York state, 1883–84, and governor, 1885–91; was member of the United States senate, 1891–97. . . . 49 E

HILL, HENRY W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Isle La Motte, Vt., November 13, 1853; prepared for college in the public schools, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1876; was principal of Swanton (Vt.) Academy, 1877–79, and of Chateaugay (N. Y.) Academy, 1879–83; married Miss Harriet Augusta Smith of Swanton August 11, 1880; was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1884; was elected member of the New York constitutional convention in 1893, and of the New York assembly in 1895, 1896, and 1897; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1884. . . 156 W

HILL, HERBERT M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Burrs Mills, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 19, 1856; graduated from Hamilton College in 1879; married Amanda Elizabeth Isdell of Watertown, N. Y., June 1, 1880; was a professor in the Watertown High School, 1881–89, and principal thereof, 1888–89; was chemist to the state dairy commission, 1885–89; has lived in Buffalo since 1889, holding professorships in different departments of the University of Buffalo. . . . . 212 W

HINCKLEY, HENRY L.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Stockbridge, Mass., February 10, 1841; was educated at Williams Academy, Stockbridge; enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and served until the end of the war; engaged in railroad contracting, 1866–74; was bank cashier and president at Trumansburgh, N. Y., 1874–81; married Helen Mary Noble of Trumansburgh December 12, 1883; has been cashier of the Tompkins County National Bank, Ithaca, since 1881. . . 23 C

HINGSTON, EDWARD J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Thomaston, Me., January 22, 1844; was educated in the National Schools, England; taught school at Liverpool, 1858–62; returned to the United States, and settled in Buffalo in 1862; learned the shipbuilder's trade, 1862–67; married Mary E. Rees of Buffalo July 22, 1872; has been engaged in the dredging business in Buffalo since January 1, 1878. . . . . 158 W

HODGE, JOHN; resided in Lockport; was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1839; went to Lockport in early life, and practiced law a short time; built the Hodge opera house, Lockport, in 1871, and rebuilt it in 1881; was secretary of the Gargling Oil Co. from 1866 until his death, and interested in many other manufacturing and mercantile enterprises in Lockport; died at Lockport August 7, 1895. 20 D

HODSON, DEVOE P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ithaca, N. Y., March 23, 1856; was educated in the public schools of Ithaca and in Cornell University; studied law in Ithaca law offices, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; married Mariette Wood of Painted Post, N. Y., December 23, 1880; was clerk of the Tompkins-county board of supervisors, 1882–83, and corporation counsel of Ithaca, 1885–86; practiced law in Ithaca, 1877–89, with the exception of a few months spent in southern California, and has practiced in Buffalo since 1889; was non-resident corporation counsel of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1890–92. . . . . 327 W

HOFFELD, RUDOLPH; resided in Lancaster; was born at Enger, Westphalia, Prussia, March 3, 1833; received a general and technical education; came to the United States in 1851; was a druggist's clerk, 1851–59; engaged in the manufacture of coal oil in West Virginia, 1859–61; married Henrietta J. Koopmans of Lancaster January 12, 1863; established a tannery at Lancaster in 1861, and was engaged in this and other business enterprises, there and in Buffalo, until his death August 4, 1896. . . . . 53 D

HOLLISTER, WILLIAM H., Jr.; resides in Troy; was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., October 11, 1847; graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1870; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Julia Frances Hillman of Troy October 16, 1878; was

one of the school commissioners of Troy, 1878–81; has been vice president of the Troy Record Co. since 1896; has practiced law in Troy since 1874. . . . 34 E

HOOKER, WARREN B.; resides in Fredonia; was born at Perrysburg, N. Y., November 24, 1856; was educated at Forestville (N. Y.) Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1879; was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county in 1878; married Etta E. Abbey of Fredonia September 11, 1884; was supervisor of the town of Pomfret, 1890–91; was member of congress, 1891–98; has practiced law in Fredonia since 1884. . . . . 334 W

HOPKINS, NELSON K.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Williamsville, N. Y., March 2, 1816; attended Fredonia (N. Y.) Academy and Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1842; was admitted to the bar at New York city in 1846; married Lucy Ann Allen of Buffalo in 1848, and Louise Ann Pratt of Buffalo in 1855; was alderman in Buffalo, 1862–66; was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Johnson in 1866; was elected comptroller of the state of New York in 1871, and was re-elected in 1873; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1846. . . 41 W

HORNADAY, WILLIAM T.; resides in New York city; was born near Plainfield, Ind., December 1, 1854; attended the public schools of Knoxville, Iowa, Oskaloosa (Iowa) College, and the Iowa Agricultural College; studied zoölogy, taxidermy, and museology in Rochester and in various European museums; traveled extensively from 1875 to 1879, visiting the West Indies, South America, and the Far East, making zoölogical collections; married Josephine Chamberlain of Battle Creek, Mich., September 11, 1879; was made chief taxidermist of the United States National Museum in 1882; proposed the establishment and prepared the plans of the National Zoölogical Park at Washington in 1888; was engaged in the real-estate business in Buffalo, 1890–96; in March, 1896, was apppointed director of the New York Zoölogical Park, and has since been engaged in preparing plans for its development. . . . . 43 W

HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B.; resides in New York city; was born at Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1851; graduated from Princeton College in 1871, and from Columbia Law School in 1875; was clerk in a New York city law office, 1875–77; married Susie C. Sanford of New Haven, Conn., April 26, 1882, and Mrs. Emily Sanford Nelson, sister of his first wife, January 31, 1894; was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court in 1893; has practiced law in New York city since 1875. 21 M

HOTCHKISS, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y., September 7, 1864; was educated at Glidden's Classical School, Jamestown, N. Y., and Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1886; was clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Cayuga county, 1887–89; was admitted to the bar in 1888; married Katherine Tremaine Bush of Buffalo April 25, 1895; was elected president of the Independent Club in 1897; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1891. . . . . . 159 W

HOWARD, ETHAN H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Boston, Erie county, N. Y., February 13, 1812; was a clerk in the Buffalo post office, 1827–28, and in a dry-goods store, 1830–36; married Mary E. Rumsey of Stafford, N. Y., October 24, 1842, and Caroline H. Cogswell of Peterborough, N. H., September 1, 1846; engaged in the dry-goods business at Buffalo, 1836–65; was treasurer of the Courier Company, Buffalo, 1868–69; has occupied positions of trust in various corporations in Buffalo and vicinity since 1870. . . . 397 W

HOWARD, FREDERICK; resides in Buffalo; was born at East Aurora, N. Y., September 12, 1855; was educated in the district schools of Elma and at Aurora Academy; moved to Buffalo in 1874, and began the study of law in 1875; was admitted to the bar in 1878; married Harriet Elizabeth Mabie of Buffalo October 25, 1881; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1878. . . . . 252 W

HOWARD, HENRY C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 20, 1847; was educated in public and private schools; married Jennie Matilda Jewett of Buffalo January 4, 1869; has devoted himself to various business enterprises and to the care of the family estate since 1865; has been president of the Bank of Niagara, Niagara Falls, since 1882. . . . . 398 W

HOWARD, WESLEY O.; resides in Troy; was born at Troy September 11, 1863; was educated in the common schools of Grafton, N. Y., and at Lansingburgh,

(N. Y.) Academy; taught school, 1882–86; married Carrie A. Millias of Grafton October 1, 1884; was admitted to the bar in 1889; was elected district attorney of Rensselaer county in November, 1896; has practiced law in Troy since October 1, 1889. . . . . 23 E

HOWE, JOHN B.; resides in Rochester; was born at Utica, N. Y., March 21, 1859; was educated at the Christian Brothers' School and Utica Free Academy; was connected with the Utica *Observer* as proof reader, reporter, and editorial writer, 1879–92; married Marietta Gartlan of Utica June 25, 1890; was editor of the Rochester *Herald*, 1892–97. . . . . . 47 G

HOYT, WILLIAM B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at East Aurora, N. Y., April 20, 1858; prepared for college at East Aurora Academy and the Buffalo High School, and graduated from Cornell University in 1881; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; married Esther Lapham Hill of Buffalo December 20, 1887; was assistant United States district attorney, 1886–89, and was appointed assistant attorney-general in 1894; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1883. . . . . 429 W

HUBBELL, ALVIN A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Conewango, N. Y., May 1, 1846; was educated in common schools and Randolph Academy; studied medicine at Philadelphia, 1867–69; began practice at Leon, Cattaraugus county, in 1869; married Evangeline Fancher of Leon June 26, 1872; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1876; conducted a general practice in Buffalo from 1880 to 1883, and has since confined his practice to diseases of the eye and ear; has been professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the medical department of Niagara University, and secretary of the faculty of that department, since its organization in 1883. . . . . 214 W

HUBBELL, MARK S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo February 5, 1857; was educated in Buffalo schools, and in New Jersey military academies; was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practiced law a short time; married Elizabeth J. Oliver of Buffalo January 3, 1883; was connected with various newspapers in New York and Buffalo, 1882–94; was city clerk of Buffalo, 1894–97. . . . . 355 W

HUDSON, CHARLES I.; resides in New York city; was born at New York city August 20, 1852; attended public schools; was a clerk for a firm of Wall-street brokers, 1866–75; married Sara E. Kierstede of Scranton, Penn., June 8, 1876; was governor of the New York Stock Exchange in 1891 and in 1896; has carried on a stock-brokerage business in New York since 1875. . . . . 48 M

HUFF, JAMES B.; resides in Tonawanda; was born at Tonawanda August 14, 1857; was educated in the public schools; married Etta L. Long of Tonawanda December 21, 1881; has served as clerk of the village of Tonawanda, village treasurer, and village trustee; was elected president of the village in March, 1897; has carried on a wholesale lumber business at Tonawanda since 1892. . . . . 458 W

HUGHES, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Dunmore, Kilkenny county, Ireland, about 1842; came to the United States and settled in Buffalo in 1852; was educated in the public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; married Mary Duffey of Buffalo July 10, 1864, and Elizabeth Lovett of Buffalo May 8, 1883; has been engaged in the live-stock commission business since 1866. . . . . . 215 W

HUGHSON, GEORGE H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Gowanda, Erie county, N. Y., August 1, 1834; was educated in the public schools, and in the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y.; moved to Buffalo in 1850, and has been actively engaged in various commercial pursuits there; married Helen McLeroth of Chicago April 8, 1858, and Mrs. Juliet Ferguson of Buffalo March 30, 1892; has been engaged in the fire-insurance business at Buffalo since 1885. . . . . 254 W

HULETTE, FRANK P.; resides in Arcade; was born at Alford, Mass., March 31, 1863; attended various preparatory schools, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Albany Law School; worked on different newspapers in large cities, 1880–82; was editor and manager of the Dunkirk *Evening Observer*, 1882–85; married Frances Ibbotson Wright of Boston April 7, 1890; was Democratic candidate for state senator in 1895, and for member of congress in 1896; has been editor and publisher of the *Wyoming County Leader*, at Arcade, N. Y., since 1885, and of the Tonawanda *Argus* since October, 1897. . . . . 48 G

HULL, JOHN M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo December 16, 1858; attended Buffalo public schools and Cook Academy, Havana, N. Y., and graduated

from the University of Rochester in 1882; was admitted to the bar in 1884; was attorney for the Erie-county board of supervisors, 1894–97; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1884. . . . . 443 W

HULTGREN, CARL OTTO; resides in Jamestown; was born at Hvena, Sweden, December 25, 1832; came to the United States in 1853; was educated at Illinois State University, Springfield, Ill., and at Augustana College and Seminary, Paxton, Ill., from which he graduated in 1864; married Annie Truedson at Galesburg, Ill., June 6, 1866; was pastor of the First Swedish Lutheran Church, Jamestown, 1864–95; has been president of the board of directors of the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown, since its organization in 1883. . . . . 362 W

HUMPHREY, JOHN W., Jr.; resides in Jamestown; was born at New Britain, Conn., December 5, 1846; was educated in various preparatory schools and at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; was an operator in oil and coal in Pennsylvania, 1868–72; married Mary E. Irwin of Erie, Penn., October 31, 1872; engaged in the hotel business at Bradford, Penn., 1877–82; purchased the Humphrey House at Jamestown March 1, 1883, and has conducted the same since. . . . . 128 W

HUMPHREY, WOLCOTT J.; resided in Warsaw; was born at Canton, Conn., November 11, 1817; was educated in common schools; engaged in mercantile business in Wyoming county, N. Y., and at Bloomington, Ill., 1840–64, and in the tanning business at Warsaw, 1864–69; married Amanda B. Martindale of Dorset, Vt., March 30, 1841, and Hannah Adams of Parma, N. Y., July 8, 1874; was president of the Wyoming County National Bank of Warsaw, 1871–90; died at Warsaw January 19, 1890. . . . . 21 D

HUNTLEY, CHARLES R.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Winfield, N. Y., October 12, 1854; graduated from Utica Academy in 1870; was engaged in the hardware business and with Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y., 1870–77; married Ida L. Richardson of Buffalo June 12, 1878; was agent of the Standard Oil Co. in Pennsylvania, 1877–83; conducted a brokerage business at Bradford, Penn., 1883–88; has been connected with the Buffalo General Electric Co. and its predecessors since 1888; was appointed a park commissioner of Buffalo in 1896. . . . . 160 W

HURD, CLARK W.; resided in Elma; was born at Roxbury, Conn., September 17, 1806; went to western New York in 1821, and engaged in the lumber business; married Dulcena E. Clark of Halifax, Conn., in 1836; died at Elma, Erie county, N. Y., January 6, 1894. . . . . . 23 D

HURD, HARVEY J.; resides in Elma; was born at Elma February 28, 1849; was educated at Buffalo Academy and at Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1872; was a member of the New York legislature, 1878–81; has been engaged in the lumber business in Buffalo since 1880. 44 W

HUTCHINS, HORACE S.; resides in Batavia; was born at Manlius, N. Y., January 5, 1829; attended Hamilton (N. Y.) Academy, and graduated from Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.; taught school, 1847–50; went West in 1853, and lived for three years at Nevada City, Cal.; married Harriet M. Babcock of Georgetown, N. Y., September 2, 1857; graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1861, and has practiced medicine in Batavia since. . . . 20 G

HUTCHINSON, E. H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 7, 1852; attended various public and private schools; married Jeanie Blanche Ganson of Buffalo September 25, 1872; was alderman from the old 10th ward, 1888–89; was appointed a fire commissioner February 24, 1891, resigning October 3, 1893. . . . . 45 W

INGALLS, CHARLES R.; resides in Troy; was born at Greenwich, N. Y., September 14, 1819; was admitted to the bar in 1844; practiced law at Greenwich, 1844–60, and at Troy, 1860–63; married Margaret L. Marvin of Troy November 3, 1880; was justice of the New York state Supreme Court, 1863–89. . . . . . 51 E

IRISH, WILLIAM M.; resides in Olean; was born at Fairhaven, Mass., July 3, 1829; attended district schools in early youth; was clerk in a grocery, 1842–53; married Sarah Jane Dunham of Fairhaven December 11, 1851; was a customhouse clerk, 1853–61; was superintendent of oil concerns, 1861–65; was treasurer and superintendent of Wamsutta Oil Co., McClintockville, Penn., 1865–72, and of Octave Oil Co., 1872–76; has lived at Olean since 1880 as manager of the Acme Oil Works. . . . . 107 W

JACKSON, JAMES H.; resides in Dansville; was born at Peterborough, Madison county, N. Y., June 11, 1841; was educated at the Dansville Seminary; was business manager of his father's sanatorium at Dansville, 1861–73; married Kate Johnson of Sturbridge, Mass., September 13, 1864; graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1876; has been at the head of the Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, since 1876. . 12 G

JACKSON, WILLIAM B.; resides in Holland; was born at Holland, Erie county, March 20, 1858; attended district and select schools; was clerk in a country store, 1874–76; married M. Zina Vaughan of Holland January 12, 1881; was town clerk in 1880, overseer of highways, 1887, 1888, and 1894, and postmaster of Holland, 1889–93; became a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors in 1895; has conducted a general store at Holland since 1876; has been president of the Bank of Holland since its organization in 1893. . . . . 295 W

JACKSON, WILLIS K.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Edgerton, Wis., September 22, 1861; moved to Buffalo in 1867, and was educated in the public schools there; was employed in forwarding and commission houses and in a mercantile office, 1877–86; married Annette Tindle of Buffalo September 22, 1886; has been a member of the firm of Tindle & Co., cooperage manufacturers, since 1888. . . . . 161 W

JACOBS, JONAS; resides in Elmira; was born at New York city November 15, 1862; was educated in public schools, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1886; was elected coroner of the city of Elmira in 1888; was appointed health inspector in 1889, and city physician in 1891; has practiced medicine in Elmira since 1886. 43 C

JENKINS, ARTHUR; resides in Syracuse; was born at Buffalo July 23, 1851; was educated in Milwaukee (Wis.) public schools; learned the printer's trade in 1868, and worked at the same in various places, 1868–76; married Emma Hogan of Syracuse June 11, 1874; established the Syracuse *Evening Herald* in 1877, and has been president and general manager of the Herald Company since 1878. . . . . 70 E

JENKS, WILLIAM F.; resides in Norwich; was born at Burlington, N. Y., August 29, 1831; was educated in public and private schools; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; married Eliza Matterson of Burlington November 10, 1854; practiced law in Friendship, N. Y., 1853–55, and in New Berlin, N. Y., 1855–75; was county judge of Chenango county, 1878–89; has practiced law at Norwich since 1875. . . . . 8 C

JEWELL, J. R.; resides in Olean; was born at Machias, N. Y., April 15, 1842; was educated in the district schools and in Rushford and Arcade academies; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1867; married Julia E. Lamper of Conewango, N. Y., September 5, 1870; practiced law in Little Valley, N. Y., 1867–73; was nominated for district attorney of Cattaraugus county in 1873; was appointed United States agent for the New York Indians August 26, 1894; has practiced law in Olean since 1873. . . . . . . 129 W

JEWETT, EDGAR B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., December 14, 1843; was educated in the Buffalo public schools; married Elizabeth Foster Danforth of Ann Arbor October 3, 1865; was appointed commissioner of police of Buffalo March 1, 1894, and elected mayor of the city in November of the same year for the term 1895–97; has been president and general manager of the John C. Jewett Mfg. Co. since January 1, 1885, having been connected with the same since 1860. 255 W

JEWETT, JOHN C.; resides in California; was born at Moravia, N. Y., February 2, 1820; attended district schools; married Priscilla Boardman of Ann Arbor, Mich., February 2, 1843; engaged in business in Michigan, 1837–49; established in Buffalo in 1849 the business afterwards styled the John C. Jewett Mfg. Co., and actively carried on the same until 1885; has lived a retired life in southern California since 1888. . . . . 373 W

JEWETT, SHERMAN S.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Moravia, N. Y., January 17, 1818; was educated in district schools and at Kingsley's High School in Buffalo; went to Buffalo in 1834, and began work in a foundry; married Deborah Dusenberry of Buffalo August 14, 1839; was a member of the common council, 1845, 1846, and 1848; was park commissioner from the organization of the board in 1871, and president of the board from 1879 until his death; carried on the foundry business, alone or in partnership, from 1836; died February 28, 1897. . . . . 216 W

JOHNSON, I. SAM; resides in Warsaw; was born at Centerfield, N. Y., October 28, 1840; moved to Warsaw in 1856; was educated in common schools, and in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.; served in the Union army, 1862–64; was admitted to the bar in May, 1864; married Mary E. McFarland of Twinsburg, O., May 5, 1865; was elected district attorney of Wyoming county in 1876, and served three terms; was member of assembly, 1890–91, and of the state constitutional convention in 1894; has practiced law at Warsaw since 1876. . . . . 21 G

JONES, HADLEY; resides in Little Falls; was born at Danube, N. Y., November 12. 1857; was educated at Little Falls Academy; graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; practiced law at Herkimer, N. Y., 1880–82; married Emily E. Neff of Philadelphia June 2, 1897; has practiced law at Little Falls since 1882. . . . . . . 98 E

JUDSON, JOHN B.; resides in Gloversville; was born at Kingsborough (now Gloversville), N. Y., August 20, 1861; was educated at Kingsborough Academy and Williston (Mass.) Seminary; married Isabelle Stewart of Johnstown, N. Y., September 19, 1882; was secretary of the Fulton-county Democratic committee, 1890–94, and chairman of the same committee, 1894–97; was secretary of the Democratic state committee in 1894, 1896, and 1897; was a candidate for the office of state comptroller in 1895; has carried on a job-printing office at Gloversville since 1877. . 80 E

KAUFMAN, WILLIAM H.; resides in Amsterdam; was born at Hagenburg, Germany, October 6, 1855; was educated in German schools; came to the United States in 1872; was employed as a confectioner and caterer in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, 1872–84; married Minnie Rietz of Amsterdam May 8, 1883; was an alderman of Amsterdam, 1894–96, and mayor of the city in 1897; has conducted a confectionery and catering establishment in Amsterdam since 1884. . . . . . 99 E

KEACH, CALVIN E.; resides in Lansingburgh; was born at Hoosick, N. Y., October 2, 1844; was educated in common schools and Ball's Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868; married Alice M. Waite of Waterford, N. Y., April 30, 1868; practiced law at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 1868–69 and 1874–78; has practiced law at Lansingburgh since 1878. 35 E

KECK, JEREMIAH; resides in Johnstown; was born in the town of Johnstown November 9, 1845; was educated at Clinton Liberal Institute and Whitestown Seminary; served in the Union army during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869; married Jennie A. Kibbe of Johnstown June 10, 1874, who died in October, 1888; married Sara R. Riggs of Detroit, Mich., in November, 1890; practiced law in Johnstown, 1869–83; was district attorney of Fulton county, 1875–80; has been county judge and surrogate of Fulton county since January 1, 1884. . . . 81 E

KELDERHOUSE, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., March 18, 1823; moved to Buffalo in 1832, and was educated in the common schools there; began business as a wood merchant in Buffalo in 1845; married Jane Elizabeth Coatsworth of Buffalo June 9, 1874; has been engaged in lake commerce, as ship builder and owner, since 1861. . . . 307 W

KELLY, FAYETTE; resides in Hamburg; was born at Boston, N. Y., June 5, 1849; graduated from Aurora Academy in 1872, and from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1876; taught school, 1876–83; was admitted to the bar in 1881; married Katherine B. Keyes of Hamburg August 4, 1886; has practiced law at Hamburg since 1884, and at Buffalo since 1890; has been a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors since 1890. . . . 374 W

KENDALL, FREDERICK; resides in Buffalo; was born at Darien, N. Y., January 6, 1825; attended district schools; went to Buffalo in 1847; engaged in business in Detroit, 1849–51; returned to Buffalo in 1851, and engaged in various mercantile pursuits; married Elsey L. Saunders at Buffalo March 23, 1854; was supervisor of the old 2d ward of Buffalo, 1877–78 and 1881–84, and alderman of the same ward, 1887–88; has been a member of the Buffalo grade-crossing commission since its creation in 1888. . . . . 256 W

KENEFICK, DANIEL J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo October 15, 1863; was educated in the public schools of the city, and graduated from the high school in 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1884; married Maysie Germain of Buffalo June 30, 1891; was second assistant district attorney of Erie county, 1887–92,

and first assistant district attorney, 1893–94; was elected district attorney in 1894, and re-elected in 1897. . . . . . . 284 W

KINNEAR, PETER; resides in Albany; was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, April 24, 1826; was educated in Scotland, and learned the machinist's trade there; came to the United States in 1847; married Annie Gilchrist of Hamilton, Ont., September 11, 1849; worked at his trade in Albany, 1849–70; was supervisor from the 5th ward, Albany, 1875–76, and commissioner of public buildings, 1891–93; has carried on the business of a brass founder and finisher at Albany since 1870, and has been largely engaged in other commercial enterprises. . . . . 52 E

KISSELBURGH, WILLIAM E., Jr.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Troy, N. Y., January 28, 1859; graduated from the Troy High School in 1875, and from the Albany Law School in 1882; married Helen Laura Kilfoile of Troy May 12, 1880; was admitted to the bar in 1883; practiced law in Troy, 1885–89; was deputy attorney-general of New York state, 1894–97; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1889. 399 W

KLINCK, CHRISTIAN; resides in Buffalo; was born in the Bavarian village of Schonenburg, Germany, February 6, 1833; came to America and settled in Buffalo in 1850; established a pork-packing business in 1868; was alderman from the 13th ward, Buffalo, 1863–65; was elected a member of the Buffalo board of councilmen in 1893, and was president of the board, 1896–97. . . . . 47 W

KNIGHT, ERASTUS C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 1, 1857; attended the public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; engaged in the produce commission business with William C. Lennox, 1880–87; married Mary Elizabeth Cowles of Buffalo May 14, 1881; established a real-estate business in 1887, and formed a partnership with Oliver A. Jenkins in 1892; was elected supervisor of the old 11th ward of Buffalo in 1889, and was re-elected in the new 24th ward in 1891 and 1893, serving as chairman of the board in 1894; was elected comptroller of the city of Buffalo in November, 1894, and re-elected in 1897. . . . . 48 W

KNIPP, CHARLES H.; resides in Elmira; was born at Corning, N. Y., August 7, 1858; was educated in district schools and in Corning Free Academy; studied law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1883; married Jennie L. Walker of Elmira April 11, 1893; was elected district attorney of Chemung county in 1892, and was re-elected in 1895; has practiced law in Elmira since 1883. . . . . 24 C

KOEHLER, THEODORE; resides in Long Island City; was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 30, 1856; was educated in German schools; was employed in a business house in Lübeck, 1871–76; came to the United States in 1876, and has engaged in various business enterprises; was supervisor from Long Island City, 1893–94; was elected to the state senate in 1895. . . . . 69 M

KOERNER, HERMAN T.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Brooklyn November 9, 1855; was educated in the public schools of that city; moved to Buffalo in May, 1876, to take a position as lithographer in the establishment of Cosack & Co.; has been a member of the firm now styled Koerner & Hayes since August, 1881. . 217 W

KOSTER, JOHN S.; resides in Lyon Falls; was born at Lee, Mass., June 21, 1841; was educated in public schools; worked in a paper mill at Palmer, Mass., 1858–61; served in the Union army, 1861–64; was employed in the post office at Boston, 1865–72; married Mary L. Kinzey of New York city April 6, 1865; was engaged in the manufacture of paper in New Hampshire and Nova Scotia, 1872–76; was elected to the state assembly in 1895 and re-elected in 1896; has been superintendent of the Herkimer Paper Co. at Lyon Falls since 1876. . . . . 36 E

KRAUSS, WILLIAM C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Attica, N. Y., October 15, 1863; graduated from Cornell University in 1884, and from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1886; studied in European universities, 1886–89; married Clara Krieger of Salamanca, N. Y., September 4, 1890; was elected president of the Central New York Medical Association in October, 1897; has practiced in Buffalo since 1890, confining his work to diseases of the mind and nervous system; has been professor in Niagara University since 1891. . . . . 285 W

KRUM, HOBART; resides in Schoharie; was born in the town of Fulton, Schoharie county, N. Y., January 12, 1833; was educated in district and select schools, and

Union Free School, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1855; married Frances Amelia Washburn of Fort Edward, N. Y., February 26, 1868; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867, and to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1892; was elected state senator in November, 1895; has practiced law in Schoharie since 1857. 53 E

LAMBERT, JOHN S.; resides in Fredonia; was born at Johnsonville, N. Y., February 4, 1851; was educated at Greenwich (N. Y.) Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; practiced law at Mayville, N. Y., 1877–78, and at Fredonia, 1878–89; married Winnifred Phillips of Cassadaga, N. Y., August 19, 1891; was a member of the Chautauqua-county board of supervisors, 1880–81, and county judge of Chautauqua county, 1882–89; has been a justice of the Supreme Court of New York state since January 1, 1890. . . . . 435 W

L'AMOREAUX, JESSE S.; resides in Ballston Spa; was born at Wilton, N. Y., December 11, 1837; was educated at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; married Ellen S. Holbrook of Ballston Spa June 8, 1865; was county judge of Saratoga county, 1883–88; has been vice president of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa since 1880; has practiced law at Ballston Spa since 1858. . . . . 71 E

LAMY, CHARLES; resides in Buffalo; was born at East Eden, Erie county, N. Y., May 7, 1849; was educated in the district schools; went to work in a grocery in Buffalo when a boy, and commenced business for himself May 1, 1874, as a grocer; married Magdalena Urban June 10, 1875, and Clara B. Demeyer June 10, 1885; was president of the Magnus Beck Brewing Co. for nearly four years, retiring from the company in 1895; was elected to the state senate as a Republican in 1893, and was re-elected in 1895. . . 257 W

LAMY, GEORGE H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at East Eden, Erie county, N. Y., March 19, 1846; attended district schools and Springville Academy; went to Buffalo in 1862, and engaged in lake traffic, 1863–71; was chief keeper at the House of Correction, Chicago, 1871–79; married Lana C. Keller of North Boston, N. Y., April 16, 1874; was appointed office deputy by the sheriff of Erie county in 1880, and under sheriff in 1886; was sheriff of Erie county, 1895–97. . . . . 219 W

LANG, GERHARD; resided in Buffalo; was born at Flersheim, Germany, November 24, 1834; came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Buffalo; learned the butcher's trade and worked at the same, 1848–60; married Barbara Born of Buffalo in 1867, and Augusta Gerhardt in 1890; conducted a brewery at Buffalo from 1867 until his death July 14, 1892. . . . 38 D

LANSING, JAMES; resides in Troy; was born at Decatur, Otsego county, N. Y., May 9, 1834; became a clerk in his father's store in 1846; attended school, taught, and read law, 1850–64; married Sarah A. Richardson of Poultney, Vt., July 4, 1857; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864, and was admitted to the bar; was surrogate of Rensselaer county, 1890–95; has practiced law in Troy since 1866. . . . . 72 E

LARKIN, JOHN D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 29, 1845; was educated in Buffalo public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; was employed in a wholesale millinery store in Buffalo, 1857–61; was engaged in soap manufacture, as employee and partner, in Buffalo and Chicago, 1862–75; married Frances H. Hubbard of Hudson, Ill., May 10, 1874; has been the head of the business now known as the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, since its establishment in 1875. . . . . 430 W

LASCELLES, JOHN H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., March 3, 1856; attended the public schools of Dunkirk; was elected cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk in 1882; married Annie Moran of Buffalo on Thanksgiving Day, 1885; was elected assistant cashier of the Marine Bank of Buffalo in 1892; has been cashier of the same bank since 1893. . . . . 49 W

LATHROP, AUSTIN; resides in Corning; was born at Covington, Penn., April 9, 1839; was educated in common schools; engaged in business at Williamsport, Penn., 1855–57, and at Lawrenceville, Penn., 1857–59; was president of the village of Corning, 1866–67, and supervisor of the town of Corning, 1869–78; married Mrs. Emma F. Wellington of New York city November 11, 1893; has been superintendent of state prisons in New York state since 1887; has engaged in the hardware and lumber business in Corning, and in railroad and public-works contracting, since 1859. . . . . 9 C

LATTIMER, GEORGE E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo June 19, 1864; was educated in the Buffalo public schools; engaged in a general carting business in Buffalo, 1880–86; married Annie Jones of Buffalo December 10, 1890; has been a member of the firm of Grattan & Lattimer, general freight contractors, since 1886. 400 W

LAUGHLIN, FRANK C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Newstead, N. Y., July 20, 1859; was educated at the Lockport (N. Y.) Union School; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882; began practice in Buffalo in 1883; was assistant city attorney and city attorney of Buffalo, 1886–91; was elected corporation counsel of Buffalo in 1893; married Mrs. Martha Bartlett of New York city, formerly Martha Taylor of Buffalo, June 2, 1896; has been a justice of the Supreme Court since January 1, 1896. . . . . 308 W

LAUGHLIN, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Newstead, Erie county, N. Y., March 14, 1856; was educated in the district schools of Erie and Niagara counties, and in Lockport Union School; was admitted to the bar in 1881; was elected state senator in 1887, and re-elected in 1889; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1881. 50 W

LAWRENCE, ABRAM B.; resides in Warsaw; was born at Warsaw May 18, 1834; was in business in Buffalo, 1854–56, and in Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1856–58; married Elizabeth Faulkner of Wheatland, N. Y., March 26, 1857; was in business in Warsaw, 1858–62; with associates, built and operated the Warsaw Gas Light Co., 1859–62; served in the Union army, 1862–66; engaged in slate mining and manufacturing in Canada, 1867–70, and in the lumber business in Buffalo, 1870–71; has lived at Warsaw since 1871, engaged in mercantile pursuits and in public affairs. 32 G

LETCHWORTH, WILLIAM P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Brownville, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 26, 1823; engaged in manufacturing in Buffalo, 1848–69; was appointed a member of the state board of charities in April, 1873, vice president in June, 1874, and president in March, 1878, holding the office until he resigned in 1897; was president of the National Conference of Charities, September, 1883; received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of New York, "for distinguished service to the state," February 9, 1893. . . . . 162 W

LEWIS, GEORGE L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo May 31, 1857; graduated from Yale College in 1879; was admitted to the bar in 1881; married Nellie Augusta Sweet of Buffalo May 31, 1883; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1882. . . . . 258 W

LEWIS, LORAN L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Mentz, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 9, 1825; moved to Buffalo in the fall of 1848; was admitted to the bar in 1848; married Charlotte E. Pierson of East Aurora, N. Y., June 1, 1852; was elected state senator from the Erie-county district in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871; was elected judge of the Supreme Court in the 8th judicial district in 1882, and served until 1895, when he retired by limitation of age. . . . . 51 W

LEWIS, SIMEON D.; resides in Warsaw; was born at Orangeville, N. Y., September 8, 1830; was educated in the public schools and at Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, Alexander, N. Y.; married Sarah L. Canfield of Alexander August 2, 1853; taught school at Alexander and at Warsaw, 1852–55; was treasurer of Wyoming county, 1875–92; has been engaged in mercantile business at Warsaw since 1856. 23 G

LINCOLN, CHARLES Z.; resides in Little Valley; was born at Grafton, Vt., August 5, 1848; was educated in the common schools and at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y.; married Lusette Bonsteel of East Otto, N. Y., November 12, 1874; was a member from the 32d senatorial district of the state constitutional convention in 1894; was appointed chairman of the commission of statutory revision and governor's confidential legal adviser, by Governor Morton, January 2, 1895, and reappointed by Governor Black in 1897; was appointed chairman of the commission to revise the New York code of civil procedure June 15, 1895; has practiced law at Little Valley since 1874. . . . . . 108 W

LITTELL, HARDIN HETH; resides in Buffalo; was born at Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., August 5, 1845; attended country schools until the age of twelve; married Nellie Burton Green of Logansport, Ind., April 26, 1876; entered the service of the Louisville City Railway Co. in 1864, and became superintendent of the company in 1867; has been general manager of the Buffalo street-railway system since June, 1891. . . . . . . 53 W

LLOYD, WILL L.; resides in Albany; was born at Albany May 27, 1860; was educated in Albany schools; married Ida C. Hauptner of New York city February 21, 1884; was connected with the state assembly as page, messenger, and otherwise, 1872–80; was a newspaper correspondent at Albany, 1881–84; has been in the employ of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad since 1884, and since 1894 has been assistant tax agent of the company. . . . . 38 E

LOCKWOOD, DANIEL N.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Hamburg, N. Y., June 1, 1844; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1865; was admitted to the bar in May, 1866; married Sarah B. Brown of Buffalo October 18, 1870; was district attorney for Erie county, 1875–77; was a delegate to Democratic national conventions in 1880 and 1884; was United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, 1886–89; was a member of the 45th, 52d, and 53d congresses (1877–79 and 1891–95); was nominated for lieutenant governor of New York state in September, 1894; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1866. . . . 54 W

LOTHROP, THOMAS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Provincetown, Mass., April 16, 1836; graduated from the Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y., in 1855, and from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1858; was superintendent of education, Buffalo, 1870–72; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1859; has been professor of obstetrics in the medical department of Niagara University since 1883. . . . . 164 W

LOVE, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 18, 1862; was educated in the Buffalo public schools, graduating from the high school in 1881; was principal of various public schools in Buffalo, 1881–92, and superintendent of schools of that city in 1892; was admitted to the bar in 1893; married Helen A. Niendorf of Buffalo June 18, 1896; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1893. . . 12 W

LOVERIDGE, EDWARD D.; resided in Cuba; was born at New Milford, Conn., December 11, 1824; completed his education at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; married Frances Emily Bartlett of Granby, Mass., October 19, 1854; practiced law at Castile, N. Y., 1853–56; was member of assembly, 1862–63; was president of the Cuba National Bank, 1868–96; practiced law in Cuba from 1856 until his death September 10, 1896. . . . . 181 W

LOW, JAMES; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Toronto, Canada, January 24, 1836; was educated in the public schools of Niagara county, N. Y., and Wilson (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute; married Amanda Barnes of Cambria, N. Y., March 25, 1858; served in the Union army, 1862–65; was appointed postmaster at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., in 1865, and was reappointed in 1870; was member of assembly, 1879–81, United States consul at Clifton, Canada, 1882–87, and collector of customs for the district of Niagara, 1890–95; has carried on the business of a coal merchant at Niagara Falls since 1875. . . . . 182 W

LOW, SETH; resides in New York city; was born at Brooklyn January 18, 1850; attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and graduated from Columbia College in 1870; was employed in his father's tea warehouse, 1870–75, and became a member of the firm in the latter year; married Annie W. S. Curtis of Boston December 9, 1880; was mayor of Brooklyn, 1882–85; has been president of Columbia College since 1890; was the candidate of the Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York in the fall of 1897. . . . 22 M

LUND, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Hamburg, Germany, October 20, 1859; studied music under Dinckler, 1869–76, and in the Leipsic Conservatory, 1876–80; was connected with the production of grand opera in Germany and New York, 1880–86; married Ida Louise Zeller of Buffalo in 1888; has been director of the Buffalo Orpheus, and of the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra, since 1887. . . 375 W

LYON, JAMES B.; resides in Albany; was born at Middle Granville, N. Y., March 25, 1858; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in a bookstore at Gloversville, N. Y., 1872–76; moved to Albany in 1876, and began manufacturing and selling blank books and stationery; was public printer for the state of New York, 1888–95; married Anita Thompson of Albany February 18, 1890; has been proprietor of a printing and binding establishment at Albany since 1876. . . . 82 E

LYTH, ALFRED; resides in Buffalo; was born at York, England, April 21, 1844; moved to Buffalo in 1850; was educated

in the public schools; enlisted in the 100th regiment, New York volunteers, in 1862, and served until the close of the war; was a member of the 74th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., 1867–74; married Kate Kappler of Buffalo December 6, 1869; was supervisor of the old 7th ward of Buffalo, 1872–74, alderman for the same ward, 1883–86, and civil-service commissioner, 1889–96; has been a member of the firm of John Lyth & Sons since 1860; was elected president of the Builders' Exchange, Buffalo, in 1896; was elected senior vice commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the National Encampment held in Buffalo in 1897. . . . . 259 W

McCALL, JOHN A.; resides in New York city; was born at Albany March 2, 1849; was educated in public schools and a business college; was a clerk in Albany offices, 1867–69; married Mary I. Haran of Albany July 12, 1870; was connected with the insurance department of New York state, 1869–86, and its superintendent for the last three years; was comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York city, 1886–92; has been president of the New York Life Insurance Co. since 1892. . . . . 13 M

McCANN, JOHN A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Batavia, N. Y., September 9, 1850; was educated in public schools and a business college; engaged in mercantile pursuits, 1866–79; became part owner and editor of the *Chautauqua Lake Gazette* in 1879, and founded the Jamestown *Sunday Leader* in 1881; married Chloe Anna Doane of Buffalo September 9, 1886; has been editor of the Buffalo *Times* at intervals since 1883; founded the *National Coopers' Journal* in 1885. . . . . . . 260 W

McCOOK, ANSON G.; resides in New York city; was born at Steubenville, O., October 10, 1835; was educated in public schools in Ohio; studied law in Steubenville, and was admitted to the bar in 1862; served in the Union army throughout the war; was United States assessor of internal revenue at Steubenville, 1865–72; was member of congress from the 8th New York district, 1877–83; married Hettie B. McCook of Steubenville June 3, 1886; was secretary of the United States senate, 1883–93; was chamberlain of the city of New York, 1895–97. . . . . 36 M

McDONNELL, JOHN Q.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Quincy, Mass., September 11, 1850; was educated in the public schools; became a member of the firm of McDonnell & Sons, granite cutters, in 1871; married Emily A. Dinegan of Quincy June 23, 1874; established a branch business at Buffalo in 1884, and moved thither in 1886; died at Buffalo April 8, 1894. . . . . 39 D

McDONOUGH, JOHN T.; resides in Albany; was born at Birdhill, Ireland, July 12, 1843; came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Dunkirk, N. Y.; was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, and at Columbia Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1869; married Catherine T. Wallace of Albany June 10, 1874; was police justice of Dunkirk, 1870–74, and special surrogate of Chautauqua county, 1876–78; practiced law successively at Dunkirk, Albany, Buffalo, and New York city, 1870–81; was a delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1894; has practiced law in Albany since 1881. . . . . 24 E

McEWEN, JOHN; resides in Wellsville; was born at New York city April 21, 1849; moved to Wellsville, Allegany county, in 1854; married Emma Alger October 30, 1879; began business as a manufacturer of machinery at Wellsville in 1868, and has continued the same since. . . . . . . 335 W

McGERALD, SAMUEL; resides in Buffalo; was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 20, 1833; was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and Rochester Collegiate Institute; married Eunice Ada Durand of Canandaigua, N. Y., August 19, 1858; entered the ministry in 1856, and held various pastorates in New York state until 1885; was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888 and 1892; has been editor and owner of the Buffalo *Christian Advocate*, now the *Christian Uplook*, since 1885. . . . . 347 W

McKEEVER, ROBERT TOWNSEND; resides in Gloversville; was born at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., July 20, 1866; was educated at St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y.; was a clerk in a New York house, 1885–88; was connected with various railroads, East and West, 1888–93; married Frances Converse Webb of New York city at Shelburne, Vt., October 7, 1893; has been director and general manager of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad, with headquarters at Gloversville, since 1893. . . . . 84 E

McKENZIE, JOHN M.; resides in Batavia; was born at Lockport, N. Y., September 13, 1846; was educated in Wisconsin; married Mary E. Storms of Elba, N. Y., January 15, 1867; engaged in farming at Elba, 1867–71; was employed as clerk in Batavia, 1871–81; was elected member of assembly in 1888 and 1889; has conducted a clothing and furnishing store in Batavia since 1881. . . . . 24 G

McKINSTRY, WILLARD D.; resides in Watertown; was born at Fredonia, N. Y., October 1, 1850; attended Fredonia Academy and Fredonia Normal School; was editor and publisher of the Dunkirk *Journal*, 1872–85; became news editor of the Watertown *Daily Times* in 1886, and associate editor in 1887; was state civil-service commissioner, 1892–95; married Mary A. Lawyer of Watertown April 25, 1895; has been editor in chief of the *Daily Times* since December, 1892. . 85 E

McLEAN, ARTHUR A.; resides in Newburgh; was born at Newburgh July 12, 1853; was educated at Newburgh Academy; entered his father's store in Newburgh in 1869; married Nannie I. Murphy of Brooklyn April 28, 1881; was appointed superintendent of construction of the new post office at Newburgh in 1895; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896, and was elected a member of the Democratic state committee in the same year; has carried on the business established by his father since 1874. . 100 E

McMASTER, ALEXANDER; resides in Buffalo; was born at Fort Erie, Ont., October 10, 1842; was educated in public schools; learned the machinist's trade at Brantford, Ont., 1858–62; married Malinda Cripps of Buffalo May 3, 1862; was in the employ of the King Iron Works, Buffalo, 1862–72, and of the Commercial line of steamers, 1872–83; was appointed United States local inspector of boilers in 1883, and United States supervising inspector of steam vessels in 1889; has been vice president of the Union Bank, Buffalo, since 1893. . . . . 348 W

McMILLAN, DANIEL; resided in York; was born at Johnstown, N. Y., October 25, 1801; attended school at Caledonia, N. Y.; married Margaret McNaughton of Caledonia in 1828; lived at York, Livingston county, N. Y., from 1812 until his death March 12, 1895. . . . . 24 D

McMILLAN, DANIEL H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at York, N. Y.; was educated at Le Roy Academy and Cornell University; studied law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; was state senator, 1886–87; was chosen alternate delegate at large to the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896, and delegate at large to the state constitutional convention of 1894; married Delphia Jackson of Sandusky, N. Y.; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1871. . . . . . 311 W

McNAUGHTAN, D. NATHANIEL; resides in Buffalo; was born at Worcester, Mass., August 24, 1869; was educated in Auburn (N. Y.) public schools and Weedsport (N. Y.) Academy; worked at the shoemaker's trade and as a bookkeeper in Auburn, 1885–87; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891; practiced law at Auburn, 1891–94; married Elizabeth Manro of Auburn November 5, 1894; was managing clerk in a law office in Buffalo, 1894–96, has practiced law in Buffalo since February, 1896. . . . . 378 W

McNUTT, JOSEPH G.; resides in Troy; was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., April 4, 1833; engaged in the fire-insurance business, 1851–58, and in teaching, 1858–61; served in the Union army, 1861–65; married Katie Riley of Greenfield, N. Y., April 28, 1852, who died June 18, 1892; acted as agent and manager for a life-insurance company, 1865–87; married Mrs. Mittie E. Conant of Nassau, N. Y., March 7, 1893; has carried on the prosecution of pension and other government claims since 1887, and has engaged in lecturing and public speaking; was elected vice president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac August 20, 1897. . . 39 E

MACK, NORMAN E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at West Williams, Ont., July 24, 1856; was clerk in a store at Pontiac, Mich., 1868–72; engaged in the advertising business in Detroit and Chicago, 1872–74, and in Buffalo, 1874–78; married Harrette B. Taggart of Buffalo December 22, 1891; established the *Chautauqua Lake Gazette* at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1878, and the Buffalo *Sunday Times* in 1879; was alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892 and delegate in 1896; has been editor and proprietor of the Buffalo *Times* since its establishment in 1883. . . . . . . 377 W

MACKEY, WILLIAM F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Albion, N. Y., January

3, 1858; graduated from Lockport Union School in 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1879; married Ella L. Robinson of Cambria, N. Y., November 10, 1877; practiced law at Lockport, N. Y., 1879–84; was assistant city attorney of Buffalo, 1890–93; was assistant United States attorney, 1893–97; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1884. . . . . 220 W

MACOMBER, WILLIAM; resides in Buffalo; was born at Oakfield, N. Y., November 4, 1857; was educated in various preparatory schools, and at the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1885; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in January, 1887; married Augusta S. Woodruff of Hamilton, N. Y., May 18, 1887; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1887. . . . . 262 W

MAHANY, ROWLAND B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 28, 1864; was educated in the public schools of Buffalo; studied in Hobart College two years, and graduated from Harvard University in 1888; engaged in journalism and taught school, 1888–92; was appointed minister to Ecuador in 1892; was elected representative to the 54th congress in 1894, and to the 55th in 1896. . . . 310 W

MALLALIEU, WILLARD F.; resides in Boston; was born at Sutton, Mass., December 11, 1828; was educated at various preparatory schools and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., whence he graduated in August, 1857; married Eliza F. Atkins of Sandwich, Mass., October 13, 1858; had pastorates of the Methodist Episcopal church successively at Grafton, Chelsea, Lynn, Charlestown, Boston, and Worcester (all in Massachusetts); was appointed presiding elder of the Boston district of the New England Conference in April, 1882; was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884; lived in New Orleans, 1884–92, and in Buffalo, 1892–97, when he moved to Massachusetts. . . . . 55 W

MANDEVILLE, WILLIAM H.; resides in Olean; was born at Millport, Chemung county, N. Y., August 15, 1841; was educated in the public schools of New York city and of Belmont, N. Y., and at Rushford Academy; entered the insurance business in 1863, in partnership with his father, at Belmont, N. Y.; married Helen L. Eastman of Nashua, N. H., August 22, 1872; has been engaged in the insurance business in Olean since 1865. . . . 131 W

MANNING, W. S.; resides in Albany; was born at Baltimore, Md., January 12, 1834; completed his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; was a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 1851–56, and superintendent of the Avalon Nail & Iron Works, 1857–59; married Maria Emelia Fahnestock of Baltimore January 12, 1858, who died in November, 1858; married Florence Mary Mayer of New York city June 10, 1869; engaged in the business of life insurance, chiefly in New York city, 1859–86; has been traveling agent for the Albany Chemical Co. since 1886. . . . . 25 E

MARCUS, LOUIS W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo May 18, 1863; was educated in the Buffalo schools and Cornell University; was admitted to the bar in 1888; married Ray R. Dahlman of Buffalo November 19, 1889; was elected surrogate of Erie county in November, 1895. . . 165 W

MARCY, WILLIAM L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Peterboro, N. Y., August 26, 1858; was educated in the public schools of Lockport and Buffalo, graduating from the Buffalo High School in 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1879; married Carrie Childs of Medina, N. Y., October 7, 1885; was assistant district attorney of Erie county, 1887–93; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1879. . . . . . . 313 W

MARSHALL, CHARLES D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 14, 1841; was educated at public and private schools; graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1864; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1864. . . . . 314 W

MARTIN, CYRUS B.; resides in Norwich; was born at Argyle, N. Y., September 6, 1830; was educated in common schools and Argyle Academy; learned the printer's trade, and worked at the same in Glens Falls and Albany, 1845–55; was one of the editors and publishers of the *Chenango Telegraph* of Norwich, 1855–61; married Ann Vernette Maydole of Norwich June 16, 1858; was editor and sole owner of the Newburgh *Daily Journal*, 1861–77; has engaged in manufacturing and other business enterprises in Norwich since 1877. . . . . 10 C

MARVIN, RICHARD P.; resided in Jamestown; was born at Fairfield, N. Y., December 23, 1803; was educated in public schools and by private tutors; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and moved to

Jamestown; married Isabella Newland of Albany September 8, 1834; was member of assembly in 1836, and representative in congress, 1837–41; was justice of the Supreme Court from the 8th judicial district, 1847–71; died at Jamestown January 11, 1892. . . . . 25 D

MARVIN, ROBERT N.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Jamestown October 13, 1845; attended public and private schools, Hartwick Seminary, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo; began business as bookkeeper, and later became manager of his father's business; organized the lumber business of Marvin, Rulofson & Co. in 1870, and has been manager of the same ever since; was Republican candidate for state senator in 1881, and presidential elector in 1884; married Mary Elizabeth Warner of Jamestown February 6, 1890. . . . . 109 W

MATTESON, PRICE A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Darien, N. Y., January 12, 1840; was educated in district schools and Darien Academy; moved to Buffalo in 1855; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; married Frances E. Brown of Buffalo May 20, 1865; was a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors in 1864, and city attorney of Buffalo, 1878–79; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1861. . . . . 315 W

MATTHEWS, GEORGE E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Westfield, N. Y., March 17, 1855; prepared for college in private schools at Buffalo, and graduated from Yale College with the class of 1877; held various positions in the business and editorial departments of the Buffalo *Express,* and with the printing establishment of Matthews, Northrup & Co., 1878–88; married Mary Elizabeth Burrows of Buffalo July 12, 1887: has been editor of the Buffalo *Express* and president of the Matthews-Northrup Co. since January 1, 1889. . . . . 356 W

MATTHEWS, J. N.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Bungay, county of Suffolk, England, November 21, 1828; learned the printer's trade, and came to the United States in 1846; married Harriet Wells of Westfield, N. Y., July 24, 1851; was employed in various printing offices in Buffalo, 1846–60; was editor and one of the publishers of the *Commercial Advertiser,* 1860–77; was a delegate at large to the Republican national conventions of 1872 and 1876; published the Buffalo *Express* from January 7, 1878, until his death, including a Sunday edition after November 20, 1883; died December 20, 1888. . 58 D

MAYER, JOSEPH B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Baden, Germany, January 4, 1849; graduated from the high school of Freiburg, Germany, in 1866; came to the United States in 1868, and began business as a diamond importer in Buffalo; married Belle Falck of Buffalo July 15, 1874; has been engaged in the real-estate business in Buffalo since 1891. . . . . 166 W

MEADS, WILLIS H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at South Limington, Me., February 22, 1846; attended Limerick (Me.) Academy and Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1870; was principal of Public School No. 13, Buffalo, 1870–80; married Martha Rose of Buffalo December 24, 1872, and Louise Collingnon of Buffalo January 6, 1880; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1880; was Republican candidate for superintendent of education of Buffalo, 1881; was appointed commissioner of jurors for Erie county in 1895. 167 W

MEEGAN, EDWARD J.; resides in Albany; was born at Albany September 28, 1846; attended St. Joseph's parochial school, Albany; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867; was corporation counsel of Albany, 1869–74; married Katie E. Welch of Albany June 5, 1878, who died January 10, 1884; married Mary M. Mattimore of Albany September 29, 1886; has been one of the police commissioners of Albany since April 27, 1894; has practiced law in Albany since 1867. . . . . 40 E

MEEGAN, THOMAS A.; resides in Albany; was born at Albany February 3, 1862; was educated at the Christian Brothers' Academy, Albany; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; has been justice of the City Court of Albany since 1893; has practiced law in Albany since 1883. . . . . 74 E

MELDRUM, ALEXANDER; resided in Buffalo; was born in Kenoway, Fifeshire, Scotland, November 3, 1833; came to the United States, and settled in Boston in 1856; moved to Buffalo in 1867, and established the dry-goods house afterwards known as the Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; married A. E. Webster of Boston February 27, 1859; died at Buffalo October 22, 1891. . . . . 40 D

MESSER, LOUIS FRANKLIN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo February 7, 1856; graduated from Columbia College in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in 1884; organized the Erie County Guaranteed Search Co. in 1891, and has been president thereof since; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1884. . . . . 263 W

MICKLE, HERBERT; resides in Buffalo; was born at Guelph, Ontario, April 30, 1861; graduated from Upper Canada College, Toronto, in 1877, and from Trinity Medical School, Toronto, in 1881; married Susette L. Ross of Brooklyn July 27, 1892; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1883; has been professor of surgery in the medical department of Niagara University since 1891. . . . . 168 W

MILLER, CHARLES H.; resides in Yorkshire; was born at Machias, N. Y., June 2, 1844; served in the Union army, 1862–65; was educated at Arcade (N. Y.) Academy and Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y.; engaged in business in Delevan, N. Y., 1872–84, and in the railway mail service, 1872–76; established a drug and grocery business at Yorkshire in 1882, and has carried on the same since; married Emma L. Williams of Arcade, N. Y., December 19, 1877; was chairman of the board of supervisors of Cattaraugus county in 1894, and member of assembly from the 1st Cattaraugus-county district in 1896. 183 W

MILLER, CHARLES W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo January 19, 1837; was superintendent of the Buffalo Street Railway Co., 1860–64; married Louise L. Noxon in 1861; has carried on a general coach and livery business in Buffalo since 1864, and has recently extended his operations to Niagara Falls, Georgia, and Florida. . . . . . . 379 W

MILLER, EDWIN G. S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 9, 1854; was educated in common schools; married Annie E. Lang of Buffalo in June, 1884; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1892; has been a partner in the firm of Urban & Co. (roller flour mills) since 1874, and manager of the Gerhard Lang Brewery since 1884. . . . . . . 57 W

MILLER, PETER P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 20, 1837; was educated in the public schools of the city; learned the machinist's trade, and became engineer on lake steamers; was superintendent of the Western Transportation Co., and a director in the company, 1860–84; was secretary, treasurer, and managing director of the Citizens' Gas Co., 1885–97. . . . . 221 W

MILLER, WARNER; resides in Herkimer; was born at Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y., August 12, 1838; graduated from Union College in 1860; served in the Union army, 1861–62; married Caroline C. Churchill of Gloversville, N. Y., July 13, 1864; was member of assembly, 1875–76; was elected to the house of representatives in 1878 and in 1880; served in the United States senate, 1881–87; has been engaged in the manufacture of paper at Herkimer and elsewhere since 1865. . 54 E

MILLS, D. O.; resides in New York city; was born at North Salem, N. Y., September 5, 1825; received an academic education; was employed as a clerk in New York city, 1844–47; was cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, Buffalo, 1847–48; engaged in general trading, banking, and mining in California, with some interruptions, 1849–79; married Jane T. Cunningham of Irvington, N. Y., September 5, 1854; has lived in New York city since 1879, engaged largely in various kinds of philanthropic labor. . 23 M

MILNE, JOHN M.; resides in Geneseo; was born at Grange Hill, Scotland, March 3, 1850; came to the United States in 1852; was educated at the Brockport Normal School and the University of Rochester; has been a teacher in the Geneseo State Normal School since 1872, and its principal since 1889. . . . . 13 G

MINER, ASHER W.; resided in Friendship; was born at Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., December 15, 1814; attended district schools; married Electa R. Carter of Friendship September 21, 1837; engaged in the lumber and the oil business, and in general merchandising, in Allegany county, 1844–70; was a presidential elector in 1888; was president of the First National Bank of Friendship from 1870 until his death May 30, 1892. . . . . 54 D

MISCHKA, JOSEPH; resides in Buffalo; was born at Hermanmestec, Austria, May 8, 1846; came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Buffalo; was chorus master of an opera troupe, 1868–69; engaged in business as music dealer and publisher, 1869–72; married Catherine

Dietz of Buffalo September 5, 1871; was director of the Buffalo Liedertafel, 1870–77 and 1879–94; has held various prominent positions as teacher of music and as church organist in Buffalo since 1870. . 401 W

MITCHELL, J. H.; resides in Cohoes; was born at Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y., October 1, 1856; graduated from Delaware Academy in 1877, and from Albany Medical College in 1881; married Margaret H. Rowland of West Kortright, N. Y., November 21, 1882; was coroner's physician for Albany county, 1888–92, police surgeon of Cohoes, 1884–85 and 1891–95, and city-hall commissioner, 1895–96; was elected mayor of Cohoes in November, 1895, and re-elected in 1897; has practiced medicine in Cohoes since 1881. . . . . 56 E

MOFFITT, STEPHEN; resides in Plattsburgh; was born at Clintonville, Clinton county, N. Y., August 6, 1837; was educated in common schools; was employed on Lake Champlain steamers, 1853–61; served in the Union army, 1861–66; was county clerk of Clinton county, 1868–73, and warden of Clinton prison, 1873–76; was collector of customs of the district of Champlain, 1876–85 and 1889–93; was a member of the state assembly in 1889; has been president of the Iron National Bank of Plattsburgh since July 1, 1896. 57 E

MOLLOY, FRANCIS J.; resides in Troy; was born at Troy March 21, 1849; was educated at St. Joseph's Academy, Troy; was clerk in his brother's wholesale grocery house, 1865–70; was alderman from the 1st ward, Troy, in 1880, and police commissioner, 1890–94; has been a member of the wholesale grocery firm of J. E. Molloy & Co. since 1870; was elected mayor of Troy in 1894, and re-elected in 1897. . . . . 42 E

MOONEY, JAMES; resides in Buffalo; was born in Queen's County, Ireland, and came to Buffalo in 1850; was educated in the public schools; married Ellen L. McRoden of Rochester in 1873; has carried on a real-estate business at Buffalo since 1860; was commissioner of public works of the city of Buffalo, 1891–96. . 222 W

MOORE, CHARLES H.; resides in Plattsburgh; was born at Plattsburgh July 23, 1844; was educated at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) and at Beloit (Wis.) College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Rosa M. Averill of Plattsburgh October 21, 1875; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1894; has practiced law at Plattsburgh since 1874; has been recorder of the village of Plattsburgh since June, 1896. . . . . 58 E

MOOT, ADELBERT; resides in Buffalo; was born at Allen, Allegany county, N. Y., November 22, 1854; was educated in public schools and the Albany Law School; was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1876; practiced law at Nunda, N. Y., 1877–79; married Carrie A. Van Ness of Cuba, N. Y., July 22, 1882; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1879. . . . . . . 169 W

MOREY, NORRIS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Brant, Erie county, N. Y., July 20, 1838; completed his education at Oberlin (O.) College; served in the Union army, 1861–62 and 1864–65; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; was assistant city attorney of Buffalo, 1870–71, and assistant district attorney of Erie county, 1872–74; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1866. . . . 13 W

MORGAN, JOHN C.; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Fairview, Erie county, Penn., August 8, 1855; attended district schools and a commercial college; married Hattie E. Dewey of Shelby, Mich., December 22, 1880; engaged in the manufacture of paper at Erie, Penn., and Battle Creek, Mich., 1878–90; was assistant general manager of the American Strawboard Co., 1890–91; organized the Niagara Falls Paper Co. in 1891, and has been secretary and general manager of the same since. . . . . 436 W

MORGAN, J. PIERPONT; resides in New York city; was born at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837; was educated in this country and in Germany; was clerk in a New York banking house, 1857–60; has been engaged since 1860, in New York city and other financial centers, in general banking, including the purchase and sale of government bonds, municipal and other corporate securities, the drawing of international exchange, and the reorganization of bankrupt properties. . . . . . . 25 M

MORGAN, WILLIAM J.; resides in Buffalo; was born near Peterboro, Canada, October 16, 1840; moved to Buffalo in 1850, and was educated in the public schools there; served in the Union army, 1862–65; married Mary C. Reese of Buffalo September 23, 1869; was on the

editorial staff of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, 1869–89; was appointed canal appraiser in 1880, and collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek in 1889; has been deputy state comptroller since January, 1894. . . . . 264 W

MORIARTA, DOUGLAS C.; resides in Saratoga Springs; was born at Saratoga Springs July 8, 1859; was educated in public schools; was a clerk in Saratoga Springs, 1876–77; graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1882 and from the Albany Medical College in 1885, and took a postgraduate course at the New York Polyclinic; has been district physician since 1885, and health officer of Saratoga Springs since 1894; was coroner of Saratoga county, 1887–89; married Harriet Frances Merchant of Saratoga Springs September 24, 1890; has practiced medicine in Saratoga Springs since 1885. . . . . 86 E

MORTON, LEVI P.; resides in New York city; was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824; was a member of the dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., 1851–54, and of the firm of Morton & Grinnell, New York city, 1854–61; established the banking house of L. P. Morton & Co., now Morton, Bliss & Co., in 1863, and the London house of Morton, Rose & Co. in 1869; married Lucy Kimball of Flatlands, L. I., October 15, 1856, and Anna Livingston Street of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 12, 1873; was member of congress, 1879–81, minister to France, 1881–85, vice president of the United States, 1889–93, and governor of New York state, 1895–96. . . . . 27 M

MOTT, HOPPER S.; resides in New York city; was born at New York city April 19, 1854; was educated at Columbia College; married May Lenox of New York April 19, 1875; has devoted himself to the care of the family estate since 1873. 75 M

MOVIUS, EDWARD H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., October 19, 1848; was educated in various preparatory schools in this country, and graduated from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1869 with the degrees of Ph. D. and M. A.; graduated from Hamilton College law school, Clinton, N. Y., in 1878; married Mary Lovering Rumsey of Buffalo September 26, 1877; was appointed receiver of the First National Bank of Buffalo in 1887; was one of the board of three United States mineral-land commissioners in the Helena (Mont.) land district, 1895–97. . . . 58 W

MURRAY, CHARLES D.; resides in Dunkirk; was born at Guilford, N. Y., May 4, 1831; received a common-school education; engaged in commerce in San Francisco, 1850–55; married Orpha A. Bandfield of Hinsdale, N. Y., May 20, 1860; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1860; was president of the board of education of Dunkirk, 1875–79 and 1883–86; was first president of the board of water commissioners in 1871, and mayor of the city in 1880; was nominated for congress in 1870 and 1872, and for the assembly in 1884; has practiced law in Dunkirk since 1864. . . . . 110 W

NEFF, JOHN W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 23, 1862; attended public schools; worked for the Red Line fast-freight company, 1880–88; married Eva J. Sloan of Buffalo May 10, 1881, and Elizabeth A. Menzies of Buffalo January 27, 1896; was elected a county supervisor from the 7th ward of Buffalo in 1891, and was re-elected in 1893; was elected auditor of Erie county in November, 1895, for the term 1896–99; has conducted an insurance business in Buffalo since 1888. . . . . 328 W

NEWELL, EDGAR A.; resides in Ogdensburg; was born at Ogdensburg May 10, 1853; was educated in the public schools; married Addie B. Priest of Potsdam, N. Y., November 19, 1879; was elected mayor of Ogdensburg in 1889, 1890, 1893, and 1897; established in 1879 the business now known as the Edgar A. Newell Co. at Ogdensburg. . . . . 59 E

NIXON, S. FREDERICK; resides in Westfield; was born at Westfield December 3, 1860; received his early education at the Westfield Academy, and graduated from Hamilton College in 1881; married Myrtle Hunting Redfield of Westfield May 21, 1885; was member of the state assembly, 1888–90 and 1894–98; has been supervisor of the town of Westfield since 1886, and was chairman of the Chautauqua-county board of supervisors, 1892–94. 112 W

NORTH, CHARLES J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., May 13, 1847; was educated at the district school, with a few terms in a private school; worked as a farm hand, 1862–73; was a clerk in an insurance office in Buffalo,

1873–79; married Dora C. Briggs of Buffalo June 30, 1881; has carried on an insurance business since 1879, and since 1881 has been a member of the firm of North & Vedder. . . . . 223 W

NORTH, SAFFORD E.; resides in Batavia; was born at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., January 27, 1852; was educated at Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, Alexander, and spent one year at Cornell University; taught school, 1869–73; was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1878, and began practice at Batavia; married Cora Munroe Griswold of Batavia November 23, 1881; was elected district attorney in 1880, and was re-elected in 1883; has been county judge and surrogate of Genesee county since 1888. . . . . 25 G

NORTON, NATHANIEL W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Porter, Me., March 3, 1853; spent one year at Bates College, but graduated from Dartmouth College, in 1878; was principal of Ware (Mass.) High School, 1878–79; married Mary Estella Miner of Buffalo June 30, 1880; was assistant United States district attorney, 1889–90; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1880. . . . . 59 W

NORTON, SHERIDAN McARTHUR; resides in Friendship; was born at Belmont, N. Y., May 1, 1848; was educated in Friendship Academy and the Belmont graded school; taught school at intervals, 1865–72; was admitted to the bar January 8, 1874, and began practice at Friendship; married May Lilian Robinson of Friendship September 1, 1880; was supervisor of Friendship, 1879–81; has been president of the Citizens' National Bank of Friendship since 1882; has been county judge and surrogate of Allegany county since 1890. . . . . 336 W

NOYES, HENRY T.; resides in Rochester; was born at Starkey, N. Y., August 10, 1840; graduated from Starkey Seminary, and studied at Columbia College Law School; served in the Union army, 1862–65; engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, 1865–70; married Lu Chamberlain of Seneca Falls, N. Y., September 29, 1869; was manager and part owner of the National Yeast Co. of Seneca Falls, 1870–79; has been commissary general of subsistence of the state of New York since April 4, 1895; has lived in Rochester since 1891; is a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York city. . . . 33 G

O'BRIEN, DENIS; resides in Watertown; was born near Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 13, 1837; was educated at Ogdensburg Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; married Margaret T. McCahill of Utica, N. Y., January 8, 1863; was an alderman of Watertown, 1869–73, and mayor, 1878–79; practiced law at Watertown, 1861–83; was attorney-general for New York state, 1884–87; has been a judge of the Court of Appeals of New York state since January 1, 1890. . . . . 60 E

O'BRIEN, E. C. W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Quebec, Canada, February 4, 1843; moved to Buffalo in 1859; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1867; was health physician of Buffalo, 1872–77; married Monterey Allis of New York city October 8, 1879; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1867. . . . . 415 W

O'BRIEN, JARVIS P.; resides in Troy; was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., May 24, 1864; was educated at private and public schools and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; graduated from Columbian University Law School, Washington, in 1891, and was admitted to the bar in 1893; was appointed assistant district attorney of Rensselaer county January 1, 1897; has practiced law in Troy since 1893. . . . . 43 E

O'CONNOR, EDMUND; resides in Binghamton; was born in County Cork, Ireland, November 26, 1848; was brought to this country by his parents in 1851; was admitted to the bar at Oswego, N. Y., in October, 1870; married Bridget Murphy of Deposit, N. Y., November 17, 1880; was elected to the state senate from the 24th district in 1889 and 1891, and from the 25th district in 1893, serving six years altogether; has practiced law in Binghamton since 1873. . . . . . 25 C

O'DAY, DANIEL; resides in New York city; was born at Kildysart, Ireland, February 6, 1844; was brought to this country early in life, and lived at Ellicottville, N. Y., until 1862; was with the New York Central railroad, 1862–65; went to Pennsylvania oil fields in 1865, and ultimately became manager of the Standard Oil Company's pipe-lines; married Louise Newell of Boston in 1870 and Mary Page of Nova Scotia in 1892. . . 60 W

O'GRADY, DANIEL; resides in Buffalo; was born at Rochester February 17, 1861; was educated in common schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; married Elizabeth Maloney of Spencerport, N. Y., January 30, 1881; was appointed deputy excise commissioner for Buffalo in April, 1896; has been in business at East Buffalo since 1885. . . . . 402 W

OAKES, FRANK S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at China (now Arcade), N. Y., December 26, 1844; was educated in district and select schools; was employed in a hardware store at Otto, N. Y., 1865–69; married Jennie Calver of Marblehead, Mass., September 11, 1872; was president of the village of Cattaraugus, N. Y., 1894–97; has engaged in the manufacture of dairy and cheese-factory apparatus at Cattaraugus since 1874, and in real-estate and other enterprises in Buffalo since 1891. 363 W

OAKES, THOMAS FLETCHER; resides in Mamaroneck; was born at Boston July 15, 1843; was educated at the Eliot School, Boston; married Abby R. Haskell of Gloucester, Mass., January 27, 1864; occupied important positions with the Kansas Pacific and other railroads, 1863–81; became vice president of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1881, president in 1888, and one of the receivers of the company in 1893. . . . . 70 M

ORCUTT, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Boston November 15, 1847; was educated in the public schools of Boston and Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard College in 1869; studied law at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1875; practiced law in Boston, 1875–82; was appointed judge of the District Court in Middlesex county in 1882; married Leafie Sloan of Buffalo June 4, 1889; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1889. . . . 170 W

OTIS, NORTON P.; resides in Yonkers; was born at Halifax, Vt., March 18, 1840; attended school in various places in New York and New Jersey; learned the business of manufacturing elevators in his father's factory, 1858–61; took charge of the business with his brother in 1861; married Lizzie A. Fahs of York, Penn., December 25, 1877; was elected mayor of Yonkers in 1880; was a member of the New York legislature in 1884; has been president of the corporation of Otis Brothers & Co., Yonkers, since 1890. . . . 49 M

OTTAWAY, ARTHUR B.; resides in Westfield; was born at Mina, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 8, 1854; was educated in the district schools, and at Sherman and Westfield academies, graduating from the latter institution in 1875; taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; was district attorney of Chautauqua county, 1884–87; has practiced law in Westfield since 1879. . . 184 W

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD; resides in New York city; was born at Zwittau, Moravia, February 26, 1826; was educated in Austrian schools and universities; came to the United States in 1850, and entered the service of the *Staats Zeitung*, New York, soon thereafter; married Mrs. Jabob Uhl of New York city in 1859; has been editor of the *Staats Zeitung* since 1859. . . . . 51 M

PADDOCK, FREDERICK G.; resides in Malone; was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., April 15, 1859; was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, and at Cornell University; graduated from Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1884; married Katherine L. Barnhart of Potsdam, N. Y., April 7, 1890; has practiced law at Malone since 1884; has been district attorney of Franklin county since January 1, 1893. . . 75 E

PALMER, O. W.; resides in Elmira; was born at Genoa, N. Y., August 10, 1827; was educated at Genoa Academy and Harford (Penn.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in May, 1851; practiced law in Elmira, 1851–62; engaged in the coal business in Washington, D. C., 1862–65; was in the insurance business in New York city and elsewhere, 1867–94; married Mary Moe of Lansing, N. Y., January 9, 1850, Elizabeth Grover of Southport, N. Y., October 11, 1853, and Mrs. C. A. Bentley of Brandon, Vt., April 26, 1882. 55 C

PANKOW, CHARLES G.; resides in Buffalo; was born near Feldberg, Germany, January 27, 1851; learned the baker's and confectioner's trade, and worked at the same, 1868–80; married Mary Graf of Tonawanda, N. Y., June 30, 1870; has conducted a grocery business in Buffalo since 1880; was alderman from the 5th ward, Buffalo, 1884–85; was elected commissioner of public works, Buffalo, in November, 1894, for the term 1895–97. 316 W

PARK, ROSWELL; resides in Buffalo; was born at Pomfret, Conn., May 4, 1852;

graduated from Racine (Wis.) College in 1872, and from the Chicago Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1876: married Martha P. Durkee of Chicago June 1, 1882; served upon the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, the Chicago Medical College, and Rush Medical College, successively, 1877–83: was called to be professor of surgery in the medical department, University of Buffalo, and surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital, in 1883; was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York for 1895–96. . . . . . 61 W

PARKE, C. M.; resides in Gloversville; was born at Clifton Park, N. Y., December 2, 1847; graduated from Madison University in 1868; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; married Alice M. Clark of Eaton, N. Y., November 2, 1875; was district attorney of Fulton county, 1881–86; has practiced law at Gloversville since 1871. . . . . 87 E

PARKHURST, JOHN F.; resides in Bath; was born at Wellsboro, Penn., February 17, 1843; was educated in common schools and by private tutors; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1865 and began practice in Bath; married Alice McMaster of Bath July 22, 1886; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896, and to the New York state constitutional convention of 1894; has been chairman of the Republican committee of Steuben county since 1889, and member of the Republican state committee since 1890; was appointed judge of the Court of Claims in March, 1897. . . . . 26 C

PARSONS, CHARLES; resides in New York city; was born at Alfred, Me., February 6, 1829; was educated in Yarmouth (Me.) Academy and in Providence, R. I.: engaged in the produce commission business in the South, 1853–61; married Sarah I. Shepley of Providence, R. I., in 1855; has been largely interested in railroad management for many years, and has been president of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad since June, 1883. . 71 M

PARSONS, FRANK M.; resides in Weedsport; was born at Camillus, N. Y., August 19, 1848; was educated at common schools and Baldwinsville (N. Y.) Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Hattie E. Bibbens of Weedsport October 23, 1871; was member of assembly, 1886–87; was appointed deputy attorney-general of New York state in 1894; has practiced law in Weedsport since 1871. . . . . 34 G

PARSONS, WILLIAM H.; resides in New York city; was born on Staten Island, N. Y., July 7, 1831; was engaged as clerk in various houses in New York city, and partner in a paper house, 1855–60; married Laura C. Palmer, a lineal descendant of Miles Standish and Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts, October 22, 1857; established the business now known as the corporation of W. H. Parsons & Co. in 1860, and has been at the head of the same since. . . . . 14 M

PATCH, MAURICE B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Otisfield, Me., June 8, 1852; was educated in the public schools of Lowell, Mass., and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1872; was employed as a mining engineer in Colorado, 1872–74; married Emily Isabella White of Lowell July 6, 1875; was chemist of the Detroit & Lake Superior Copper Smelting Co., 1874–86, and superintendent of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.'s works at Lake Linden, Mich., 1886–90; has been superintendent of the Buffalo Smelting Works of the same company since 1891. . . . . . . 171 W

PATTERSON, CHARLES E.; resides in Troy; was born at Corinth, Vt., May 3, 1842; graduated from Union College in 1860; studied law in Troy, and was admitted to the bar in 1863; married Fanny Maria Seymour of New York city April 25, 1871; was member of assembly from Rensselaer county, 1881–82; practiced law in Troy, 1863–97, with the exception of three years spent in New York city; formed the firm of Patterson, Bulkeley & Van Kirk for the practice of law in Albany in 1897. . . . . 26 E

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.; resides in Westfield; was born at Leicester, N. Y., February 25, 1826; was educated at various preparatory schools and at Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1848; studied law in Buffalo, 1849–50; engaged in the manufacture of edge tools at Westfield, 1851–54; was cashier of the Geo. Washington Bank at Corning, N. Y., 1854–58, and president, 1858–75; married Frances De Etta Todd of Toddville, N. Y., September 17, 1861; has lived in Westfield since 1876; has been owner, legatee, and grantee of the Holland and Chautauqua land companies since 1879. 132 W

PAYNE, LEWIS S.; resides in North Tonawanda; was born at Riga, N. Y., January 21, 1819; was educated in common schools; was clerk in a country store, 1835–40; married Mary Tabor of Ithaca, N. Y., November 22, 1840; served in the Union army throughout the war; was elected a member of the Niagara-county board of supervisors in 1844, and served eleven terms; was clerk of Niagara county, 1852–54 and 1866–68; was member of assembly in 1870, state senator, 1878–79, and candidate for member of congress in 1883; has been engaged in various mercantile enterprises at North Tonawanda since 1841. . . . . 337 W

PEASE, F. S.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Rochester December 22, 1822; moved to Buffalo in 1837; engaged in chemical studies in eastern cities, 1838–48; married Lucretia Goodale of Buffalo in 1845, and A. de Etta Bloodgood of New York city May 7, 1885; established the manufacture of lubricating oils in Buffalo in 1848, and carried on the same until his death November 6, 1890. . . . . 47 D

PERRY, ISAAC G.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Bennington, Vt., March 24, 1822; was educated in common schools: learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and worked at the same in Keeseville, N. Y., until 1852: married Lucretia L. Gibson of Keeseville in December, 1848; engaged in business as an architect and builder in New York city, 1852–72, and in Binghamton, 1872–83; has been capitol commissioner of New York state since March 30, 1883. . . . . 58 C

PERSONS, WILBER F.; resides in Delevan; was born at Delevan November 24, 1858; lived in the West, 1870–76, graduating from the Omaha High School in June, 1875: married Alice Catharine Strong of Delevan June 2, 1880; was in the service of the Union Pacific railroad, 1875–76, and of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad, 1876–84; has conducted various weekly newspapers in western New York since 1887. . . . 296 W

PETERSON, FREDERICK R.; resides in Jamestown; was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 21, 1857; graduated from the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute in 1880; was admitted to the bar in October, 1884; married Edith S. Osgood of Jamestown April 8, 1885; was clerk of Jamestown, 1883–88, and a member of the board of supervisors, 1892–93; was elected to the state assembly in 1896, and re-elected in 1897; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1884. . . . . 437 W

PETERSON, JESSE; resides in Lockport; was born at Belfast, Allegany county, N. Y., October 1, 1850; was educated in Lockport Union School; married Arabella A. Brown of Lockport January 29, 1874; was half owner of the Penfield Block Co. of Lockport, 1875–85; has been engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp and indurated fiber in Lockport since 1883. . 133 W

PETTEBONE, LAUREN W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Lockport, N. Y., June 29, 1848; was educated in private schools in Buffalo; was in the employ of the Niagara Falls Paper Mfg. Co., 1865–83; married Lavinia Porter Townsend of Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 14, 1881; was secretary and treasurer of the Pettebone Paper Co., 1883–88, and president, 1888–92; has been vice president and director of the Pettebone-Cataract Paper Co., Niagara Falls, since its organization in 1892. . . . . 364 W

PIERCE, JAMES F.; resides in Brooklyn; was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 8, 1830; was educated at St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y.: was admitted to the bar in 1851; practiced his profession in St. Augustine, Fla., 1852–55; married Anna Maria Redington of Waddington, N. Y., in June, 1856; practiced law in Canton, N. Y., 1856–66; was state senator, 1868–71, 1878–79, and 1886–89; was state superintendent of insurance, 1891–97; has practiced law in New York city since 1866. . . . . 52 M

PIERCE, JAMES H.: resides in Bloomingdale: was born at New Sweden, N. Y., August 27, 1826; married Olive C. Lennon at Keeseville, N. Y., August 7, 1856; engaged in various branches of business in New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin, 1843–50, and in lumbering, manufacturing, and farming in northern New York, 1851–62: served in the Union army, 1862–64; has been engaged in farming and in public life in Franklin and Essex counties, New York, since 1865; was elected to the state assembly in 1896, and re-elected in 1897. . . . . 28 E

PITCHER, JAMES R.; resides in Short Hills, N. J.; was born at Windham, N. Y., March 5, 1845; was educated at Whitestone Seminary: was clerk in a tannery, 1863–66, and in a New York house,

1866–68; conducted a clothing business in New York, 1868–77; married Helen K. Sweet of New York September 1, 1870; organized the United States Mutual Accident Association in 1877, and conducted the same until 1893; has carried on extensive greenhouses at Short Hills, N. J., since 1890; is now president of the Petrolia Manufacturing Co. of New York, and is engaged in many other business enterprises. . . . . 53 M

PITKIN, JOHN T.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Palmyra, N. Y., May 8, 1858; attended Palmyra Union School and Heathcote School, Buffalo; held various positions as electrician and telegraph operator, 1874–81; studied medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1884; married Lizzie Simons Youngs of Buffalo March 4, 1886; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1884. . . . . 403 W

PITT, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Short Tract, N. Y., September 8, 1831; prepared for college at Alfred (N. Y.) Academy, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1860; married Mary Elizabeth Church of Friendship, N. Y., May 18, 1861; was superintendent of education at Warren, Ohio, 1867–68; was professor of physics and chemistry in the Buffalo High School, 1872–90; was state analyst of foods and drugs, 1881–82; has been professor of general chemistry and physics in the medical department of Niagara University since May 26, 1884. . . . . 63 W

PLANT, HENRY B.; resides in New York city; was born at Branford, Conn., October 27, 1819; was educated in common schools and by private tutors; was in the employ of various express companies, 1837–61; married, on September 25, 1843, Ellen Elizabeth Blackstone of Branford, Conn., a direct descendant of Thomas Blackstone, who settled in Boston about 1630; after her death in 1861, married Margaret Josephine Loughman of New York city in 1873; organized the Southern Express Co. in 1861, and has since been president thereof; since 1882 has been president of the Plant Investment Co., devoted to railroad and other operations in Florida and elsewhere. . . . 54 M

PLUMLEY, EDMUND J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Canoga, Seneca county, N. Y., October 7, 1845; attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and Genesee College (now Syracuse University); taught school at intervals, 1863–68; was admitted to the bar in 1871; married Flora Ella Crandall of Buffalo July 9, 1874; was deputy city clerk of Buffalo, 1872–75; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1875. . . . . 265 W

POOLE, MURRAY E.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Centremoreland, Penn., July 17, 1857; graduated from Cornell University in 1880; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1889; was special county judge of Tompkins county in 1889; married Eva Zeliffe of Limestone, N. Y., November 4, 1891; has practiced law at Ithaca since 1889. . . . . 12 C

POOLEY, CHARLES A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 17, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Buffalo; engaged in the lumber business, 1873–75; was admitted to the bar in April, 1879; married Carrie Adams, daughter of S. Cary Adams of Buffalo, June 4, 1884; has practiced law since 1879 with the firm of McMillan, Gluck, Pooley & Depew and their predecessors. 64 W

PORTER, CYRUS K.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cicero, N. Y., August 27, 1828; was educated in common schools; learned the builder's trade, and became an architect in 1855; founded the order of Royal Templars of Temperance in 1870; went to Buffalo in 1865, and has practiced his profession there since. . . . . . 65 W

PORTER, HORACE; resides in New York city and Paris; was born at Huntingdon, Penn., April 15, 1837; was educated at the Harrisburg (Penn.) Academy, at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard), and at West Point, whence he graduated in 1860; served in the Union army throughout the Civil War; married Sophie K. McHarg of Albany December 15, 1863; was private secretary to President Grant, 1869–73; has been engaged as director and executive officer in various corporations since 1873; was appointed ambassador to France in 1897. . . . . 28 M

PORTER, PETER A.; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Niagara Falls October 10, 1853; graduated from Yale College in 1874; married Alice Adele Taylor in 1877; was member of the New York state assembly, 1886–87. . . . . 365 W

POTTER, DELCOUR S.; resides in Glens Falls; was born at Schuylerville, N. Y., April 19, 1843; attended Schuylerville

Academy and Fort Edward Institute; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; married Anna M. McNaughton of Schuylerville March 12, 1866; was member of assembly in 1880, 1881, and 1882; practiced law in Schuylerville, 1866–90, and has practiced in Glens Falls since 1890. . . . . 76 E

POTTER, HENRY CODMAN; resides in New York city; was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835; was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, whence he graduated in 1857; was rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Penn., 1857–59, of St. John's, Troy, 1859–66, and of Grace Church, New York, 1868–83; was assistant bishop of the diocese of New York, 1883–86, and has been bishop thereof since 1887. . . . . 37 M

POTTER, WILLIAM WARREN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Strykersville, N. Y., December 31, 1838; was educated at Arcade Seminary, and Genesee Seminary and College, Lima, N. Y.; graduated from the Buffalo University Medical College in 1859; married Emily A. Bostwick of Lancaster, N. Y., March 23, 1859; engaged in the practice of medicine at Cowlesville, N. Y., 1859–61; served as a surgeon in the Union army, 1861–65; has followed his profession in Buffalo since 1866. . 266 W

PRATT, CHARLES R.; resides in Elmira; was born at Elmira January 24, 1847; graduated from Amherst College in 1869; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872; married Jane E. Carrier of Elmira April 10, 1879; was a bank cashier, 1879–82; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1894, and was elected county judge and surrogate of Chemung county in 1896; has practiced law at Elmira since 1875 with the exception of three years spent in banking. . . . . 13 C

PRATT, PASCAL P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 15, 1819; was educated at Hamilton (N. Y.) Academy and at Amherst (Mass.) Academy; married Phoebe Lorenz of Pittsburg September 1, 1845; was a Republican presidential elector in 1872, chairman of the Buffalo park commission from 1869 to 1879, and one of the three commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court in 1883 to appraise the value of the property taken by the state for the Reservation at Niagara Falls; has been president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank of Buffalo since 1885. . . . . 66 W

PRESTON, JEROME; resides in Jamestown; was born at Farmington, Penn., January 28, 1834; attended common and select schools and the Jamestown Academy; married Hannah Broadhead of Busti, N. Y., June 4, 1856; conducted a general store in Busti, 1854–59; was elected member of assembly from the 2d Chautauqua district in 1871; has been engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits (dry goods, oil refining, Jamestown Woolen Mills, etc.) in Jamestown since 1859. . . . . 134 W

PRICE, OSCAR F.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Jamestown September 11, 1840; was educated in Jamestown schools and academies; was a member of the board of trustees of Jamestown for several years, and served as president of the board, 1882–83; was member of the state assembly, 1883–84; was the first mayor of Jamestown, holding the office, 1886–94, and was elected again in 1896. . . . 381 W

PRIEST, GEORGE E.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Auburn, N. Y., June 25, 1848; studied law, but did not apply for admission to the bar; married Amelia E. Burritt of Ithaca October 22, 1865; was deputy county clerk of Tompkins county in 1870; served in the special agency of the treasury department at New York city, 1870–74; has been editor and part owner of the Ithaca *Journal* since 1877. . . 44 C

PROCTOR, WILLIAM L.; resided in Ogdensburg; was born at East Washington, N. H., March 26, 1837; was educated in common schools and academies; married Dolly Paulina Howard of Ogdensburg February 12, 1861; was mayor of Ogdensburg, 1871–75 and 1884–86; was a member of the Republican state committee from 1882, and a member of the board of managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital from 1887 until his death; became connected with the lumber trade in 1857, and was vice president of the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co.; died at Lakewood, N. J., November 19, 1897. 61 E

PROUDFIT, WILLIAM H.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Milwaukee, Wis., December 15, 1841; was educated in the common schools and academy of Jamestown; was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in Jamestown, 1856–62; served in

the Union army, 1862–65; married Ellen E. Hall of Jamestown October 2, 1866; has conducted a clothing house in Jamestown since 1866. . . . . 339 W

PUTNAM, EDGAR P.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Stockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 4, 1844; was educated in common schools; enlisted as a private in the 9th New York cavalry in September, 1861, and served until the close of the war; was United States deputy surveyor in Minnesota, 1866–75; married Eppie Mace of Jamestown February 27, 1878; was clerk of Chautauqua county, 1889–91; has lived in Jamestown since 1875. . . . . 136 W

PUTNAM, JAMES O.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Attica, N. Y., July 4, 1818; studied at Hamilton and at Yale colleges; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began the practice of law in Buffalo; married Harriet Palmer of Buffalo January 5, 1842, and Kate F. Wright of Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1855; was postmaster of Buffalo, 1851–53, and state senator, 1854–55; was United States consul at Havre, France, 1861–66, and United States minister to Belgium, 1880–81; has been a member of the council of the University of Buffalo since its organization in 1846, was for many years its vice chancellor, and is now its chancellor. . . . . 224 W

RAMSDELL, T. T.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 15, 1854; graduated from the Buffalo Classical School in 1871; began business in 1873 as a clerk for O. P. Ramsdell & Co., wholesale dealers in boots, shoes, and rubbers; became partner in this firm in 1877; organized the present firm of O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Co. in 1879; married Louise Miller of Sterling, Ill., November 10, 1881. . . . . . . 67 W

RANDALL, EDWARD C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 19, 1860; was educated at Ripley Academy and Allegheny College; studied law at Fredonia and Dunkirk, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1883; married Maria Louise Howard, granddaughter of the late Rufus L. Howard of Buffalo, October 6, 1897; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1884. 268 W

RAY, GEORGE W.; resides in Norwich: was born at Otselic, N. Y., February 3, 1844; was educated at Norwich Academy; served in the Union army, 1863–65; was admitted to the bar in 1867; married Mary Johnson of North Pitcher, N. Y., June 28, 1871; was member of congress, 1883–85, and has served in that body continuously since 1891; has practiced law in Norwich since 1867. . . . . 59 C

REBADOW, ADOLPH; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo June 4, 1860; was educated in the public schools of the city; studied law in the office of Marshall, Clinton & Wilson, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1881. . . . . 269 W

REID, WHITELAW; resides in New York city; was born near Xenia, O., October 27, 1837; graduated from Miami (O.) University in 1856; taught school in 1857; was connected with the Xenia *News*, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, 1857–68, serving as war correspondent for the latter paper; married Elizabeth Mills, daughter of D. O. Mills of New York city, April 26, 1881; was United States minister to France, 1889–92; has been regent of the University of the State of New York since 1878; has been connected with the New York *Tribune* since 1868, and has been its editor and chief owner since 1872. . . 55 M

REINECKE, OTTOMAR; resides in Buffalo; was born at Sondershausen, Germany, November 20, 1840; came to the United States in 1852; was educated in German schools and in Buffalo public schools; worked for his father at the printer's trade, 1854–66; married Eva Engel of Buffalo September 25, 1866; has been a member of the firm of Reinecke & Zesch, job printers and proprietors of the Buffalo *Freie Presse*, since 1867; has been one of the park commissioners of Buffalo since 1896. . . . . 357 W

REYBURN, PERRY C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 10, 1859; was educated in public schools there; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester October 8, 1880; married Ida A. Schneider of Buffalo January 30, 1895; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1880. . . . . 358 W

RICE, EDWARD R.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Nashville, Ind., June 21, 1856; was educated in common schools, and graduated from the Batavia High School; was a clerk in boot and shoe houses in Batavia and Rochester, 1871–81; conducted a wholesale boot and shoe house in Dunkirk, N. Y., 1881–87; married Mary Langley Fullagar of Dunkirk October 18,

1884; has conducted a wholesale rubber boot and shoe house in Buffalo since 1887. . . . . 225 W

RICHARDSON, JACKSON; resided in Elmira; was born at Utica, N. Y., April 27, 1829; was educated in common schools; began business with his father at Almond, N. Y., in 1850; married Emma Hickman November 10, 1862; carried on a shoe manufactory at Elmira from 1861 until his death July 1, 1897. . . . . 27 C

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM; resides in Buffalo; was born at Attleboro, Mass., January 5, 1820; was educated in common schools at DeWitt, N. Y.; married Ann O'Day of Buffalo in November, 1852; engaged in canal repairing and in dredging, 1850–90; was a member of the common council of Buffalo, 1884–87; has lived in Buffalo since 1850. . . . . 227 W

RICHMOND, JEWETT M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Syracuse December 9, 1830; attended common schools; was a clerk in country stores, 1847–53; engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt, 1854–60; married Geraldine H. Rudderow of New York city November 10, 1870; conducted a grain commission business in Buffalo, 1860–81; was president of the Buffalo & Jamestown railroad, 1872–75; since 1881 has been occupied with the care of his estate, and with his duties as an officer in various corporations. . . . 444 W

RICHMOND, WILLIAM; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Mitton, Worcestershire, England, October 6, 1847; was educated at a private school in England; came to the United States in 1863; married Mary McGill of Lockport, N. Y., October 12, 1870; was alderman in Lockport, 1881–83 and 1889–91, mayor of Lockport, 1883–84, water commissioner, 1884–87, and trustee of the board of education, 1888–89 and 1890–95; has been collector of customs at Niagara Falls since March 4, 1895. . . . . 137 W

RILEY, JOHN B.; resides in Plattsburgh; was born at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., September 9, 1852; attended Plattsburgh Academy and Keeseville High School; taught school, 1869–74; was school commissioner for Clinton county, 1875–81; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and began practice at Plattsburgh; married Genevieve Desmond of Plattsburgh September 25, 1882; was president of the village of Plattsburgh, 1884–85, superintendent of Indian schools, 1885–87, and chief examiner for the New York state civil-service commission, 1887–93; was consul general for Canada, 1893–97. . . . . 63 E

RINEWALT, ADAM L.; resides in Williamsville; was born at Williamsville May 4, 1849; was educated in district schools and Williamsville Academy; learned the printer's trade at Beloit, Wis., 1865–70; worked at his trade in Buffalo, 1870–79; married Sarah Filena Bloker of Williamsville September 18, 1878; was postmaster at Williamsville, 1889–93; established the *Amherst Bee* at Williamsville in 1879, and has conducted the same since. . . 297 W

ROBERTS, JAMES A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Waterboro, Me., March 8, 1847; fitted for college at Auburn, Me., and graduated from Bowdoin in 1870; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1875; married Minnie Pineo of Calais, Me., in 1871, and Martha Dresser of Auburn, Me., in 1884; was a member of the state assembly, 1879–80; was elected comptroller of the state of New York in 1893, and was re-elected in 1895. . . . . 69 W

ROBERTS, JAMES H.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Mt. Pleasant, Cal., June 24, 1860; entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the class of 1886; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887; married Jennie K. Rowland of Sherburne, N. Y., July 1, 1890; was attorney for the excise board of Binghamton, 1888–91; has practiced law at Binghamton since 1887; was elected recorder of the city in 1894. . . . . 14 C

ROBERTSON, ANDREW J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Andes, Delaware county, N. Y., March 30, 1851; attended district schools and academies and Cornell University; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced in Delhi, N. Y., 1876–77; married Martha Hayt Thompson of Elmira, N. Y., December 19, 1878; practiced law in Elmira, 1877–93; has practiced law in Buffalo since April, 1893. . 404 W

ROBINSON, JOHN W.; resides in Buffalo; was born in Simcoe county, Ontario, October 14, 1848; married Matilda Oxenham May 22, 1872; was connected with the lumber business in Detroit, 1873–88; established a lumber business at North Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1888, and has lived in Buffalo since. . . . . 172 W

ROCHE, WILLIAM J.; resides in Troy; was born at Troy in 1853; was educated

at St. Mary's Academy, Troy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; married Mary L. Campion of New York city June 15, 1880; was city attorney of Troy, 1883–86, and city comptroller, 1886–90; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1894; was appointed corporation counsel of Troy in 1890; has practiced law in Troy since 1878. . . 29 E

ROGERS, SHERMAN S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Bath, N. Y., April 16, 1830; prepared for college, but entered a law office at the age of sixteen without further scholastic training; married Christina Cameron Davenport of Bath January 6, 1858; was appointed a member of the commission to revise the constitution of the state of New York in 1872; was elected state senator in 1875; was nominated for lieutenant governor in 1876, on the ticket headed by E. D. Morgan; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1854. . 70 W

ROGERS, WILLIAM F.; resides in Buffalo; was born in Forks township, Penn., March 1, 1820; published a paper at Honesdale, Penn., 1840–44; married Caroline M. Waldron of Honesdale June 20, 1842, and Phoebe Demony of Buffalo September 20, 1849; moved to Buffalo in 1846, and established the Buffalo *Republic* in 1850; served in the Union army, 1861–63; was auditor of Buffalo in 1864, comptroller in 1866, and mayor in 1868; was a member of the 48th congress, 1883–85; was superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., 1887–97. . . . . 28 C

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE; resides in New York city; was born at New York city October 27, 1858; graduated from Harvard College in 1880; was a member of the New York assembly, 1882–84; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886; married Edith K. Carow of New York city December 2, 1886; was United States civil-service commissioner, 1889–95; was president of the board of police commissioners of New York city, 1895–97; was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, 1897. . . . . 30 M

ROOT, FRANCIS H.; resided in Buffalo; was born at New Berlin, N. Y., May 30, 1815; attended the district schools of New Berlin and of Lodi, N. Y., and studied for one term in the academy at Springville, N. Y.; went to Buffalo in January, 1835, and began business for himself in 1836 as a manufacturer of stoves; conducted the same business with S. S. Jewett, 1843–78; married Delia M. Spencer of Lodi in 1838; sold out his stove business in 1878, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of hemlock sole leather; died at Buffalo September 6, 1892. . . . . 26 D

ROOT, FRANCIS S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Port Byron, N. Y., November 4, 1869; graduated from the literary department of the Port Byron Academy in 1889, and from the law department of Cornell University in 1893; was admitted to the bar in March, 1895, and has practiced law since then in Buffalo. . . . 380 W

ROSS, FRANK W.; resides in Elmira; was born at Horseheads, N. Y., July 10, 1859; was educated in public schools and Elmira Free Academy; received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the City of New York in 1883; married Hattie A. Hart of Dorchester, Ga., a lineal descendant of Miles Standish; has practiced medicine and surgery in Elmira since 1883. . . . . 61 C

ROTH, EDWARD C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo October 22, 1859; was educated in the public schools of the city; was employed in a hardware store, 1873–78; was clerk in an insurance office, 1878–81; married Hattie Weller of Buffalo September 29, 1891; has conducted a general insurance business in Buffalo since 1881. . . . . 459 W

ROWE, CHARLES H.; resides in Dansville; was born in the town of Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., May 17, 1856; was educated at the Dansville Seminary and at Cook Academy, Havana, N. Y.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; married Adina Krein of Dansville August 29, 1883; was postmaster of Dansville, 1890–94, justice of the peace, 1883–96, trustee of the village in 1894, and corporation counsel in 1895; has been district attorney of Livingston county since January 1, 1897. . . . . . . 14 G

RUPP, CHARLES A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo April 1, 1850; attended the district schools; married Nellie Pilot of Buffalo September 11, 1872, and Anna T. Henafelt of Buffalo October 2, 1889; was elected alderman on the Democratic ticket in 1881; was appointed a civil-service commissioner in June, 1890,

and a police and excise commissioner March 1, 1894; entered the service of Henry Rumrill, builder and contractor, in 1868, and formed a partnership with him in 1874; has been in business alone, as builder and contractor, since 1893. . . 71 W

RUSSELL, LESLIE W.; resides in Canton; was born at Canton April 15, 1840; was educated at Canton Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; married Harriet Lawrence of Malone, N. Y., October 19, 1864; practiced law at Canton, 1861–81, and at New York city, 1884–91; was district attorney of St. Lawrence county, 1869–72, and county judge, 1878–81; was attorney-general of New York state, 1882–83; was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1878–91; was elected justice of the Supreme Court of New York state in 1891. 64 E

RYAN, STEPHEN; resides in South Otselic; was born at Homer, N. Y., November 10, 1859; was educated at Homer Academy; married Ettie M. Cook of South Otselic June 6, 1883; conducted a clothing and furnishing-goods store at South Otselic, 1884–95; has been a member of the Chenango-county Democratic committee since 1886, and postmaster of South Otselic since 1894. . . . . 62 C

RYAN, STEPHEN VINCENT; resided in Buffalo; was born at Almonte, Ont., January 1, 1825; was taken by his parents when a child to Pottsville, Penn.; was sent to St. Charles's Seminary, Philadelphia, in 1840, to begin a course of study to fit him for the priesthood; was ordained at St. Louis in 1849; was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo November 8, 1868; died in Buffalo April 10, 1896. . . . . 72 W

SAGE, RUSSELL; resides in New York city; was born at Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., August 4, 1816; established a grocery store in Troy, N. Y., in 1837, and a similar wholesale establishment in 1839; was alderman of Troy, 1845–52, treasurer of Rensselaer county for seven years, and member of congress, 1853–57; married Maria Winne of Troy in 1841, who died in 1867; married Margaret Olivia Slocum of Syracuse in 1869; has been increasingly interested in railroad management since 1850, and in Wall-street operations since 1861. . . . . 72 M.

SANBORN, LEE R.; resides in Sanborn; was born at Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., August 8, 1831; was educated in public schools; married Julia C. Crawford of Lewiston, N. Y., September 9, 1849; was a member of the New York state assembly, 1870–71; has lived at Sanborn, engaged in lumber dealing, farming, and various commercial enterprises, since 1848. . . . . 387 W

SAWYER, A. H.; resides in Watertown; was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 19, 1834; was educated in public schools and by private tutors; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857; married Caroline M. Buckley of Watertown November 3, 1859, who died in April, 1867; married Frances C. Fox of Pulaski, N. Y., December 15, 1869; was county judge of Jefferson county, 1868–78; has practiced law at Watertown since 1857. . . . . 88 E

SAXTON, CHARLES T.; resides in Clyde; was born at Clyde, Wayne county, July 2, 1846; was educated in the village schools; served in the Union army, 1861–66; was admitted to the bar in December, 1867; married Helen M. Field of Clyde October 1, 1868; was member of assembly, 1887–89, and state senator, 1890–94; was lieutenant governor of New York state, 1895–96; was appointed by Governor Black presiding judge of the state Court of Claims for the term 1898–1903. . . . 26 G

SCATCHERD, JAMES N.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Wyton, Ontario, December 4, 1824; attended common schools: went to Buffalo in 1852 as agent for a firm of lumber dealers in Canada; married Annie Belton of Wyton November 7, 1855; was chairman of the board of water commissioners of Buffalo, 1880–84: engaged in the lumber business in Buffalo, 1857–85; died at Buffalo January 18, 1885. . . 28 D

SCHATTNER, JOSEPH P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo August 5, 1859; was educated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic School; studied law in the office of Abram Bartholomew, and was admitted to the bar in 1881; has been secretary of the Broadway Brewing & Malting Co. since 1886, and of the Erie County Natural Gas & Fuel Co., Limited, since 1893; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1881. . 270 W

SCHEU, AUGUSTUS F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo November 7, 1855; was educated in the public schools and at the Buffalo Normal School, from which he graduated in 1872; married

Anna Frances Kraft of Buffalo January 8, 1879; was the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Erie county in 1885; entered the malting business with his father in 1872, and has managed the business since 1888. 228 W

SCHEU, SOLOMON; resided in Buffalo; was born at Standenbuehl, Bavaria, Germany, January 6, 1822; was educated in local schools; came to the United States in 1839, and learned the baker's trade in New York city; moved to Buffalo in 1844, and followed the bakery and grocery business until 1860; married Minnie Rinck of Buffalo in 1847; was receiver of taxes for Buffalo, 1856–59, alderman, 1854–55 and 1866–67, state-prison inspector, 1868–73, and mayor of Buffalo, 1878–79; established a malt house in 1860, and conducted the same until his death; died at Buffalo November 23, 1888. . . . . 41 D

SCHOELLKOPF, ARTHUR; resides in Niagara Falls; was born at Buffalo June 13, 1856; was educated in Buffalo and in Germany; learned the miller's trade in Buffalo, 1873–77; married Jessie Gluck of Niagara Falls, N. Y., October 13, 1880; has been local manager of the Niagara Flouring Mills since 1877, and secretary and treasurer and manager of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Mfg. Co. since 1878, and is an officer in many other commercial and financial organizations in Niagara Falls; was mayor of Niagara Falls in 1896. . . . . 366 W

SCHOELLKOPF, JACOB F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Kirchheim-unter-Teck, Germany, November 15, 1819; was educated in German schools, and learned the tanner's trade in his native land; came to the United States in 1841, and settled in Buffalo in January, 1844; married Christiana Sophie Duerr of Kirchheim-unter-Teck March 12, 1848; has been engaged in the tanning business since 1844, in milling since 1857, and in the management of various corporations for many years. . . . . 406 W

SCHOELLKOPF, LOUIS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 25, 1855; studied in Buffalo schools and colleges and in Germany; learned the tanner's trade in Buffalo, 1873–77; married Myra Lee Horton of Sheffield, Penn., May 18, 1881; has been engaged in the tanning business in Buffalo since 1877 as a member of the firm of J. F. Schoellkopf's Sons. . . . 407 W

SCHWARTZ, JOHN L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo April 13, 1859; was educated at St. Canisius College, Buffalo; worked in his father's planing mill, 1874–78, and in a coal office, 1878–79; carried on a coal and wood business in Buffalo, 1880–92; married Elizabeth J. Zegewitz of Rochester October 12, 1887; has been manager and part owner of the Star Brewery, Buffalo, since 1892. . . . 459 W

SCOTT, ALLEN D.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Springville, N. Y., January 15, 1831; was educated at Springville Academy and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began practice at Ellicottville, N. Y.; married Elizabeth Louisa Noyes of North Collins, N. Y., in September, 1854, and Vida Cox of Otto, N. Y., in May, 1862; was elected surrogate of Cattaraugus county in 1857 and again in 1861; was state senator, 1870–71, and county judge, 1876–87; was appointed receiver of the Alleghany & Kinzua railroad in 1892; practiced law in Buffalo from 1892 until his death March 7, 1897. . . . . 271 W

SCOTT, RUFUS; resided in Wellsville; was born at Friendship, N. Y., October 8, 1838; was educated at Alfred University and Friendship Academy; enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and served throughout the war; married Mary M. Axtell of Friendship November 12, 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1866; was district attorney of Allegany county, 1869–74; was a member of the Allegany-county board of supervisors, 1861–62 and 1876–79; practiced law at Belmont, N. Y., 1866–83, and at Wellsville from 1883 until his death October 16, 1896. . . 55 D

SEIBERT, SIMON; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 12, 1857; was educated in public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; was in business, 1878–89; was United States gauger, 1889–93; was elected member of assembly in 1893 and 1894, and state senator in 1895; has been connected with the Magnus Beck Brewing Co., Buffalo, since 1893. . . . . 272 W

SESSIONS, FRANK E.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Chautauqua, N. Y., May 22, 1847; was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin; taught school in Wisconsin and in Chautauqua county, N. Y., 1862–69; studied law and engaged in business, 1869–74, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year; married Julia R. Bush of Jamestown June 1, 1876; was

appointed special county judge in 1880, and elected to the same office for a term of three years in the same year; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1876; was elected an alderman of Jamestown in 1895. . . 298 W

SESSIONS, WALTER L.; resided in Panama; was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vt.; was educated in the common schools and in Westfield (N. Y.) Academy; married Mary R. Terry of Clymer, N. Y., in 1848; was admitted to the bar in 1849; was member of assembly, 1853–54, state senator, 1860–61 and 1866–67, member of congress, 1871–75 and 1885–87; lived in Panama, Chautauqua county, from 1846 until his death May 27, 1896. . . . 138 W

SEWARD, WILLIAM H.; resides in Auburn; was born at Auburn June 18, 1839; was educated by private tutors; was clerk in a store in Albany, 1857–59, and private secretary to his father, 1859–60; married Janet McNeil Watson of Auburn June 27, 1860; served in the Union army, 1862–65; was a presidential elector at large in 1889; since the close of the war has made his home in Auburn, engaged in banking, and in other business enterprises. . . . . 35 G

SEYMOUR, HENRY H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., October 27, 1849; prepared for college at Mount Morris Academy; after one year in Dartmouth College entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; studied law at Mount Morris, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; served as judge advocate of the 4th division, N. G., S. N. Y., 1880–85; was appointed commissioner of jurors for the northern district of New York state in the United States District Court in 1889, and deputy commissioner of jurors for Erie county in 1895; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1874. 73 W

SHAFER, EDWARD C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Honesdale, Penn., April 17, 1850; received a common-school and an academic education in Pennsylvania; moved to Buffalo in 1872; married Elizabeth Anderson of Buffalo June 25, 1874; engaged in the hardware business, 1877–83; was appointed police commissioner of Buffalo May 7, 1887; was city comptroller, 1890–91; has been connected with the Buffalo School Furniture Co. since 1883. . . . . . . 287 W

SHAW, ALBERT DUANE; resides in Watertown; was born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 27, 1841; was educated at Belleville (N. Y.) Union Academy and St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; served in the Union army, 1861–65; was a member of the New York state assembly in 1867; married Mary Sherwood Keith of Chicago October 12, 1872; was United States consul at Toronto, Ont., 1868–78, and at Manchester, Eng., 1878–86; has been engaged in the development of Niagara water power since 1890; was elected department commander of the G. A. R. for New York state in 1897. . . . . . 77 E

SHEPARD, SIDNEY; resided in New Haven; was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y., September 28, 1814; began business in 1828 as clerk in a hardware store in Dansville, N. Y.; purchased a hardware store in Bath, N. Y., in 1835; moved to Buffalo in 1836, and bought an interest in a similar business, of which he became sole owner the following year; became proprietor of the Shepard Iron Works in 1849; married Elizabeth De Angelis Wells of Buffalo June 12, 1851; went to Europe with his family for several years' travel in 1865, and on his return settled in New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., where he died December 26, 1893. . . . . 29 D

SHOEMAKER, J. MONROE; resides in Elmira; was born at Dundee, N. Y., July 31, 1842; was educated at Dundee Academy; married Delia M. Benedict of Dundee September 11, 1862; served in the Union army, 1862–65; engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Dundee, 1865–74; went to Elmira in 1874, and engaged in oil refining; was alderman of Elmira, 1893–95; has been general manager of the Standard Oil Company in southern New York since 1878. . . . 63 C

SHULTS, CHARLES J.; resides in Cherry Creek; was born at Ellicottville, N. Y., February 23, 1867; was educated in common schools; married Eva M. Morian of Cherry Creek May 4, 1887; learned the printer's trade at Ellicottville; was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of Masons in 1894, and again in 1896; has been a newspaper owner and publisher in western New York since 1882. . . . 438 W

SIGMAN, ALBERT J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cattaraugus, N. Y.; was educated in district schools and Chamberlain

Institute, Randolph, N. Y.; taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1877; has practiced law in Buffalo since January 1, 1878. . 273 W

SILVER, DILWORTH M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Peruville, N. Y., March 10, 1853; was educated in common schools and academies; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; married Elizabeth Englehart of Batavia, N. Y., in January, 1888; has practiced law in Buffalo since February, 1880. . . . . 417 W

SIMMONS, J. EDWARD; resides in New York city; was born at Troy, N. Y., September 9, 1841; graduated from Williams College in 1862, and from the Albany Law School in 1863; practiced law in Troy, 1863–67; married Julia Greer of New York city April 12, 1866; was president of the New York Stock Exchange, 1884–85, and of the board of education of New York city, 1886–91; was made president of the New York Clearing House Association in October, 1896; has been engaged in banking in New York city since 1888. . . . . 31 M

SKINNER, CHARLES R.; resides in Albany; was born at Union Square, Oswego county, N. Y., August 4, 1844; was educated at common schools and academies and Clinton Liberal Institute; engaged in business in New York city, 1867–70; was manager and part owner of the Watertown (N. Y.) *Daily Times*, 1870–74; married Elizabeth Baldwin of Watertown October 16, 1873; was member of assembly, 1877–81, and representative in congress, 1881–85; was deputy state superintendent of public instruction, 1886–92, and supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes, 1892–96; has been state superintendent of public instruction since April 7, 1895; was elected president of the National Educational Association in July, 1896. . . 30 E

SKINNER, EDWARD A.; resides in Westfield; was born at Griffin's Mills, Erie county, N. Y., May 10, 1841; was educated at Westfield Academy; served in the Union army, 1861–64; was assistant cashier and cashier of the First National Bank of Westfield, 1864–70; engaged in banking at Ottawa, Kan., 1870–73; married Frances M. Barger of Westfield October 20, 1864, who died June 16, 1872; married Augusta Wheeler of Portville, N. Y., August 19, 1874; became vice president of the First National Bank of Westfield in 1874, and has been president of that bank and its successor, the National Bank of Westfield, since 1876; has been Supreme Treasurer of the Royal Arcanum since 1880. . . . . 383 W

SLATER, JONATHAN L.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 26, 1857; attended public schools and Ellington Academy, and graduated from Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., in 1880; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; married Susan A. Jameson of Dublin, Ireland, September 16, 1885; was president of the Buffalo Sunday School Association, 1890–92, and has been president of the Erie County Sunday School Association since 1893; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1883. . . . . 274 W

SMITH, ALBERT R.; resides in North Tonawanda; was born at North Tonawanda August 18, 1871; was educated in public schools and a business college; was clerk for a lumber firm in North Tonawanda, 1889–93; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1896; was elected city judge of North Tonawanda in the spring of 1897. . . . . 439 W

SMITH, HIRAM; resides in Jamestown; was born at Hanover, N. Y., October 25, 1819; was educated in the district school and Fredonia Academy; engaged in general mercantile business, 1836–61; was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and re-elected in 1860; served in the Union army, 1861–65; was nominated for member of congress from the 34th district in 1884 and 1890; married Melissa P. Love of Forestville, N. Y., September 10, 1844, and Anna L. Gray of Jamestown September 10, 1894; has lived in Jamestown since 1867, and has been engaged in the insurance business there since 1870. 139 W

SMITH, LEE H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Conneaut, O., August 10, 1856; moved to Buffalo in 1868; graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1877, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1881; married Corrie Emma Lacy of Buffalo October 5, 1880; has been vice president of the World's Dispensary Medical Association since 1889. . . . . 317 W

SMITH, T. GUILFORD; resides in Buffalo; was born at Philadelphia August 27, 1839; graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia with the degree of

B. A. in 1858, and from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1861; married Mary Stewart Ives of Lansingburgh, N. Y., July 14, 1864; was with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad as civil engineer, 1861–65; was general manager of the Philadelphia Sugar Refinery, 1866–69; was secretary of the Union Iron Co. of Buffalo, 1873–78; was sales-agent of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., 1878–92: has been sales-agent of the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., since 1889; has been a regent of the University of the State of New York since 1890. . . . . . . 75 W

SMITHER, ROBERT K.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Winchester, Eng., October 10, 1851; came to America in 1858; became a clerk in a Buffalo drug store in 1868; married Lucretia C. Newkirk of Buffalo August 23, 1874; was a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors, 1880–87; was alderman from the 24th ward, Buffalo, 1892–97, acting as president of the common council in 1894 and president of the board of aldermen in 1895; has conducted a drug business in Buffalo since 1875. . . . . 445 W

SNELL, JACOB; resides in Fonda; was born at Stone Arabia, N. Y., July 11, 1847; was educated in common schools; married Nancy L. Nellis of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., July 1, 1868; was a farmer and stone contractor, 1867–81; was supervisor from the town of Palatine in 1880, town clerk, 1869–79, and sheriff of Montgomery county, 1886–89; was proprietor of the Snell House at Fonda, 1881–91; has been superintendent of the Mohawk division of the Erie canal since 1895. . . . . 101 E

SOUTHWICK, A. P.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Ashtabula, O., May 18, 1826; was educated in the public schools; engaged in the steamboat business, 1844–62, becoming chief engineer of the Western Transit Co. at Buffalo in 1855; married Mary M. Flinn of Buffalo May 26, 1853; has practiced dentistry in Buffalo since 1862. . . . . 229 W

SPAULDING, E. G.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Summer Hill, N. Y., February 24, 1809; received a common-school education; was admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1834; was city clerk of Buffalo in 1836, alderman in 1841, and mayor in 1847; married Antonette Rich of Attica, N. Y., in 1837; was member of the state legislature in 1848; was representative in the 31st, 36th, and 37th congresses (1849–51 and 1859–63); was treasurer of New York state, 1854–55; was president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo, 1850–96; died May 5, 1897. . . . . 76 W

SPENCER, HARVEY S.; resides in Hamburg; was born at Turin, N. Y., July 15, 1839; was educated at Lowville and Fairfield academies and Whitestown Seminary; taught school, 1863–65; established an insurance agency at Hamburg in 1865; married Julia A. Bunting of Eden, N. Y., October 12, 1870; was a member of the Erie-county board of supervisors, 1881–82; has been cashier of the Bank of Hamburg since its organization in 1883. . . 340 W

SPENCER, SETH S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Batavia, N. Y., August 25, 1838; was educated in country schools and at Rural Seminary, East Pembroke, N. Y.; was a railway mail clerk, 1861–73; was admitted to the bar in 1865, but never practiced law; married Mrs. Agnes J. Derrick of Buffalo December 22, 1870; has been manager of the R. Ovens Branch U. S. Baking Co., Buffalo, since 1883. . 77 W

SPRAGUE, EBEN CARLETON; resided in Buffalo; was born at Bath, N. H., November 26, 1822; prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated from Harvard in 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1846; married Elizabeth H. Williams of Buffalo June 25, 1849; was state senator, 1876–77; practiced law in Buffalo from 1846 until his death February 14, 1895. . . . . 42 D

STAFFORD, JAMES B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Dublin, Ireland, September 23, 1853; came to the United States in childhood, and settled in Buffalo in 1863; married Henrietta Ella Holloway of Buffalo June 13, 1878; carried on a grocery business, with various partners, 1874–92; has been president of the Security Investment Co. of Buffalo since 1892. . . . 230 W

STAFFORD, RICHARD H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Dublin, Ireland, August 10, 1848; was educated in the common schools of Dublin; came to the United States and settled in Buffalo in 1861; was a clerk in grocery houses, 1861–72; was associated with his brother in the management of Fulton Market, 1873–92; married Ella S. Gatchell of Medina, N. Y., October 29, 1877; has been treasurer of the Security Investment Co. of Buffalo since 1892. . . . . 231 W

STEARNS, GEORGE R.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 20, 1853; attended Buffalo public schools, and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1875; graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1878, and spent the following year in Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, New York city; married Jennie S. Olver of Buffalo May 25, 1880; has practiced medicine in Buffalo since 1879. . . . . 329 W

STEARNS, LESTER F.; resides in Dunkirk; was born at Villanova, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 27, 1856; graduated from Forestville Free Academy in 1878; was admitted to the bar at Dunkirk in 1882; was elected special surrogate in 1884; was elected district attorney in 1886, and re-elected in 1889; married Mary M. Hiller of Dunkirk July 16, 1889; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1896; in March, 1897, was offered the position of third assistant postmaster-general; has practiced law in Dunkirk since 1882. . . . . 185 W

STEPHAN, FREDERICK, Jr.; resides in Kingston; was born at Rondout, N. Y., May 20, 1859; was educated in common schools and Ulster Academy, Rondout; worked as a bookkeeper in Boston, 1880–84; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1886; married Alice Vignes of Kingston February 22, 1888; has practiced law in Kingston since 1886; was elected city judge of Kingston in the fall of 1895. . . . . 89 E

STICKNEY, CHARLES D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Holland, N. Y., August 9, 1857; was educated at Ten Broeck Academy, Franklinville, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1882; married Ida M. West of West Valley, N. Y., April 30, 1882; was clerk of the board of supervisors of Erie county in 1888; has been attorney for New York state in the transfer-tax department since 1894; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1882. . . . . 275 W

STOCKTON, LEWIS: resides in Buffalo; was born at Evansburg, Penn., March 12, 1862: graduated from Lehigh University in 1881, and taught at South Bethlehem, Penn., 1881–83: was admitted to the Buffalo bar in 1885; married Eloise Gilbert of Glencoe, Md., April 5, 1885: has practiced law in Buffalo since 1886. . . . . 349 W

STOWITS, GEORGE H.; resides in Buffalo: was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., November 10, 1822; was educated at common schools and academies; married Adaline Stowits of Starkville, N. Y., October 26, 1845; served in the Union army, 1862–65; has taught school since 1843, with the exception of the years spent in the army, and since 1867 has been continuously employed as principal of various public schools in Buffalo. . . . . 14 W

STRASMER, WILLIAM F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo; attended the public schools of Buffalo and Rochester University, whence he graduated in 1881; taught at Whitney's Point (N. Y.) Academy, 1881–83; was admitted to the bar in 1885; has practiced law in Buffalo and engaged in various business enterprises since 1887; has been a civil-service commissioner of Buffalo since April, 1896. . . . . 418 W

STRAUSS, MATHIAS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Remich, Germany, April 15, 1836; married Elizabeth Brosart of Buffalo November 15, 1859; was elected councilman of the city of Buffalo for the year 1892, and again for the years 1893–95; went to Buffalo in 1850, and has been engaged there since in the manufacture of leather and wool. . . . . 79 W

STRONG, WILLIAM L.; resides in New York city; was born at Loudenville, O., March 22, 1827; was a clerk in dry-goods houses in Ohio and New York city, 1842–62; married Mary Aborn of New York city April 25, 1866; was a member of the firm of Sutton, Smith & Co., 1863–69, and has been head of the dry-goods house of W. L. Strong & Co. since January 1, 1870; was elected mayor of New York city for the term 1895–97. . . . . 38 M

STROOTMAN, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo April 2, 1851; was educated in public and private schools; learned the shoemaker's business, and worked for his father in the same, 1865–72; has been a director of the Union Bank, Buffalo, since 1892; has carried on a shoe manufactory in Buffalo since 1873. 318 W

SWEET, CHARLES A.: resides in Buffalo; was born at Hancock, Mass., February 16, 1836; was educated in country schools; went to Buffalo and engaged in the transportation business in 1862; was a member of the board of general managers for New York state at the World's Fair, 1893; has been president of the Third National Bank of Buffalo since 1881. . 80 W

SWETT, ALBERT L.; resides in Medina; was born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., April 27, 1850; was educated in public schools and Medina Academy; was in the employ of the Bignall Mfg. Co. at Medina, 1866–73; married Lucinda M. Fuller of Shelby, N. Y., September 18, 1872; has been engaged in the manufacture of iron hardware specialties at Medina since 1873. . . . . 27 G

TABOR, CHARLES F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, Mich., June 28, 1841; was admitted to the bar in 1863; married Phebe S. Andrews of Pembroke, N. Y., December 24, 1863; was member of assembly, 1876–77, deputy attorney-general for New York state, 1886–87, and attorney-general, 1888–91; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1865. . . . . 174 W

TAGGART, ISAAC H.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., September 9, 1842; was educated in the public schools of Erie, Penn.; was in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, 1858–74; married Frances C. Tuthill of Buffalo July 1, 1865; engaged in the hotel business and in real-estate operations at Buffalo, 1874–94; was appointed sheriff of Erie county May 29, 1894; died at Buffalo May 8, 1895. . . . . 56 D

TAYLOR, RODNEY M.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., September 19, 1820; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in stores in New York city and Buffalo, 1847–48; carried on a grocery business in Buffalo, 1848–54; married Elizabeth Beers of Jerusalem, N. Y., September 4, 1844, her sister Mary Beers June 21, 1851, and Sarah J. Dash of Angola, N. Y., February 5, 1857; was a commissioned officer in the volunteer army of the United States, 1862–65, and in the regular army, 1866–84; has been engaged since 1884 in the care and development of his extensive property. . . . . 408 W

TELLER, JOHN D.; resides in Auburn; was born near Sandy Hill, N. Y., May 11, 1845; graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1867; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; was clerk of the village of Sandy Hill and justice of the peace, 1868–72; was police justice of Auburn, 1877–80, and surrogate of Cayuga county, 1884–89; has practiced law at Auburn since 1872. 37 G

TENNANT, WILLIS H.; resides in Mayville; was born at Chautauqua, N. Y., April 20, 1854; was educated in district schools and the Mayville Union School; was admitted to the bar in 1880; married DeEmma Van Valkenburgh of Mayville December 24, 1884; has practiced law in Mayville since 1880; was elected president of the village of Mayville in March, 1896, and supervisor in February, 1897. . . 367 W

THAYER, LEWIS V.; resides in Watervliet; was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 28, 1863; was educated in Troy public schools and business college; married Elizabeth A. Humphrey of West Troy, N. Y., April 30, 1884; was in the employ of the National Express Co. in various capacities, 1870–87; has carried on a livery business in Troy since 1890; was elected sheriff of Albany county in November, 1894, for the term 1895–97. . 44 E

THOMAS, ORLANDO F.; resides in Lyons; was born at Brooklyn November 12, 1856; was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Hines's Military Academy; was employed in various Brooklyn offices, 1871–80; married Emma Van Cleaf of Brooklyn June 25, 1880; became connected with the Manhattan Silver Plate Co., now of Lyons, in 1880, and has been its president since 1890; has been president of the Bank of Wayne at Lyons since its organization in 1895, and is largely interested in a number of business enterprises. . . . . 15 G

THOMPSON, A. PORTER; resides in Buffalo; was born at Black Rock, N. Y., February 14, 1825; was educated in private schools and academies; married Matilda Cass Jones of Detroit, Mich., June 9, 1853; was a member of the firm of Thompson & Co., Buffalo, manufacturers of white lead, 1846–60; engaged in iron manufacture in Buffalo, 1860–66; was a member of the Cornell Lead Co. from 1867 until it became the Buffalo branch of the National Lead Co., and has been its manager since. . . . . 446 W

THORNTON, GEORGE H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 28, 1851; attended Jefferson County Institute, the Watertown High School, and Rochester University, whence he graduated in 1872; married Della L. Cragin of Troy, N. Y., May 30, 1874; was assistant stenographer of the Supreme Court, Buffalo, 1872–82; was admitted to the bar in 1882; was elected president of

the New York State Stenographers' Association in 1882, and again in 1896, and of the International Stenographers' Association in 1884; has been official stenographer of the Supreme Court, Buffalo, since 1882. . . . . 350 W

THORNTON, THOMAS; resided in Buffalo; was born at London, England, February 11, 1812; took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in London in 1830; practiced medicine in Buffalo, 1833–45; married Mary Bailey of Newbury, Vt., January 1, 1845; engaged in the flour-milling business in Buffalo from 1845 until his death February 22, 1896. . . . . 44 D

THURBER, F. B.; resides in New York city; was born at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., November 13, 1842; attended the common schools, Delaware Academy at Delhi, and Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I.; went into business in 1859 with the interrelated concerns known as T. M. Wheeler & Co. and Robert & Williams, in the warehousing, lighterage, and importing business, New York city; joined his brother, H. K. Thurber, in the firm of H. K. Thurber & Co., wholesale grocers, in 1865; continued in that business, under various styles, until 1893; since then has been president of the American Grocer Publishing Co., publishing the trade paper known as the *American Grocer*. . . . . 57 M

THURSTONE, WILLIAM; resides in Buffalo; was born at London, England, February 21, 1826; was educated in a private school; was apprenticed as printer, 1840–47; married Mary Anne Dillon of Hereford, England, June 1, 1848; came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Buffalo in 1855; occupied various positions there on the *Express*, *Courier*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, 1855–85; has been secretary of the Board of Trade since 1863, and of the Merchants' Exchange since 1882. . . . . 232 W

TIERNEY, EDWARD M.; resides in Binghamton; was born at Susquehanna, Penn., November 11, 1858; was educated in the public schools; married Nellie E. Hogan of Susquehanna December 30, 1879; engaged in the grocery business in Susquehanna, 1879–85; has been one of the owners and proprietors of the Arlington hotel, Binghamton, since 1887. . . . 30 C

TIFFANY, CHARLES L.; resides in New York city; was born at Danielsonville, Conn., February 15, 1812; was educated in common schools; was a clerk in his father's country store, 1827–37; began business in New York city in 1837; married Harriet Olivia Avery Young of Killingly, Conn., November 30, 1841; has been the head of what is now the house of Tiffany & Co. since the business was established in 1837, and president and treasurer since its incorporation in 1868. 58 M

TIFFANY, NELSON O.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Lancaster, N. Y., February 1, 1842: worked on a farm and in a lumber camp, 1860–61; engaged in the furniture business as manager and designer, 1864–67; married Julia Charlotte Chase of Buffalo January 28, 1868; traveled for the Howe Sewing Machine Co. as manager and superintendent of agencies, 1867–77; conducted the sewing-machine business in Buffalo on his own account, 1877–82; was manager of the New York office of the Household Sewing Machine Co. in 1882; has been secretary and general agent in Buffalo of the Masonic Life Association of Western New York since 1884. . . . 351 W

TILDEN, J. H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Franklin, Conn., April 30, 1828; moved to Buffalo in 1837, and attended public and private schools there; studied medicine in Cincinnati, and took the degree of M. D. in 1850; married Caroline Elizabeth Hedge of Buffalo October 3, 1855; practiced medicine in Buffalo, 1851–59; has conducted a building business in Buffalo since 1859. . . . . 277 W

TILFORD, FRANK; resides in New York city; was born at New York city July 22, 1852; was educated in New York schools and Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city; entered the employ of Park & Tilford in 1871; married Julia Greer of New York November 16, 1881; was vice president of the Bank of New Amsterdam, 1889–96, and has been its president since; has been vice president of the corporation of Park & Tilford since 1891. . . . . 15 M

TILLINGHAST, JAMES; resides in Buffalo; was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., May 8, 1822; was educated in the public schools; engaged in business, 1837–42, and in lake traffic, 1843–46 and 1862–64; was assistant superintendent of the Rome & Watertown railroad, 1852–56, superintendent of motive power of the Northern Railway of Canada, 1856–62, division and

general superintendent of the Central-Hudson railroad, 1865–81, and assistant to the president of that road in 1881; was president of the Wagner Sleeping Car Co., 1884–85; married Mary Williams of Limerick, N. Y., October 2, 1843, and Mrs. Susan Williams of Buffalo July 25, 1882. . . . . 81 W

TILLINGHAST, JAMES W.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Brownville, N. Y., November 5, 1844; was educated at Rome Academy and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; commenced business as clerk in the office of the Northern Railway of Canada at Toronto, in 1858; entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Pittsburg, Penn., in 1861; married Sara A. Dannals of Pittsburg October 6, 1863, Mrs. Anna Kelley of Lockport, N. Y., February 1, 1868, and Anna Bergmann of Erie, Penn., August 26, 1896; has been manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Buffalo since 1870. . . . . . 233 W

TINDLE, THOMAS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Broomfleet, Yorkshire, England, April 7, 1836; was educated in common schools in England; came to the United States in 1855, and engaged in farming in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; was agent for canal forwarders in Buffalo, 1866–80; married Harriet Braithwaite of Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 5, 1856; has carried on a jobbing and manufacturing business in cooperage stock at Buffalo since 1880. . . . . 175 W

TITUS, ROBERT C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Eden, N. Y., October 24, 1839; attended Oberlin College; married Arvilla R. Clark of Gowanda, N. Y., August 22, 1867; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1865; was district attorney of Erie county, 1878–80; was state senator for Erie county, 1882–85; was elected judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo in the fall of 1885; was chief judge of that court at the time of its absorption into the Supreme Court January 1, 1896, when he became a member of the bench of the Supreme Court; was a candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals in 1896. . . . . 82 W

TODD, LEROY G.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Newfield, N. Y., September 17, 1850; was educated in the district schools and at Ithaca Academy; was clerk and telegraph operator at Pond Eddy, N. Y., 1869–72; went to Ithaca in 1873, and acted as salesman in a dry-goods store until 1883; was village trustee of Ithaca, 1886–87, member of the board of supervisors, 1893–95, and was elected mayor in March, 1895; has conducted a dry-goods store at Ithaca since 1883. . . . . . 45 C

TOWNSEND, MARTIN I.; resides in Troy; was born at Hancock, Mass., February 6, 1810; graduated from Williams College in 1833; married Louisa B. Kellogg of Williamstown, Mass., May 10, 1836; was district attorney of Rensselaer county, 1842–45, member of congress, 1875–79, and United States attorney for the northern district of New York, 1879–87; has been a regent of the University of the State of New York since 1873; has practiced law in Troy since 1836. . . . 90 E

TOZIER, LEMUEL L.; resides in Batavia; was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., March 16, 1839; received an academic education, and taught school, 1857–62; graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York city, in March, 1864; married Emily A. Putnam of Batavia May 31, 1864; served in the United States army hospital at New York, 1864–65; was coroner of Genesee county, 1869–84; has practiced medicine at Batavia since July, 1865. . . . . 28 G

TRACY, BENJAMIN F.; resides in New York city; was born at Owego, N. Y., April 26, 1830; was admitted to the bar in May, 1851; married Delinda E. Catlin of Owego in January, 1851; was district attorney of Tioga county, 1854–59; was elected to the state assembly in 1861; served in the Union army, 1862–64; was United States district attorney in eastern New York, 1866–73; was associate justice of the state Court of Appeals, 1881–83; was secretary of the navy, 1889–93; has practiced law in New York city and Brooklyn, with some interruptions, since 1865; was Republican candidate for mayor of Greater New York in the fall of 1897. . 39 M

TREFTS, JOHN; resides in Buffalo; passed his youth in Pittsburg; was in the employ of the Buffalo Steam Engine Works and their successors, 1845–64; engaged in oil production, 1859–64; has conducted a foundry and general iron works at Buffalo since 1864. . . . . 330 W

TRIPP, AUGUSTUS F.; resides in Buffalo; was born at New Haven, Vt., September 30, 1822; went West in 1840 — first to Painesville, O., and thence to Cleveland; went to Buffalo in 1847, and entered the

employ of John D. Shepard & Co.; engaged in business with his brothers-in-law in Ohio, 1850–52; married Mary M. Steele of Painesville, O., August 17, 1847, and Caroline M. Brown of Chelsea, Mass., January 22, 1868; entered the service of Sidney Shepard & Co. of Buffalo in 1852, and has been a member of the firm since 1857. . . . . 84 W

URBAN, GEORGE, Jr.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo July 12, 1850; was educated in the public schools; entered the firm of Urban & Co., millers, in 1870; married Ada E. Winspear of Buffalo in October, 1875; was chairman of the Republican county committee, 1892–95. . 85 W

VAN DUSEN, ALMON A.; resides in Mayville; was born at Jamestown, N. Y., January 3, 1843; was educated in public schools and in Randolph Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1866; married Jettie E. Merchant of Brocton, N. Y., January 30, 1871; was appointed judge of the County Court of Chautauqua county January 2, 1890, and was subsequently elected to succeed himself; was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court in 1895; has practiced law in Mayville since 1871. 140 W

VAN ETTEN, JOHN E.; resides in Kingston; was born at Vaudale, Ulster county, N. Y., April 2, 1830; was educated at the Albany Normal College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856; married Adelaide Green of Kingston April 28, 1858; has practiced law at Kingston since 1856. . . . . 92 E

VAN GORDER, GREENLEAF S.; resides in Buffalo; was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., June 2, 1855; received a common-school and an academic education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar June 15, 1877; moved to Pike, N. Y., August 7, 1877; married Eva E. Lyon of Pike August 29, 1878; was supervisor of Pike, 1883–88, member of assembly, 1888–89, and state senator, 1890–93; practiced law at Pike, 1877–96; has been president of the State Bank of Pike since January, 1894; has practiced law at Buffalo since June 1, 1896. . . . . . 234 W

VAN HORN, BURT; resided in Lockport; was born at Newfane, N. Y., October 28, 1823; attended common schools, Yates Academy, and Madison (now Colgate) University; was elected to the state assembly in 1857, 1858, and 1859; was elected to the 37th, the 39th, and the 40th congresses (1861–63, 1865–67, 1867–69); was collector of internal revenue for the 28th New York district, 1877–82; married Charlotte T. Goodell of Hartland, N. Y., July 9, 1851, and Alicine Schuyler of Lockport, N. Y., June 16, 1870; died at Lockport April 1, 1896. . . . . 30 D

VAN VLEET, DE FOREST; resides in Ithaca; was born at Fenton, N. Y., August 10, 1857; graduated from Cornell University in 1877; was admitted to the bar in 1880; married Ada Belle Lacey of Dryden, N. Y., October 19, 1881; was city attorney of Ithaca, 1882–85 and 1890–91, and recorder of the city, 1888–89; was a state civil-service commissioner, 1893–95; has practiced law in Ithaca since 1881. . . . . 15 C

VEDDER, C. P.; resides in Ellicottville; was born at Ellicottville February 23, 1838; was educated at Springville (N. Y.) Academy; served in the Union army, 1862–65, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel; was admitted to the bar in 1866; was register in bankruptcy, 1867–75; was United States assessor of internal revenue, 1869–71; was member of the assembly, 1872–75, and state senator, 1876–77 and 1884–91; was state assessor, 1880–83; married Bettie E. Squires of Springville, N. Y., September 2, 1862, and Mrs. Genevieve A. Wheeler of Chicago July 12, 1892. . . . . . 141 W

VEDDER, HARRISON N.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo September 11, 1858; was educated in the public schools; was clerk in an insurance office, 1872–80; married Ida Elizabeth Loveridge of Buffalo September 13, 1881; has been a member of the insurance firm of North & Vedder since 1881. . . . . 235 W

VOGT, FREDERICK A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 24, 1860; was educated in the Buffalo public schools, graduating from the high school in 1881; was appointed principal of Public School No. 9 in September, 1881, principal of school No. 26 in 1883, and professor of English history and literature in the Buffalo High School in March, 1892; has been principal of the high school since January, 1893. . . . . 278 W

VREELAND, EDWARD B.; resides in Salamanca; was born at Cuba, N. Y., December 7, 1857; was educated in common schools and Friendship Academy; was principal of the Salamanca public

schools, 1877–82; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881; married Myra S. Price of Friendship, N. Y., July 27, 1881; established an insurance agency in Salamanca in 1882; was postmaster of Salamanca, 1889–93; has been supervisor of the town of Salamanca since 1893; has been president of the Salamanca National Bank since 1891. . . . . 341 W

VREELAND, OLIVER S.; resided in Salamanca; was born at Cuba, N. Y., September 28, 1842; attended various schools and academies, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869; married Anna M. Guilford of Cuba September 15, 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1872, and began practice at Salamanca; was president of the village of Salamanca, 1879–82, and supervisor, 1882–86; was county judge of Cattaraugus county from January 1, 1888, until his death May 20, 1897. . . . . 300 W

WADE, ARTHUR C.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Charlotte, N. Y., December 12, 1852; was educated at Ellington (N. Y.) Academy, and Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y.; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1877, and was at once admitted to the bar; married M. Franc Briggs of Ellington August 22, 1877; practiced law at Ellington, 1877–82; was Republican candidate for comptroller of the state of New York in 1891; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1883. . . . . 384 W

WADSWORTH, GEORGE; resides in Buffalo; was born at Litchfield, Conn., March 10, 1830; attended common schools and academies at Litchfield and Danbury (Conn.); was admitted to the bar of Connecticut and of New York in 1851; married Emily O. Marshall of Utica, N. Y., in June, 1858; was city attorney of Buffalo, 1860–61; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1852. . . . . 86 W

WAITE, RICHARD A.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Camberwell, county of Surrey, England, May 14, 1848; came to the United States and settled in Buffalo in 1856; married Sarah E. Holloway of Buffalo September 22, 1869; has pursued the profession of architecture in Buffalo since 1871. . . . . 87 W

WALES, THERON A.; resides in Elmira; was born at South Weymouth, Mass., July 15, 1842; was educated in preparatory schools, Dartmouth College, and the University of Michigan; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873; married Zippie Brooks of Elmira September 26, 1872; has practiced medicine in Elmira since 1873; organized the Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at Elmira November 10, 1897, and became its first president. . . . . 31 C

WALKER, JAMES E.; resides in Hornellsville; was born at Nunda, N. Y., May 21, 1854; was educated in common schools and Geneseo Normal School; graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1876; practiced medicine in Arkport, Steuben county, N. Y., 1876–92; traveled and studied in various European cities, 1893–94; has been superintendent and part owner of the Steuben Sanitarium at Hornellsville since November, 1894. . 32 C

WALKER, JOHN BRISBEN; resides in New York city; was born in Pennsylvania September 10, 1847; attended Georgetown College, and West Point Military Academy; was in the Chinese military service, 1868–70; engaged in manufacturing in West Virginia, 1870–73; married Emily Strother of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., in 1871; was employed on various newspapers, as writer and editor, 1873–79; carried on an extensive alfalfa farm in Colorado, 1879–89; has been the owner and publisher of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine since 1889. . . . . 59 M

WALKER, WILLIAM D.; resides in Buffalo; was born at New York city June 29, 1839; graduated from Columbia College in 1859, and from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1862; was vicar of Calvary Chapel, New York city, 1862–83; was bishop of the missionary district of North Dakota, 1883–96; was elected bishop of the diocese of Western New York October 7, 1896. . . . . 409 W

WALKER, WILLIAM H.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Utica, N. Y., August 20, 1826; was educated at the Buffalo Academy; entered the wholesale shoe house of O. P. Ramsdell in 1844, and was associated in partnership with him, 1856–76; married Edith Kimberly of Buffalo October 21, 1869; was nominated for presidential elector in 1888; has conducted the wholesale boot and shoe business of Wm. H. Walker & Co. since 1876. . 88 W

WALLENMEIER, JOHN G., Jr.; resides in Tonawanda; was born at Buffalo October 10, 1862; was educated in the public schools of Tonawanda; married Hattie May Koch of Tonawanda November 14, 1883; conducted a grocery and meat market at Tonawanda, 1883–94; was president of the Niagara Savings and Loan Association, 1895–96; has been police justice of Tonawanda since 1894. . . . 388 W

WARD, FRANCIS G.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Jordan, N. Y., March 8, 1856; was educated in the United States and France; was in the employ of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co., at New York and Buffalo, 1873–76, and of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, 1877–85; was employed by the *Cie Universelle Canal Panama,* at Aspinwall and elsewhere, 1885–89; married Christine Meday at Rutherford, N. J., November 3, 1886; was appointed superintendent of the bureau of water of Buffalo in May, 1896. . . . . 236 W

WARD, WALDEN M.; resides in North Collins; was born at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., January 11, 1859; attended district schools and Angola Academy; married Jennie Waters of Versailles, N. Y., January 1, 1883; graduated from the University of Buffalo in February, 1885; has practiced medicine at North Collins since May, 1885. . . . . . . 301 W

WARDWELL, GEORGE S.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Providence, R. I., August 22, 1829; graduated from Harvard College in 1853, and from the Dane Law School, Cambridge, in 1855; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1856, and began practice there in 1858; married Mary E. Townsend of Buffalo June 9, 1863; was city attorney, 1866–67, city clerk, 1869–70, and judge of the Municipal Court, 1880–92; died at Buffalo October 18, 1895. . . . . 45 D

WARNER, THOMAS E.; resides in North Tonawanda; was born at Orleans, N. Y., March 23, 1844; was educated in common schools; learned the printer's trade and worked at the same in various cities, 1860–77; married Florence Elizabeth Hanaford of Jersey City, N. J., September 18, 1876; was warden of the Jersey City Charity Hospital, 1877–80; was one of the publishers of the Tonawanda *Herald,* 1880–97; has been clerk of the village and city of North Tonawanda since 1886; established the Tonawanda *Argus* in October, 1897. . . . . 460 W

WATERS, IRVING E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Little Falls, N. Y., August 13, 1846; was educated at Little Falls Academy; was employed in various capacities in Little Falls, 1863–73; married Eliza I. Waterman of Little Falls February 4, 1875; was teller of the Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, 1873–76; engaged in business in Little Falls, 1876–80; was bookkeeper of the Herkimer County National Bank of Little Falls, 1880–90; has been cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Buffalo, since 1890. . . . . 461 W

WEBB, WM. SEWARD; resides in New York city; was born at New York city January 31, 1851; attended Columbia College; studied medicine abroad and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and received his degree in 1875; practiced his profession in New York, 1875–78; married Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt of New York December 20, 1881; engaged in the stock-brokerage business, 1878–83; has been president of the Wagner Palace Car Co. since 1883. 75 M

WEBER, JOHN B.; resides in West Seneca; was born at Buffalo September 21, 1842; was educated in the public schools and the Central High School of Buffalo; enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the Union army in August, 1861, and served three years; married Elizabeth J. Farthing of Buffalo January 7, 1864; was assistant postmaster at Buffalo, 1871–73, sheriff of Erie county, 1874–76, representative in congress, 1885–89, and commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, 1890–93; was cashier of American Exchange Bank of Buffalo, 1894–97. . . 89 W

WEBSTER, ELLIS; resides in Buffalo; was born at Eden, N. Y., August 27, 1823; was educated in district schools; engaged in the grocery and produce business in Buffalo, 1847–68; married Charlotte W. Whitney of Kenosha, Wis., September 11, 1850; was alderman of the old 2d ward, Buffalo, 1873–74; has carried on a coal and ice business in Buffalo since 1868. . . . . 279 W

WEBSTER, GEORGE B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo March 8, 1859; was educated in public and private schools in Buffalo; was admitted to the bar in 1880;

married Agnes Jeanette Ovens of Buffalo June 27, 1883 ; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1886. . . . . 360 W

WEILL, HENRY ; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Müttersholtz, Alsace, France, December 17, 1847 ; graduated from the collége de Schlestadt, Academie de Strasbourg, in 1863 ; emigrated to the United States in 1867 ; married Fannie Shire of Buffalo October 16, 1870 ; carried on a wholesale jewelry business in Buffalo, 1868–92 ; has been president of the Metropolitan Bank of Buffalo since 1893. . 238 W

WELLINGTON, Q. W.; resides in Corning ; was born at Moriah, N. Y., December 27, 1832 ; was educated in the district schools ; engaged in mercantile business, 1849–54 ; married Matilda B. Wickham of Tioga, Penn., May 13, 1857 ; was employed in the Geo. Washington Bank of Corning, 1859–62 ; organized the banking house of Q. W. Wellington & Co. at Corning in 1862, and has been president thereof since. . . . . 46 C

WELLMAN, A. MINER ; resides in Friendship ; was born at Friendship November 13, 1866 ; prepared for college at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and graduated from Yale in 1888 ; became a clerk in the First National Bank of Friendship in 1888, a director in 1889, and has been cashier of the same bank since 1890 ; married Hattie Prior Baldwin of Saxtons River, Vt., June 28, 1893. . 186 W

WELLS, EDWIN M.; resides in Syracuse ; was born at South New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., August 2, 1857 ; graduated from Syracuse University in 1882 ; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Utica in September, 1884 ; married Nellie S. Morgan of Syracuse January 23, 1893 ; was supervisor of Syracuse, 1882–84 and 1893–95 ; was member of assembly, 1896–97 ; has practiced law in Syracuse since 1884. . . . . 78 E

WELLS, J. STEWART ; resides in Binghamton ; was born near Binghamton June 30, 1822 ; was educated in common and select schools ; married Hannah Barnes of Staten Island, N. Y., October 12, 1848 ; was a builder and contractor in Binghamton, 1848–70 ; was elected mayor of Binghamton in 1883 ; has carried on the manufacture of brick at Binghamton since 1856, and has been half owner of the Binghamton Iron Works since 1870. . . . . 64 C

WENDE, ERNEST ; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Mill Grove, N. Y., July 23, 1853 ; graduated from the Buffalo High School in 1874, from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1878, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 ; studied in the medical department of Columbia College, 1881–82, and in the universities of Berlin and Vienna, 1885–86 ; married Frances Harriet Cutler of Omaha, Neb., August 25, 1881 ; has practiced his profession at Buffalo since November, 1886 ; has been health commissioner of Buffalo since January, 1892. 288 W

WENDELL, JOHN D.; resides in Fort Plain ; was born at Sprout Brook, N. Y., September 13, 1840 ; was educated in common schools ; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1862 ; married Lucmma King of Fort Plain June 15, 1862 ; was district attorney of Montgomery county, 1872–74 ; has been county judge of Montgomery county since January 1, 1889 ; has practiced law at Fort Plain since 1862. . . . . 102 E

WENDT, HENRY W.; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Buffalo June 19, 1863 ; was educated in Buffalo public schools ; learned the machinist's trade with the Buffalo Forge Co., and has been a member of the corporation since 1886. . . . . . 448 W

WENDT, WILLIAM F.; resides in Buffalo ; was born at Buffalo July 2, 1858 ; was educated in the public schools ; married Mary Gies of Buffalo November 8, 1882 ; bought an interest in the Buffalo Forge Co. in 1878, and has been at the head of the business since 1883. . . . 419 W

WENTWORTH, ALEXANDER ; resides in Randolph ; was born at East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., July 26, 1837 ; was educated in common schools and at Randolph Academy ; was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1859 ; married Ellen C. Crowley of Randolph October 10, 1859 ; has practiced law in Randolph since 1859, forming in December, 1896, with his son, the firm of Wentworth & Wentworth. . 142 W

WEYAND, CHRISTIAN ; resides in Buffalo ; was born in Lorraine, France, May 11, 1826 ; came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Buffalo ; worked at the shoemaker's trade, 1847–66 ; married Magdalena Mayer of Buffalo May 9, 1852 ; has carried on a brewery in Buffalo since 1866. . . . . 420 W

WHEELER, CHARLES B.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, N. Y., December 27, 1851; graduated from Williams College with the class of 1873; was admitted to the bar in 1876; married Frances Munro Rochester of Buffalo June 28, 1883; was appointed member of the Buffalo civil-service commission March 11, 1889, and was elected chairman of the board February 3, 1892; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1876. 91 W

WHEELER, GEORGE W.: resides in Buffalo; was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 1, 1856; was educated at De Veaux College; was admitted to the bar October 10, 1879; married Jennie F. Farrar of Buffalo October 17, 1882; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1880. . 239 W

WHITE, TRUMAN C.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Perrysburg, N. Y., April 30, 1840; attended country schools and Springville (N. Y.) Academy; enlisted in the 10th New York cavalry in 1861, and served throughout the war, being discharged in July, 1865, as 1st lieutenant; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in November, 1867; married Emma Kate Haskins of Buffalo February 10, 1869; was elected judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo in the fall of 1891, serving until January 1, 1896, when, on the abolishment of the Superior Court, he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. . . . . 92 W

WICKS, CHARLES H.; resides in Lakewood; was born at Ellery, N. Y., October 15, 1849; graduated from Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute in 1869; married Florence R. Robbins of Spartansburg, Penn., November 6, 1873; taught school, 1870–78; served as school commissioner in the first district of Chautauqua county, 1879–90; has been a member of the school board of Lakewood since 1891, and of the board of trustees of the village since 1893; has lived at Lakewood since 1891, engaged in real-estate business there and in Jamestown. . . . . 302 W

WICKS, JOHN G.; resides in Jamestown; was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 10, 1855; was educated in country schools and the Jamestown High School; graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; married Emma L. Russell in December, 1876; was an alderman of the city of Jamestown, 1886–90, and city attorney, 1891–95; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1876. . . . 389 W

WILCOX, ANSLEY; resides in Buffalo; was born at Summerville, Ga., January 27, 1856; prepared for college at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and graduated from Yale College in 1874; studied at University College, Oxford, England, 1875–76; was admitted to the bar in 1878; married Cornelia C. Rumsey of Buffalo January 17, 1878, and her sister, Mary Grace Rumsey, November 20, 1883; has practiced law in Buffalo since 1878. . . . . 176 W

WILCOX, DAVID J.; resides in Springville; was born at Leon, N. Y., October 27, 1847; was educated at preparatory schools and Cornell University; graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1878; married Happie H. Stowell of East Ashford, N. Y., August 22, 1878; was clerk of the Cattaraugus-county board of supervisors in 1873, member of assembly, 1883–84, and financial clerk of the assembly, 1890–91; has practiced law in Springville since 1878, with the exception of two years spent in Walla Walla, Wash., as receiver of the United States land office. . . . . . 342 W

WILCOX, DE WITT G.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Akron, O., January 15, 1858; was educated in the Akron public schools and Buchtel (O.) College; graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Medical College in 1880; married Jennie Irene Green of Alfred Centre, N. Y., September 5, 1883; practiced medicine in Akron, 1880–88, with the exception of a year spent in surgical study abroad; has practiced in Buffalo since 1888, devoting himself especially to surgical and hospital work. . . . . . . 320 W

WILKESON, JOHN; resided in Buffalo; was born at Poland, O., October 28, 1806; went to Buffalo with his father in 1814; was educated in private schools; married Maria Louisa Wilkes of Portsmouth, England, at Lyme, O., in 1832; was secretary to his father at Washington, D. C., 1840–42, and United States consul at Turk's Island, W. I., 1842–43; began the manufacture of iron in Ohio in 1846, and the grain-elevating business in Buffalo in 1858; died at Buffalo April 4, 1894. . 31 D

WILLARD, ERNEST R.; resides in Rochester; was born at Jamestown, N. Y., March 11, 1854; was educated at the

Jamestown Collegiate Institute; was local editor of the Jamestown *Journal*, 1873–75, and a reporter for the Buffalo *Express*, 1875–76; has been on the staff of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* since 1876, and has been editor in chief since 1890. . . . . 38 G

WILLARD, FRANCIS A.; resides in Newburgh; was born at Midway, Ky., August 23, 1856; was educated at Boonville (N. Y.) Academy and Whitestown Seminary; was clerk of the village of Boonville, 1878–79; married Caroline L. Müller of Boonville February 27, 1880; was connected with the Watertown *Morning Dispatch* and the Utica *Daily Press*, 1880–82; was one of the editors of the Boonville *Herald*, 1882–91; was a member of the Oneida-county board of supervisors, 1884–85, and postmaster of Boonville, 1886–91; has been editor and senior proprietor of the Newburgh *Daily Register* since 1891. . . . . 93 E

WILLIAMS, CHARLES E.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Buffalo February 21, 1852; was educated in the public schools and the Heathcote School of Buffalo, and the Polytechnic Institute, Stuttgart, Germany; has carried on the business of a paving and general contractor at Buffalo since 1876. . . . . 240 W

WILLIAMS, GIBSON T.; resided in Buffalo; was born at Charlestown, N. H., January 15, 1813; was educated in common schools and St. Albans (Vt.) Academy; was a clerk in a country store, 1830–33; moved to Buffalo in 1833; married Harriet C. Howard of Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1844; engaged in the ship-chandlery business in Buffalo, 1837–50, and in the manufacture of white lead, 1851–61; was connected with the Western Insurance Co. of Buffalo, as vice president and president, 1862–71; helped to organize the Erie County Savings Bank in 1854, and was its president at the time of his death; died at Asheville, N. C., April 14, 1891. . . . . 13 D

WILLIAMS, ROGER B.; resides in Ithaca; was born at Ithaca May 8, 1848; graduated from Yale College in 1868; was cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, Ithaca, 1868–72; married Carrie L. Romer of Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17, 1874; has carried on the manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements in Ithaca since 1872; has been president of the Ithaca Savings Bank since 1886. . . . . 48 C

WINSLOW, BRADLEY; resides in Watertown; was born at Watertown August 1, 1831; was educated in district schools and private seminaries; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; married Geraldine M. Cooper of Adams, N. Y., November 15, 1855; was district attorney of Jefferson county, 1860–61 and 1866–68, mayor of Watertown in 1874, and state senator, 1881–82; has practiced law at Watertown since 1856, with the exception of four years spent in the Union army. . . 103 E

WISE, JAMES B.; resides in Watertown; was born at Branford, Conn., December 27, 1858; was educated in common schools and a business college; was a news agent, 1872–77; engaged in the manufacture of hardware with his father, at Watertown, in 1877; married Hattie C. Willard of Watertown September 8, 1881; was an alderman of Watertown, 1889–90, and has been mayor of the city since January 1, 1895, having been elected the fourth time in November, 1897, for a term of two years; is now engaged in various manufacturing enterprises in Watertown. . . . 79 E

WOODBURY, EGBURT E.; resides in Jamestown; was born at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 29, 1861; attended district schools and Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y.; married Florence E. Holbrook of Randolph December 25, 1880; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884; was justice of the peace, 1886–89, member of the Chautauqua-county Republican committee, 1889–91, and member of assembly, 1891–93; has been surrogate of Chautauqua county since January 1, 1895; has practiced law in Jamestown since 1884. . . . 343 W

WOODWARD, JOHN; resides in Jamestown; was born at Charlotte, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 19, 1859; received a common-school education, and graduated from the Fredonia Normal School in 1878; graduated from the law school of the University of the City of New York in 1881, and was admitted to the bar the same year; practiced law in Fredonia, N. Y., 1881–83; married Mary E. Barker of Fredonia May 26, 1886; was city attorney of Jamestown, 1886–88, member of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county, 1887–92, and district attorney of Chautauqua county, 1892–95; was appointed a justice

of the Supreme Court of the state of New York in January, 1896, and elected for a full term in November, 1896; was appointed to the appellate division in December, 1897. . . . . 188 W

WRAY, ALBERT A.; resides in Brooklyn; was born at Cape Girardeau, Mo., September 6, 1858; was educated in public schools in Missouri; taught school, 1876–78; studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1885; was member of assembly, 1894–95; was elected to the state senate in the fall of 1895; has practiced law in New York city since 1885. . . . . 60 M

WRIGHT, ALBERT J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Oswego, N. Y., August 24, 1858; was educated in Buffalo schools and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; married Gertrude Bent of Middletown September 25, 1878; engaged in the grain commission business in Buffalo, 1878–90; was president of the Merchants' Exchange and the Board of Trade of Buffalo in 1884; has carried on a banking and brokerage business in Buffalo since 1890. 463 W

WRIGHT, HORTON D.; resides in Gloversville; was born at Brunswick, N. Y., December 7, 1862; was educated at the Hoosick Falls High School and Cornell University; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1886; married Gertrude A. Carnrick of Arietta, N. Y., May 27, 1885; was district attorney of Fulton county, 1893–95; has practiced law at Gloversville since 1886. . . . . . 94 E

WRIGHT, MAURICE L.; resides in Oswego; was born at Scriba, N. Y., November 27, 1845; was educated at Mexico (N. Y.) Academy and Falley Seminary; served in the Union navy, 1864–65; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; married Mary Grace Skinner of Mexico November 3, 1869; was president of the village of Mexico, 1879–81; was county judge of Oswego county, 1884–91; has been justice of the New York state Supreme Court since January 1, 1892. . 95 E

YATES, HENRY J.; resided in Jamestown; was born at Jamestown September 23, 1842; was educated in common schools; was clerk in a grocery, 1859–61; served in the Union army, 1861–64; married Julia Harper Blinn (adopted daughter of Colonel Henry Baker) of Jamestown June 20, 1867; was postmaster of Jamestown, 1869–73; was justice of the peace for the town of Ellicott, 1873–86, and police justice of Jamestown from 1886 until his death January 18, 1897. . . . . . 14 D

YOUMANS, EDWARD B.; resides in Elmira; was born at Otego, N. Y., May 15, 1836; was educated at Delaware Literary Institute; taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1865; married Louise Towner of Elmira February 25, 1868; practiced law at Delhi and Otego, N. Y., 1865–71; was chief clerk of the treasury department at Washington, D. C., 1885–90; has practiced law at Elmira since January 1, 1872. . . . . 15 C

ZELLER, G. FREDERICK; resides in Buffalo; was born in Württemberg, Germany, February 8, 1836; was educated in German and American schools; married Barbara Mochel of Buffalo May 17, 1859; was in the employ of J. F. Schoellkopf, 1855-65; was an alderman of Buffalo, 1874–75, and a member of the board of fire commissioners, 1884–96; has conducted a tannery in Buffalo since 1865. 15 W

ZITTEL, WADSWORTH J.; resides in Buffalo; was born at Detroit, Mich., November 24, 1855; was educated in public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College; was clerk in a wholesale drug and grocery house at Akron, O., 1870–73; was in the employ of Philip Becker & Co., Buffalo, 1873–88; married Sarah Goetz of Buffalo May 13, 1880; has been a proprietor of the Buffalo Candy Co. since 1891; was elected treasurer of Erie county in November, 1897. . . . . 361 W

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